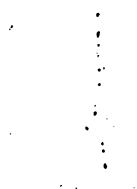

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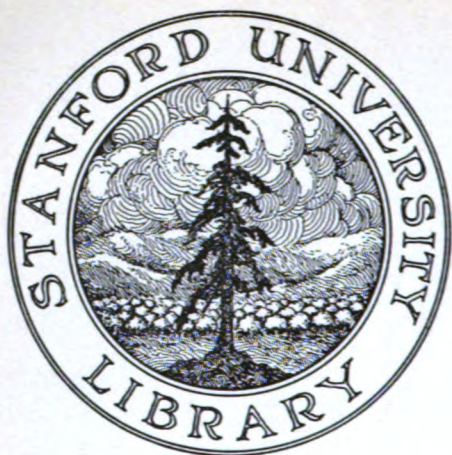
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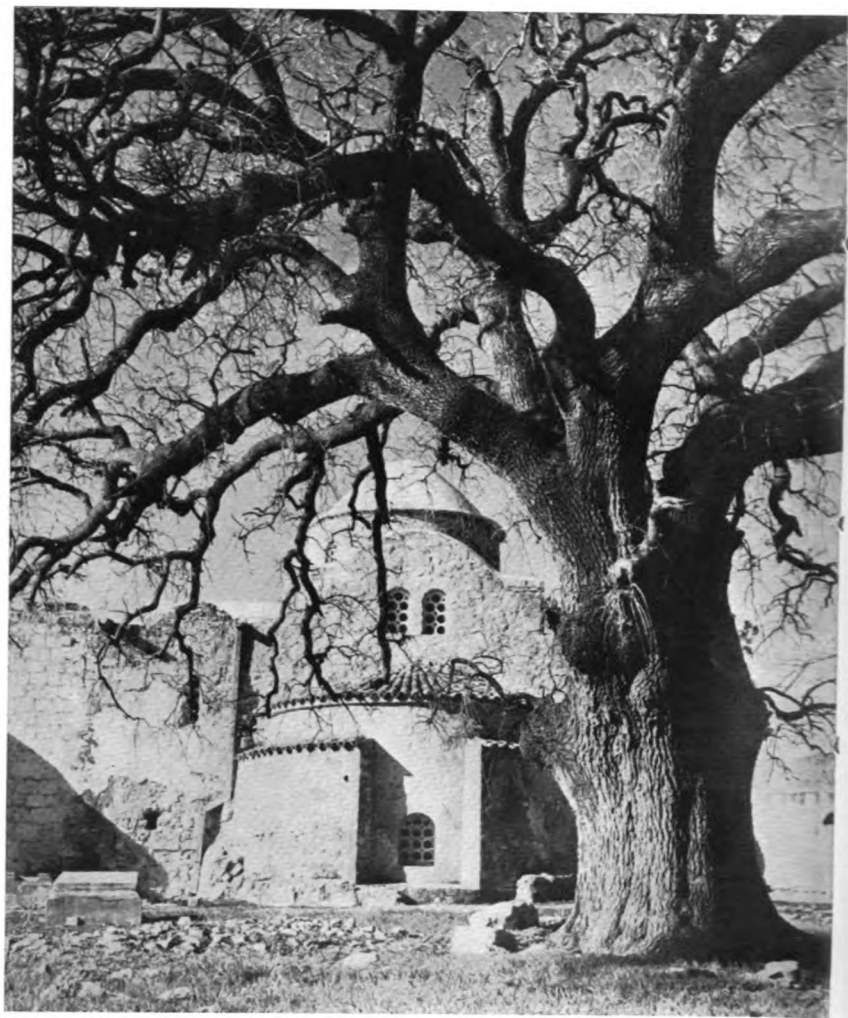
Cyprus

1956

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1957



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The church of "Our Lady the Angels Built", at Kiti, Larnaca District.
(From "Portrait of Cyprus" by R. Wideson)

COLONIAL OFFICE

CYPRUS

Report for the year
1956

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1957

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PART I

Review of the Year

THE State of Emergency which was declared on 26th November, 1955, remained in force throughout 1956. By the end of the year, when Lord Radcliffe's constitutional proposals for Cyprus were published, the Security Forces had achieved considerable progress in destroying the terrorist organisation, E.O.K.A. (National Organisation of Cypriot Combatants), and the Governor, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, was in consequence able to announce the relaxation of certain emergency measures. The course of the security campaign is described in more detail in Chapter 9.

Early in the new year the Governor resumed his efforts to resolve the deadlock which had resulted from his discussions with Archbishop Makarios in the autumn of 1955. The crucial stage was reached at the end of February when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P. paid a brief visit to the Island. On February 29th Mr. Lennox-Boyd joined the Governor in a final meeting with the Archbishop, at the end of which it was announced that they had been unable to reach agreement.

Correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Archbishop was published a few days later. It revealed that Her Majesty's Government formally recognised the principle of self-determination, but considered its application not to be a practical proposition at the present time on account of the existing situation in the Eastern Mediterranean. Her Majesty's Government were, however, prepared to offer the people of Cyprus a wide measure of self-government at once, only reserving to the Governor defence, external affairs and, for so long as the Governor thought necessary, internal security. A Constitutional Commissioner would be appointed to make recommendations for the implementation of these proposals. Her Majesty's Government did not ask the Archbishop to endorse or subscribe to this statement of policy. They did, however, invite him to accept it as a basis for co-operation in the development of constitutional government and, as part of that co-operation, to use his influence to put an end to violence and disorder.

Formally the Archbishop's refusal to co-operate on the basis of this statement of policy was on three counts.

First, he insisted that a time should be fixed in advance for the transfer to the elected government of responsibility for internal security and that this time should be as soon as law and order had been established or, at the most, one year after the introduction of the constitution. Her Majesty's Government maintained that it should be left to the Governor to decide when responsibility in this vital field could be safely transferred and that, in any case, it was unreal to suggest that this could happen soon in view of the events of the past year.

Second, the Archbishop demanded that the amnesty which the Governor had indicated he would be prepared to declare after agreement had been reached should embrace all persons sentenced for terrorist offences except those guilty of violence against the person, whereas the Governor considered that a second category of offenders should be excluded from the amnesty, namely those sentenced for the illegal possession of arms and explosives which, in the conditions then prevailing in the Island, connoted in his view an intention to commit crimes of violence against the person. (The Governor indicated, however, that he would review the prison sentences of those excluded from the amnesty in accordance with the normal rules for the remission of prison sentences).

Third, the Archbishop insisted on a categorical guarantee on the part of Her Majesty's Government that the proposed Legislative Assembly would contain a majority of elected Greek Cypriots, a point on which Her Majesty's Government did not wish to anticipate the Constitutional Commissioner's proposals, although they affirmed that the composition of the elected majority would be defined in accordance with normal liberal constitutional doctrine.

In fact these specific grounds of disagreement were the symptoms rather than the cause of the breakdown in the negotiations. The attitude adopted by the Archbishop in the concluding phases of the discussions, particularly on the crucial question of the control of internal security, convinced Her Majesty's Government that his purpose in putting forward his demands regarding the form of the constitution was to concentrate political power in the hands of himself and his associates in order to facilitate the early annexation of Cyprus by Greece. This reading of the Archbishop's motives was strengthened by the accumulating evidence of his complicity in terrorism which reached the Governor during the five months while the discussions with the Archbishop were proceeding. (Striking confirmation of these suspicions was provided later in the year by documents seized in a search of the Archbishopric. These revealed that, in the discussions with the Governor, the aim of the Archbishop and his advisers in the Ethnarchy was first to extract from Her Majesty's Government recognition of the principle of self-determination and then to procure a form of constitution which could be exploited in furtherance of an intransigent demand for the early exercise of that principle. Even the dropping of the demand for a predetermined time for the exercise of self-determination was shown to be not a concession to the British and Turkish viewpoint, as some of the Archbishop's apologists have argued, but merely a manoeuvre to leave the Archbishop completely free to demand the immediate application of self-determination to Cyprus as soon as he had secured control of the Island's affairs by constitutional means).

Even had it been possible to meet the Archbishop on the three points over which the discussions broke down, it seems probable that this would only have led to his making further demands.

There is, for example, evidence to show that he was preparing to demand that the Constitutional Commissioner mentioned in Her Majesty's Government's statement should be chosen by popular vote in Cyprus. In other words, the person entrusted with drawing up the constitution and holding a fair balance between the different communal and other interests involved was to be a nominee of the Greek Cypriot majority who could, no doubt, be relied upon to reflect the views of the Ethnarchy itself.

During the discussions EOKA's campaign of violence and intimidation—with Greek Cypriots the most frequent victims—continued. Just before the Archbishop's meeting with the Secretary of State and the Governor on February 29th no fewer than nineteen bomb explosions occurred in Nicosia within a few minutes of each other.

Three days after the breakdown of the discussions the Archbishop publicly declared that "on the Cypriot side no attempt will be made to re-open this door".

On March 9th, the Archbishop, the Bishop of Kyrenia, a priest of the Phaneromeni Church, Nicosia, and the Secretary of the See of Kyrenia were deported to Seychelles. The official statement giving the reasons for this action will be found at Appendix A to this Report. In brief, the Governor was satisfied that the Archbishop was deeply implicated in terrorist activities and that he constituted a major obstacle to a return to peaceful conditions; hence his influence had to be removed from the Island in the interest of restoring peace and order.

The case against the Archbishop was established incontrovertibly when, later in the year, a large number of incriminating documents, including copious diaries kept by the terrorist leader Grivas (a retired colonel in the Greek army) came into the hands of the Security Forces. These documents put beyond doubt the Archbishop's personal responsibility for the creation of the EOKA organisation, which looked to him for finance and general direction. Grivas in fact acknowledged Archbishop Makarios as his chief, as "the real leader of the National Liberation Struggle", who alone could instruct him to "lay down his arms". Nevertheless, the Archbishop consistently maintained, throughout his discussions with the Governor, that he was not in a position to call for the cessation of violence and would only expose himself unprofitably if he were to do so before Her Majesty's Government had met his demands in full.

The failure of the attempt to find a short cut to a peaceful settlement of the Island's problems by means of discussions with Archbishop Makarios convinced the Governor that the essential conditions for genuine negotiations leading to a reasonable accommodation between the interests involved, namely those of the United Kingdom, the Cypriot peoples, Greece and Turkey, did not exist and would continue to be lacking so long as terrorism remained unbroken and the political extremism in which EOKA had its roots continued to dominate all political thinking among the Greek

Cypriots. He, therefore, put aside for the time being the prospect of a negotiated settlement and set about creating the conditions in which, at some suitable time in the future, there could be a resumption of discussions with better hope of success.

In the field of internal security this entailed breaking an organisation which ruthlessly employed murder and intimidation in the pursuit of its political aims, restoring respect for authority to a generation of Greek Cypriot youth largely misled into lawlessness and support for the terrorist movement, and convincing the Cypriot public at large that the Government had the capacity to master terrorism in the physical sense and that, in the end, violence would not pay.

In the political field it was necessary to dispel the suspicions which the Archbishop had raised regarding the sincerity of the offer by Her Majesty's Government of an immediate, wide measure of self-government to Cyprus and to demonstrate in precise terms the extent of the self-governing responsibility which Cypriot Ministers would exercise under the promised constitution.

The remaining history of Cyprus in 1956 is largely a matter of recording the degree of success which attended the Government's efforts in both these fields.

By the end of May, when successful operations in the Troodos area resulted in the capture of a number of terrorists and large quantities of arms and ammunition, it appeared that the destruction of the terrorist organisation might come about sooner than had been foreseen. These operations, during which the terrorist leader, Grivas, himself narrowly escaped capture, were the precursors of several other successful attempts to locate and destroy the "hard core" gangs in the mountains. With information coming in from the public in an increasing flow, hopes at this time ran high that these operations would lead to the virtual elimination of EOKA by the autumn. But owing to the disturbed state of the Middle East the spearhead of the Security Forces' attack on the mountain gangs was withdrawn from internal security duties. During August a number of terrorists escaped from custody; at the same time the terrorists intensified their attacks on Security Forces, which had the effect of raising their own morale and of decreasing the confidence of the public in the Government's ability to overcome terrorism. This again had an adverse effect on the flow of information from the public.

In August, too, the terrorists succeeded in rallying support and sympathy for their waning cause among the Greek Cypriot public by the ruse of offering the Government a so-called "truce". They offered to suspend, not to abandon, their operations so that discussions could be resumed with Archbishop Makarios. Meanwhile their organisation would stand armed and ready to intervene again if need be. Their object was clear: first, they wanted respite for their hard-pressed gangs so that they could re-group and re-arm; and second, they hoped to revert to the situation existing during the discussions with the Archbishop when negotiations were going

forward on the political plane while terrorism remained a potent, threatening force in the background. The Government's reply was to offer generous surrender terms to any terrorists who gave themselves up with their arms. The object of this offer was to expose the hollowness of the terrorists' gesture and, as was fully expected by the Government, it met with a defiant response. During the short period when the "truce" was operative, the mass of the Greek Cypriots welcomed with unrestrained relief the cessation of EOKA violence and the prospect of a return to normal conditions. In view of the strain under which the Greek Cypriot population had been living it was understandable that they should have felt sore disappointment when the Government challenged the sincerity of EOKA's offer and thus dissipated the mirage of a quick return to peace and happiness. But a mirage it certainly was, and no Government with a proper sense of its responsibility for the future peace and security of the Island could have acquiesced in the assumption that tranquillity and the opportunity for genuine negotiations could be restored while EOKA stood armed and undefeated in the background.

During the autumn full scale operations against the terrorists were resumed for a short time and brought immediate successes and a full flow of information. These operations were, however, again interrupted by developments in Egypt.

The use of Cyprus as a base for the Suez operations was unaffected by the activities of the terrorists in spite of their making an all-out effort to hamper the movement of troops and to interfere with the base facilities.

In spite of these interruptions and set-backs, the last few weeks of the year saw the tide beginning to flow strongly in favour of the Security Forces and against the terrorists. Considerable inroads had been made into their organisation, arms and explosives were being recovered in increasing quantities and, most important of all, information was flowing in of a higher quality than ever before. The ground was being prepared for the deep penetration of the terrorist organisation which occurred early in 1957.

During the first half of the year, the terrorists made the most callous use of school children to create disorders. This resulted in a serious dislocation of Greek Cypriot education both in the secondary and in the elementary schools and a complete disregard for discipline both in the schools and in the homes. An EOKA leaflet, which carries the mark of totalitarian methods, shows to what lengths the terrorists were prepared to go in misleading young people. It reads as follows:—

"But school discipline gives way to discipline to the voice of duty of the struggling Fatherland. Cyprus commands and not the schools. Cyprus commands and not the family. The Fatherland is more honest, more decent and more sacred than the father, the mother and all other ancestors".

The blame falls partly on EOKA for the use the terrorists made of school children, but the ground had been prepared by the

organisation which itself brought EOKA to birth and gave it its wide support and financial strength, namely, the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Some of the school teachers, including a number of Greek nationals, who encouraged such behaviour had their authority to teach withdrawn by Government.

After the summer holidays, the situation in the schools returned gradually to something like normal. This was due partly to the disciplinary measures taken by the Government and partly to the terrorist leaders coming to the conclusion that the disastrous effects on youth of their dislocation of schooling was making EOKA unpopular with parents all over the island.

Outside the schools, EOKA's campaign of violence mostly took the form of a series of brutal murders by a comparatively small number of trained gunmen and of ambushes of Security Forces' vehicles by mountain gangs. These exploits were constantly praised by Athens Radio, in special broadcasts to Cyprus. These became more and more inflammatory. After repeated protests to the Greek Government had failed to produce any improvement in these provocative broadcasts, Her Majesty's Government decided to prevent their reception by jamming.

Not long after the Archbishop's deportation the internal security situation was aggravated by a new trend in the activities of the terrorists. In addition to their callous murders of Greek Cypriots and British servicemen, they turned to the assassination of Turkish Cypriot members of the Police Force. This resulted in riotous demonstrations on the part of the Turkish Cypriot community and could have led to intercommunal strife of a most serious nature. As it was 3 Greek Cypriots were killed and 42 injured and 2 Turkish Cypriots killed and 27 injured in intercommunal clashes during the year. Some property was destroyed by arson and riot. Public abhorrence at the prospect of widespread conflict and the vigilance of the Security Forces averted still worse strife. But, even so, great harm had been done to the relations between the two communities.

In the face of a situation, which was regarded by the Turkish Cypriot community as constituting a very real threat to their safety and well-being, the leaders of that community urged restraint on their fellows and appealed to them not to take any steps which might lead to further breaches of the peace. That these appeals met, in general, with the response called for was as much a tribute to that community as it was to the confidence reposed by them in the Government and the Security Forces. The support constantly given by Turkish Cypriots in the internal security campaign against the terrorists was typified by the action of a young girl of seventeen who flung herself at an armed man, after he had just murdered a police constable, and succeeded in holding him until help arrived.

At the same time as the campaign to restore law and order was being vigorously pursued, Her Majesty's Government demonstrated the sincerity of their offer of a wide measure of self-government by appointing as Constitutional Commissioner for Cyprus the

distinguished jurist, Lord Radcliffe, and by inviting him to proceed immediately with drafting his proposals. Lord Radcliffe paid two visits to the Island, in July and in September. Representatives of the Greek Cypriot community refused to discuss constitutional matters with Lord Radcliffe, although not a few elaborated at some length in the local press on what they would have said to him if they had been willing to meet him. Nevertheless Lord Radcliffe did in fact meet a fair number of leading Greek Cypriots when he visited each District in the Island.

Lord Radcliffe's report, which was published on 19th December in the form of a covering note and a statement of proposals for a constitution, was accepted by Her Majesty's Government. In accordance with the terms of reference it provided for a liberal measure of self-government under British sovereignty, giving the people a wide measure of control over their own affairs while at the same time safeguarding both the interests of the Turkish Cypriot community and British strategic interests.

The proposals provide for a single chamber Assembly with six seats for the Turkish Cypriots, 24 seats for the remainder of the population and six seats to be filled by the Governor including representatives of the minor communities. Thus a Greek Cypriot elected majority is assured.

The Governor is obliged to choose as Chief Minister the person with the largest following in the Assembly. The Chief Minister chooses the other Ministers except the Minister for Turkish Cypriot Affairs who is chosen by the Governor. The Ministers are responsible to the Assembly, which would have control over nearly all spheres of public life including finance and economic affairs, housing and local government, communications and public works, labour, social services, communal education, agriculture and mines. In relation to the whole of this field the Governor's position would be that of a constitutional ruler, and he would be bound to act on the Chief Minister's advice, and to assent to bills passed by the Assembly on these subjects.

The proposals contain carefully devised safeguards for the Turkish Cypriot community. The Minister for Turkish Cypriot Affairs would be one of the six Turkish Cypriot elected members and would deal with the special affairs of his community including education. Laws on these questions would require the consent of two-thirds of the Turkish elected members of the Assembly. Anyone could appeal to the Supreme Court (consisting of a non-Cypriot Chief Justice as President sitting with one Greek Cypriot Judge, and one Turkish Cypriot Judge) against the provisions of a law passed by the Assembly. An impartial Tribunal of Guarantees would enquire into complaints of administrative discrimination, and an independent Public Service Commission would control appointments to and promotions in the civil service.

Broadcasting and intercommunal education, activities which affect all communities, would be controlled by separate boards, including Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot members and with independent chairmen.

The only matters which the Governor would control are foreign affairs, defence and internal security. In cases of doubt it would be for the Governor to decide whether or not a matter affected one of his reserved subjects. There would be a Joint Council on which the Governor's side and the self-government side would be represented, to discuss matters of common concern to each side of the diarchy.

Lord Radcliffe's proposals, which form a balanced whole, were carefully designed to suit the special conditions in Cyprus. They provide for a diarchy not dissimilar from that which is already in operation in Malta. In presenting the proposals to the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced the Government's readiness to introduce such a constitution as soon as conditions existed in Cyprus, free from violence and intimidation, in which genuine elections could be held. At the same time Mr. Lennox-Boyd reaffirmed Her Majesty's Government's recognition of the principle of self-determination, and stated that when the international and strategic position permitted, and provided that self-government was working satisfactorily, the Government would be ready to review the question of the application of self-determination. He added that Turkish Cypriots should, no less than the Greek Cypriot community, be given freedom to decide for themselves their future status, and that the exercise of self-determination in such a mixed population must include partition among the eventual options, i.e. self-determination on a communal basis.

Simultaneously with the publication of Lord Radcliffe's proposals, the Governor announced certain relaxations of Emergency Regulations and the release of a number of detainees. At the same time Mr. Derek Pearson of the Colonial Office, who had acted as Lord Radcliffe's Secretary, and Mr. Criton Tornaritis, Q.C., who had previously held the post of Attorney-General in Cyprus, arrived in Seychelles to explain the terms of the constitution to Archbishop Makarios. The cue for Greek Cypriot public and press reaction to the proposals was given by the Greek Government, which rejected them as unacceptable after only the most cursory examination and even before the people of Cyprus had had the opportunity to study them. This peremptory action aroused considerable local resentment among Greek Cypriots, and did not prevent widespread interest being taken in the proposals. Many Greek Cypriots, although afraid to say so in public, privately regarded them as an acceptable basis for the introduction of a constitution.

After the breakdown of the discussions with the Archbishop at the end of February, the Greek Government reaffirmed its decision again to bring the matter of self-determination for Cyprus before the General Assembly of the United Nations, despite the fact that in the previous year a similar appeal was not even included on the agenda. Later in the year, Her Majesty's Government asked the General Assembly to include on its agenda a complaint of support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus.

These, in brief, were the salient events in Cyprus which made headlines in the world's press. The year closed with terrorism approaching defeat, with respect for the forces of law and order re-established among Greek Cypriot youth, with the realisation growing among both the extremist elements and the general Greek Cypriot public that a settlement of the Island's problems would have to take account of British and Turkish interests in Cyprus, with a growing realisation also that violence and intransigence had failed and had indeed damaged their own cause and, above all, with a widespread disillusion among the great mass of the people in Cyprus at the futile and tragic loss which terrorism had brought to a peaceful and happy country. On the other hand the deadlock in the Island's political affairs, centering on the position and influence of Archbishop Makarios, still continued.

But despite terrorism and the intractable political situation, 1956 was a year of much progress and development in the social and economic fields as the following paragraphs indicate.

A start was made on a new £950,000 water supply scheme for Nicosia and its suburbs and outline plans were prepared for a larger scheme to pump water to Nicosia from near Morphou Bay. Outline plans were also prepared for a scheme to pump water to Famagusta from Xylophagou and Liopetri. Village water supply works were carried out in 57 villages including the 13 dry villages of the Eastern Mesaoria which now receive water from the Kythrea Spring. 213 boreholes were drilled and 63 irrigation schemes were completed commanding an area of 11,000 donums. A dam 105 feet high is under construction at Trimiklini.

The Public Works Department again undertook a heavy programme of building and road construction, in addition to security works connected with the emergency. The more important road works undertaken during the year included the realignment and general improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol trunk road (£633,000) and of the Famagusta-Larnaca trunk road (£322,000). Extensive work on various feeder roads in Paphos and Famagusta districts was also carried out. Apart from normal maintenance of Government buildings the Department practically completed work on the new hospitals at Limassol and Paphos. The new hospital at Famagusta and a new wing to the Nicosia General Hospital were fully completed. Work proceeded satisfactorily on such other major building projects as Police buildings, Technical Institutes at Nicosia, Limassol and Lefka and the new Teachers' Training College at Nicosia.

The year was again free from any serious epidemics and for the seventh successive year no primary case of malaria was reported. The new district hospitals and the additions to the Nicosia General Hospital increased considerably the number of beds available. The training of nursing and medical staff continued both locally and in the United Kingdom.

Despite the widespread disruption of education, already referred to, every effort was made to improve the standard of work in elementary schools and comprehensive plans were in hand for new

buildings, smaller classes, more books and equipment, etc. A comprehensive plan for the provision of technical education was launched during the year. The Apprentices Training Centre was reorganised as a Preparatory Technical School which will feed students to a Technical Institute now being built in Nicosia. Two Secondary Technical Schools also began work, one in Lefka and the other in Limassol and four more schools are planned for Nicosia and district towns. In September, 77 students who had been awarded Government scholarships left for training in the United Kingdom.

The school savings scheme in general maintained the steady progress recorded since its start in March, 1950. Over 60,000 pupils in 632 schools are now depositing an average of about £7,000 weekly; the total of all these deposits in June 1956 exceeded £450,000.

Climatic conditions were in general favourable for agriculture. During the 1955-56 winter crop season rains were reasonably well distributed. A moderate fall of snow occurred in the Southern (Troodos) Range but this was insufficient to give a plentiful supply of water for spring irrigation or adequately to replenish aquifers for summer irrigation. The winter rains at the end of 1956 were very late, which meant there was little grazing available for flocks.

Cereal crops were a record and most other winter sown crops yielded well. Dry land summer crops, especially cotton, were rather poor and irrigated vegetables and vines in some areas suffered from the extremely hot weather during the summer months. Nevertheless the grape crop was again good, being only some 10% lower than the record one of 1955. Olives gave a satisfactory crop in many areas but the 1956 carob crop fell below that of 1955. The new season citrus crop has proved to be good. As a result of the effective control of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly a larger proportion than usual of the crop has been suitable for export. At the end of the year the condition of grazing flocks, considering the seasonal shortage of pasturage, was surprisingly good. Two isolated outbreaks of Sheep Pox, the first for nearly a quarter of a century, occurred towards the end of the year. Steps were taken to prevent the spread and plans were made to vaccinate the whole of the sheep population.

Marketing conditions have in general been good. Once again grain growers have had an assured market for their surplus grain, at subsidised prices, through the Cyprus Grain Commission. Government has also subsidised the vine industry, both through its Vine Products Scheme and by giving a special subsidy on grapes sold to factories for vinting purposes. Prices of livestock products have remained high and remunerative to producers.

The co-operative movement continued to flourish. The 486 thrift and credit societies continued to provide the rural community with a number of services, and remained the heart of the agricultural economy.

The consumers movement also continued to expand rapidly. The number of co-operative stores, mainly in villages, is now 267 with a total annual turnover of about £2,200,000. The fact that

these co-operative stores have been most successful in reducing rural living costs makes the continued expansion of this type of society inevitable. A great step forward in the consumers movement was the formation and successful operation of three Co-operative Wholesale Supply Unions which work on a district basis for the co-operative stores, one for Limassol and Paphos, another for Famagusta and Larnaca and a third for Nicosia and Kyrenia.

The general expansion of the industrial and commercial life of the Island continued in spite of strains on local labour resources and unrest both in Cyprus and in the Middle East. The effects of local unrest were confined in the main to those sections connected with entertainment and, more especially, the tourist trade. Imports of consumer goods increased by £3½m. (of which less than £1m. is due to increased imports for the Services) and a continued, though small, rise in imports of what may be classed as luxury articles is a reflection of the Island's prosperity. Apart from a serious reduction of petroleum supplies, the economy of the Island did not suffer severely from the blockage of the Suez Canal. This is due to the fact that the trade connections of Cyprus, in spite of its geographical position, are mainly with the United Kingdom and Europe. Some shipping difficulties were experienced towards the end of the year and freight rates have tended to rise. There is no doubt that these forces, combined with rising local costs, have made the disposal abroad of Cyprus products, particularly manufactured articles, more difficult. The export of minerals, which continues to represent roughly half of the total value of exports, was successfully raised to new record levels in spite of these difficulties. Agricultural products also found good markets, partly owing to unexpected crop failures in competing countries.

Problems in the building and construction industry, which began to be apparent towards the end of 1955, were to some extent alleviated by the imposition of limitations on private building and on the projects of Government and the Services Departments. Signs of strain and economic instability, resulting mainly from conditions of over-employment, particularly in the building industry, are however still in evidence.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE civilian population of Cyprus at the end of 1956 was estimated to be 531,000 representing an average density of 149 per square mile. There has been an increase of 80,886 persons or 18 per cent since the last census held in 1946. At that time females outnumbered males by a little more than 5,000.

In Cyprus there are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (about 80 per cent) and Turkish Cypriots (nearly 18 per cent) and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

The census planned for 1956 had to be postponed, but registration of all residents over the age of 12 years (except members of the Cyprus Police Force) was undertaken. Approximately 382,000 persons were registered and issued with individual identity cards.

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the central plain. The 1956 population figures of the main towns, according to estimates based on the registration, were :

Nicosia (including suburbs) 81,700; Limassol 36,500; Famagusta 26,800; Larnaca 17,900; Paphos 7,300; Kyrenia 3,700.

The percentage increase of the population per annum has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under British administration was taken. During the period 1946-1956 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.66 per cent. If this remains constant the population of Cyprus will reach 566,000 by 1960. The birth rate is moderately high (26.37 per thousand) and the death rate low (6.30 per thousand). There has been a striking decrease in infant mortality since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 33 per thousand.

In 1956 5,126 immigrants arrived in the Island mostly from the United Kingdom; of these the greatest proportion consisted of wives and families of service personnel while others were former emigrants from Cyprus returning home after several years abroad. 6,441 emigrants left, 5,233 of whom went to the United Kingdom and 730 to Australia. The majority were aged between 15 and 35 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dress-makers, barbers, labourers and their dependants.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE mid-year population of the Island was about 526,000 and of this number it is estimated that 265,100 were gainfully employed. About 136,000 were engaged in agriculture, being about 51 % of the total gainfully employed population.

About 36,200 were engaged in manufacturing and industry (Appendix C). Employment in mining averaged more than 6,300 during the year and reached a seasonal peak of over 7,200 during July. The number engaged in building and construction work rose to nearly 20,200, there being a tendency for agricultural workers to be attracted into the expanding industry.

About 65,200 were engaged in other activities, such as commerce, public administration, transport and other services. It is estimated that the total wage- and salary-earning population outside agriculture (omitting self-employed and family workers) was about 96,000.

There are no reliable figures for unemployment or under-employment but conditions approaching full employment continued to prevail throughout the year. This was largely due to the extensive building and constructional works undertaken by Service and Government Departments, as well as to private building demands which absorb a considerable number of skilled and unskilled workers.

Such involuntary unemployment as there was in 1956, was either purely seasonal or was due to the movement of workers from one place of employment to another and from one occupation to another.

The following table shows, by age and sex, the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges on specific dates:

Date	Male			Female			Both sexes total
	Under 18	18 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and over	Total	
15.12.1955	46	684	730	2	171	173	903
15. 3.1956	211	1,107	1,318	16	254	270	1,588
14. 6.1956	162	658	820	8	144	152	972
13. 9.1956	94	811	905	6	222	228	1,133
13.12.1956	92	374	466	6	162	168	634

Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter and declines during the summer. The mining of asbestos in the higher mountainous areas ceases during the winter months while building and constructional activity declines noticeably with the onset of the winter rains (December–February). The autumn harvests of grapes, carobs, olives and citrus fruit provide much employment in agriculture, in grading and packing of agricultural products and road and port transport.

There is no mass immigration to Cyprus. The majority of immigrants are persons of Cypriot origin who emigrated to foreign countries and return to Cyprus to retire. Skilled technicians and

foremen, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, are admitted from time to time on temporary employment permits, usually on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them when their permits expire.

During the year about 55 qualified engineers from abroad obtained employment in Cyprus, mostly in connection with the expanding building programme of Service Departments.

Cypriots mainly emigrate to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America.

Emigration figures during the past three years have been:

	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Greece</i>
1954	3,100	588	75	5
1955	3,466	1,098	107	—
1956	3,448	864	103	68

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Appendix D provides data about the average weekly earnings in certain industries.

Appendix E gives examples of the weekly hours normally worked in typical occupations in the principal industries and services and predominant wage rates.

The data in both these appendices relate to the week ended 20th October, 1956.

COST OF LIVING

Appendix F shows the mid-year and end-year values of the two Retail Price Indices. Appendix G shows the price movements of some principal foodstuffs included in the Indices.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

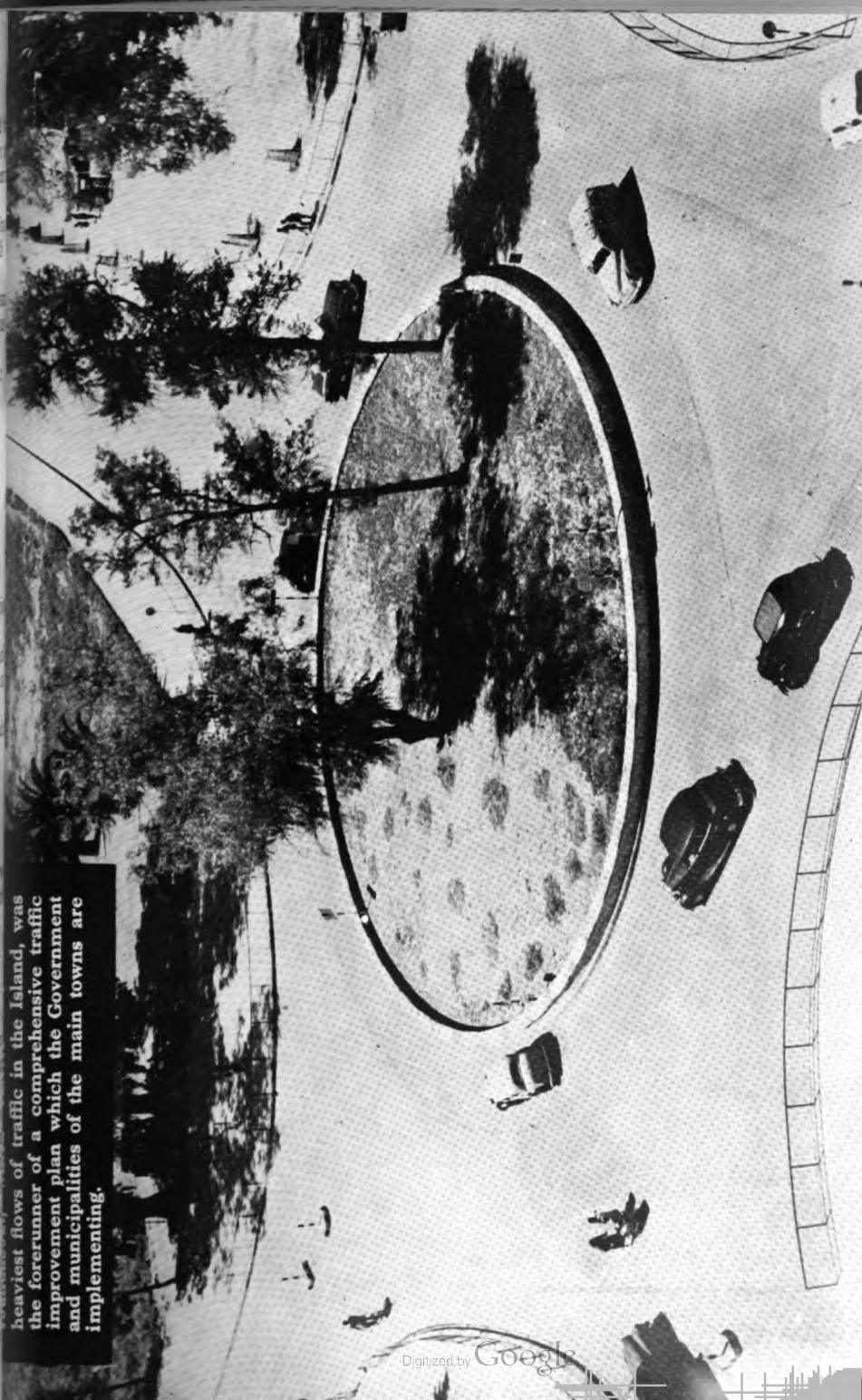
The Department has been decentralized, to ensure the more effective administration of the newly introduced Social Insurance Scheme and in view of its other increasing responsibilities.

The headquarters of the Department in Nicosia are divided into four sections: Administration, Factory Inspection, Social Insurance and Industrial Relations, Research and Information.

There are District Labour Offices at Nicosia, Limassol, Fama-gusta, Larnaca and Paphos with sub-offices at Morphou, Kyrenia and Lefka.

The Department is entrusted with the administration of the Island's Labour Laws. Its work includes the administration of employment exchanges, the management of port labour pools, the inspection of steam boilers, of factories, workshops, hotels

heaviest flows of traffic in the Island, was the forerunner of a comprehensive traffic improvement plan which the Government and municipalities of the main towns are implementing.





Happy inmates of the Nicosia Children's Home run to greet Lady Harding as she arrives for one of her visits.

The Governor, Field Marshal Sir John Harding on one of his many visits to the rural areas, is greeted by Cypriot shepherd.



and other workplaces, the inspection of conditions of employment of young persons, women and domestic servants, the settlement of trade disputes, the administration of the Social Insurance Scheme, the settlement of workmen's compensation claims and the collection of information and statistics.

TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The expansion of the trade union movement continued in 1956 and spread over 37 more villages. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in 152 villages as well as in the six main towns. 59 new trade unions and branches were registered and 16 were dissolved or struck off the register during the year. The total number of trade unions and branches has now reached 387 with a membership of 42,928 as against 39,015 in 1955.

There are several types of unions, i.e. Craft, Industrial, Occupational and General Labour.

The introduction and encouragement of constitutional trade unionism has contributed to the improvement of the conditions of employment and the general standard of living of workers.

During the year a course for trade union officers and auditors was organised, with considerable success, at one of the private commercial schools. Arrangements were also made for some trade unions to provide several of their members with correspondence courses from Ruskin College, Oxford, on the functions of Trade Union Officials, Trade Union Law, Industrial Relations and International Labour Legislation.

There are six Trade Union groups :

- (i) the left wing organisation of "Old" Trade Unions called the "Pancyprian Federation of Labour" which is by far the most important group; this group is communist dominated and is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions;
- (ii) the right wing organisation of "New" Trade Unions called the "Cyprus Workers' Confederation"; this group is nationalist dominated and is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour;
- (iii) the Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any political orientations, formed in 1956;
- (iv) the Cyprus Turkish Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community;
- (v) Civil Service Trade Unions, the large majority of which has been exempted from registration and whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown;
- (vi) other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The organisation of employers is well advanced in the building industry but, with the exception of two small Trade Unions of Master Bakers and Master Woodworkers, is non-existent elsewhere.

Appendices H and J show the distribution of employees trade unions and their membership by industry or service and by groups at the end of 1955 and 1956.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1956

A Social Insurance Law, enacted in 1956, provides cash benefits for sickness, unemployment, widowhood, orphanage, marriage, maternity, old age and death, against three equal contributions payable by the employer, the worker and the Government. With the exception of agricultural workers and a few minor groups insurance under this law is compulsory for all persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship. Self-employed persons may join the scheme for certain benefits by paying a double contribution. The contributions, which are weekly, are 60 mils for a man and 30 mils for a woman. The new scheme is in addition to social security schemes, Provident or Pension Fund arrangements for free medical treatment sponsored by the Trade Unions, industrial and commercial concerns.

It is estimated that about 100,000 employed persons will be covered by the scheme compulsorily and about 10,000 will join voluntarily. The cost of running the Scheme for the first year is estimated at £20,000.

A new Factories Law, on the general lines of the United Kingdom's Factories Act (1937 and 1948) and of Factory Legislation in other British territories, repeals the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Law, the Steam Boilers, Engines and Receivers Law, 1947, the White Phosphorous Matches Prohibition Law, 1910, and the Docks (Regulation) Law, 1939. The Law embodies the safeguards provided by the repealed laws and also introduces others which are extended to building operations and works of engineering construction.

The general provisions of the Law involve matters of health, safety and welfare, such as minimum standards of sanitation, cleanliness and ventilation, the safe use of and protection against machinery, the supply of good drinking water and accommodation, and the enforcement of welfare regulations. With the introduction of this Law and a strengthening of the Factories Inspectorate a steady improvement in safety, health and welfare matters is to be expected. Considerable effort is being devoted to educating and training employers and employees alike in modern methods which should improve output and raise standards as a whole. Suitable films and film strips have been shown and an Industrial Health and Safety Museum is being established.

The following subsidiary legislation was promulgated:

(1) The Emergency Powers (Public Safety and Order) Regulations, 1955 to (No. 10) 1956.

Under these Regulations, the Governor issued an injunction against an island-wide strike contemplated by the Pancyprian

Federation of Labour, the Pancyprrian Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federations, in sympathy with a trade dispute at Mitsero and Kalavasos Mines.

The injunction covered all works and services connected with essential civil and service requirements.

(2) By the Emergency Powers (Suspension of the Operation of the Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) Laws, 1952 and 1954) Regulations, 1956, the provisions of the Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) Laws, and Regulations of 1952 and 1954, are made not applicable to the employment of Her Majesty's Forces or of a visiting force in connection with the loading, unloading, movement or storage of operational cargo or on work in connection with the preparation of ships, aircraft or vessels for the receipt or discharge of operational cargo.

(3) A Shop Assistants (Hours of Employment) Variation Order, 1956, revokes the Shop Assistants (Hours of Employment) Variation Order, 1952, and provides for maximum hours of work for shop assistants.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Technical training including practical and theoretical instruction in engineering and allied trades is provided at the Government Apprentices Training Centre, Nicosia, and the Turkish Technical School, Lefka.

The extension is now contemplated of the scope of the Rehabilitation Centre, near Nicosia (where ex-tuberculous patients are trained in suitable crafts) to include other disabled persons. Facilities are available for agricultural training at the Rural Central Schools of Morphou and Pergamos. The majority of the trainees are farmers' sons. Training and apprenticeship courses are provided by a limited number of industrial undertakings and mining concerns. There is a shortage of skilled artisans.

Part-time educational facilities are being developed by the Department of Education in their new technical training development scheme and will enable apprentices employed in industry to reach City and Guilds standard.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Cyprus Government's revenue and expenditure under the main heads for the past three years are given in Appendix K and the revenue and expenditure of the four principal local authorities in Appendix L.

DEVELOPMENT

Development in Cyprus is financed in three ways; from the Development Fund, in accordance with a five-year Development Programme ending on the 31st December, 1961; loans from the Public Loans Fund to public bodies for all kinds of works, the capital of the Fund being almost entirely obtained from annual appropriations from Revenue; and loans on the London Market, or raised locally, which have hitherto only been raised for the central electrification and internal telecommunication schemes.

The fund established under the 1946-55 ten-year development programme was wound up at the end of 1955. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000 and the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund, 1956-60, but the bulk of this amount is being used for the completion of old schemes which were carried over from the old programme. The full programme of development announced at the end of 1955 is estimated to cost £38 million; the bulk of this programme is expected to be completed within the five-year period, though some longer term projects will continue after 1961. The balance of the new fund as at the 31st December, 1956, was £6,375,000 and expenditure during 1956, the first year of the new programme, amounted to £2,784,000. The main items are:

					£
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	180,000
Education	..	..	..	..	265,000
Forests	..	..	..	..	56,000
Harbours	..	..	..	..	170,000
Medical	..	..	..	..	135,000
Roads	..	..	..	..	366,000
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	430,000
Water Development	..	..	..	..	700,000

No internal or external development loans were raised in 1956 and the Electricity and Telecommunications authorities had to fall back on temporary finance in the form of advances from Government until further loans can be raised.

The Public Loans Fund issued in 1956 135 loans to various public bodies for development works of all kinds, amounting to £650,000.

Appendix M to this Report gives Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes initiated or in progress during 1956, with their numbers and titles, and the division of expenditure between Colonial Development and Welfare and local funds.

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1956, is given at Appendix N. On that date the Funded Public Debt of Cyprus amounted to £9,269,223 with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £1,658,295. Unfunded Public Debt amounted to £465,736; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash held by the Treasury.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH

Customs Tariff

The revenue from import duties charged in 1956 amounted to:

	Value of Imports		Import Duty	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
Dutiable	16,815,976	20,500,655	4,486,602	4,776,498
Free of import duty	13,113,833	17,356,402	—	—
Total ..	29,929,809	37,857,057	4,486,602	4,776,498

A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at greatly varying rates of duty, both *ad valorem* and specific.

The highest rates are payable on luxury goods and on saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use). Raw materials and commodities in common consumption are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty.

Jewellery attracts import duty at 60% or 70% *ad valorem*, preferential and general rates, respectively, caviar at 90% or 100%, shot guns at 60% or 75% and furs at 50% or 60%. Liquors pay £3.—or £3.800 mils per gallon and cigarettes £5.250 mils or £5.500 mils per oke. Motor spirits generally having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit, pay £6.875 mils or £8.750 mils per 100 gallons, motor cars 20% or 35%, motor lorries 15% or 30%, motor cycles 20% or 40%, and cotton piece goods 12% or 20%. Raw cotton attracts only 2% or 10%, undressed hides and skins free or 5%, iron and mild steel bars 4% or 6%, paints 4% or 5% and medicine: 7% or 12%.

One hundred and seventy-five items are specifically exempted from Customs duty: these include wheat, barley, flour, butter, meat (frozen), fish (fresh), machinery, books and printed matter, disinfectants, insecticides and fungicides, and goods imported for certain specific industries or undertakings.

A total of £5,135,776 was collected as Customs duties in 1956.

Excise Duty

Excise duty is payable on:—

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the Customs duty—at the rate of £3.444 mils per oke. The total amount of excise duty paid on tobacco during the year was £1,347,088.
- (ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus. Excise duty is equal to the rate of Customs duty payable for the time being on matches of British Commonwealth origin

imported into the Colony. No excise duty was collected on matches during the year as the only factory in Cyprus did not operate.

- (iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus. Excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the Customs duty payable on playing cards of British Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus. At present playing cards are not manufactured locally.
- (iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The rate of excise duty is £0.300 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein. The total amount of excise duty paid on intoxicating liquor during the year was £120,747.
- (v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The total amount of excise duty paid on beer during the year was £64,152.

Licence Fees

	<i>Annually</i>
Licence for the manufacture of—matches ..	£100
playing cards ..	£1
beer	£25
intoxicating liquor	£10
Licences to fish for sponge:	
(a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons)	£150
(b) For each boat fitted with "Fernex" diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons)	£75
(c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons)	£35
Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse ..	£100
Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse ..	£50
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal) ..	£5
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary) ..	£1

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services, such as boat licences and fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment. The total amount collected by way of licence fees during 1956 was £32,272.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees are collected in stamps in respect of services such as the registration of clubs, firearms, and patents, the issue of passports, etc.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax, which was first introduced in Cyprus in 1941, is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived from all sources (other than "emoluments" from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment and on "emoluments" from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to "emoluments", a simplified P.A.Y.E. system has been in operation since the 1st January, 1953, whereby the tax on emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax, and the tax ranges from 50 mils for every pound in excess of £300 to 750 mils for every pound in excess of £6,000.

Relief is given in respect of children, wife's earned income, and life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions.

In the case of bachelors and spinsters, the tax payable is increased by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ rising to 50% where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500.

Companies and similar bodies pay tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the pound, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark and Norway and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the British Empire where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Collections from income tax in 1956 amounted to approximately £4,468,000 compared with £3,240,611 in 1955.

Appendix O gives examples of the tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force in 1956.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty, which was first introduced in Cyprus in 1942, is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent. and 30 per cent. on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war or to terrorist activity.

The following table gives examples of the estate duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1956:—

<i>Net Value of Estate</i>	<i>Estate Duty payable</i>
£	£
2,000	NIL
2,500	40
5,000	140
10,000	715
25,000	3,845
50,000	9,995
100,000	23,595

Collections from estate duty (including interest) in 1956 amounted to approximately £71,000 compared with £56,016 in 1955.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The Cyprus pound, which is divided into one thousand mils, is equivalent to the pound sterling.

Currency in circulation on 31st December, was as follows:—

- (i) Currency Notes (£5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils)=
£9,306,237.
- (ii) Coins (100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 5 mils and 3 mils pieces)=
£353,439.511 mils.

Banking

Banking business was carried out in Cyprus during 1956 by banks incorporated overseas and banks incorporated in Cyprus. The overseas banks are the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank D.C.O. (with its subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium term finance on a commercial basis for development projects of all kinds), the Ionian Bank, the National Bank of Greece and Athens, and the Turkiye Ish Bankasi. The local commercial banks are the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank of Limassol and the Turkish Bank of Nicosia. Specialised banking business is also transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Ottoman Bank; the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Bank of Cyprus; and by the Co-operative Central Bank, the activities of which are described in the section on Co-operative Societies in Chapter 6.

A Bankers' Council consisting of representatives of the principal Banks operating in Cyprus was established in 1955 under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. Its function is to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information between the Government and the bankers and to formulate a mutually agreed credit policy.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

THE continued expansion of the industrial and commercial life of the Island was little affected by current unrest either locally or in the Middle East generally. Imports at £39 m. and exports at £22 m. both reached new record heights and local marketing of Cyprus products continued at a satisfactory level against a background of rising prices. Much of the increased volume of imports was in respect of food for civil consumption and requirements of the Service Departments in building materials, petroleum products and plant and machinery. Private building and the programmes of the Services Departments and Government were, however, held somewhat below the level they would otherwise have reached, since it became clear during the year that pressure on the available labour force in this field had reached the point where there was danger of serious dislocation. A continued, though small, rise in the import of goods in the higher quality classes was a further indication of general prosperity. The number of motor cars imported into the Island showed a small increase over 1955 imports.

The trends of previous years continued in the wholesale and retail trades, which enjoyed an increasing prosperity. Towards the end of the year, however, instability of world prices in certain commodities tended to result in conservative purchasing by local wholesalers, and this, combined with shipping delays, produced one or two minor shortages of brief duration. Some small dislocation of supplies and services was also apparent at the end of the year owing to a 25 per cent reduction of the Island's petroleum supplies. Petrol was rationed in December. The adverse effects have not been serious, though further reactions may well be felt in 1957. A more serious effect of the world shortage of shipping, resulting from the blockage of the Suez Canal, has been the upward movement of freight rates. Delays in the ports due to overcrowding, exacerbated to some extent by the requirements of the Armed Services where they coincided with major seasonal exports, have made such a movement inevitable. The conditions have not in fact had any substantially depressing effect on the export figures for the year, though minerals and wines were both slightly affected. It is, however, likely that some difficulties may be faced in the future, until the programme of port improvement is sufficiently advanced to make a substantial contribution towards speeding up the turn-round of shipping.

Rising costs (particularly of labour, rents and local services) further emphasised the tendency for prices of Cyprus produce to become uncompetitive in world markets. The export of agricultural products was nevertheless satisfactory, owing, to some extent, to unexpected shortages in competing countries. Imports from countries of the Soviet bloc were on a rather larger scale than in previous years as a result of reciprocal transactions against

those Cyprus agricultural products which were meeting with export difficulties. Prices of exports generally were increased or maintained at a satisfactory level. Statistical details of trade during the year are given in Appendices P, Q, R and S.

A new Department of Commerce and Industry was established at the beginning of the year with the immediate purpose of integrating the various services concerned with the promotion of exports and the control of imports and exchange. In the longer term one of the more important functions of this Department will be to stimulate and assist the industries in the Island. The Produce Inspection Service, which was previously operated by the Department of Agriculture has now come under the administration of the new Department.

Facilities for the import of goods under open General Import Licence were increased during the year and trade was generally liberalised, particularly with the O.E.E.C. countries.

The Licensing Authority continued to be advised by the Trade and Industry Advisory Board, containing representatives of the organised trade and industrial associations of the Island as well as of the co-operative movement and of the Agricultural Department.

The address of the Cyprus Government's trade representative in London is:

The Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office,
15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BANKRUPTCY AND LIQUIDATIONS

There were no major bankruptcy or company liquidation cases; the work in this sphere confined itself to a few minor cases.

COMPANIES, PARTNERSHIPS AND BUSINESS NAMES

During the year 39 companies, 132 partnerships and 36 business names were registered. Six overseas companies also established a place of business, four of which were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and overseas companies indicates the rapid growth of business activity during the last two decades :

	1938	1948	1956
Number of local companies	114	295	494
Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies ..	£1,131,465	£5,237,486	£11,174,513
Number of overseas companies operating in Cyprus	67	71	128

Of the 128 overseas companies, 81 were engaged in insurance, 12 in trading, 8 in contracting and 5 in banking.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

Cyprus has no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom can be registered locally. During the year 12 were registered compared with 2 in 1938 and 5 in 1948.

The post-war export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 234 trade marks were received compared with 88 in 1938 and 177 in 1948. The largest number of such trade marks came from the United Kingdom followed by Cyprus, the United States of America and Germany. There are now 2,923 trade marks on the register.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

LAND Utilisation problems are considered by an inter-departmental committee, known as the Land Utilisation Co-ordination Committee, consisting of the Deputy Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Water Development, the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Director of Lands and Surveys, and the Secretary for Natural Resources. The Land Utilisation Service is a section of the Department of Agriculture and is under the direct charge of the Land Development Officer. During 1956 a Land Consolidation Officer, a Greek-Cypriot with a Ph.D degree in Geography, joined the Service. Towards the end of the year the Land Utilisation Service was placed under the supervision of a Senior Agricultural Officer (Lands) who is responsible for all land use projects including the soil survey. The Land Utilisation Service works in collaboration with the Department's extension staff which is responsible for the supervision of minor soil conservation and other works subsidized by Government. The Land Utilization Service, which operates heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, is responsible for the carrying out of major land utilisation and soil conservation works, while the Department of Water Development carries out major irrigation and drainage works. Additional Soil Conservation Divisions were formed under the Soil Conservation Law, bringing the total number in existence at the end of the year to nine. The total cost of the associated schemes is estimated at about £90,000, of which half will be borne by Government as a direct subsidy. The total area to be developed under these schemes is about 8,500 donums.

Work continued on a number of major land reclamation projects and good progress was recorded with the many minor works, including the levelling of much agricultural land for irrigation purposes, which the Land Utilisation Service has been

called upon to undertake for private enterprise. Work on several land reclamation projects affecting Crown Lands, including "kafkala" (lands with a hard calcareous crust), continued during the year. Experimental work in the reclamation of saline marshy lands has also made progress, the results so far being most encouraging. The principal method used is drainage, then the application of chemical amendments, usually gypsum, followed by leaching with water. Fortunately gypsum (calcium sulphate) is obtainable locally in ample quantities at comparatively low cost.

As a result of considerable publicity to the difficulties involved in using modern agricultural machinery in fragmented holdings many farmers are now interested in taking action to consolidate holdings.

The principal water laws of Cyprus are:

- (i) Government Waterworks Law.
- (ii) Wells Law.
- (iii) Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law.
- (iv) Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.
- (v) Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law.
- (vi) Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law.
- (vii) Water (Development and Distribution) Law.

The Government Waterworks Law vests most underground water and all waste surface water in Government. The Wells Law provides that no well or borehole may be sunk without a permit and that private well drillers must be licensed. Where special measures are necessary for the protection of water sources the sinking of new wells may be forbidden. Water Boards, for supplying domestic water to towns, may be set up under the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, and Village Water Commissions for supplying domestic water to villages, may be formed under the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law. The Irrigation Divisions Law and the Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law are similar in that both provide the means for land and water owners to combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining irrigation works. The individual members of a Division have no private rights to the use of the water, which is controlled by an elected committee. Members of an Association retain their right to private ownership and an elected committee has a duty to regulate the water so that each member receives his correct share. Government usually provides greater financial assistance to a Division than to an Association.

The Water (Development and Distribution) Law provides for the compulsory acquisition of privately owned water where it appears to the Governor that its better use and equitable distribution can be more effectively secured thereby.

Land ownership

Immovable property includes land, buildings, trees, water rights in *alieno solo* and in undivided share in any of these. Buildings, trees and water may be owned separately from the land

with which they are connected, but since 1946 the separation of the ownership of land from the ownership of the immovable property on it is no longer possible. The ownership of and succession to land are regulated by the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law and the Wills and Succession Law which came into force in 1946. Under these laws the complicated systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. The tenure sections of the Immovable Property Law are aimed at reducing the incidence of dual ownership (i.e. the ownership of land and the things on it by different persons), the incidence of co-ownership and of fragmentation. Land may be disposed of by will, but wills are rare and consequently succession is normally regulated by law. The main principle of the law is equality of inheritance by individuals in one class of heirs to the exclusion of subsequent classes after provision has been made for the spouse, if living. A difference of religion is now no bar to inheritance.

Aliens may not acquire land without the approval of the Governor. The extent of the lands they own is not contentious. They include some model plantations. The State Forests, most of the grazing land, some experimental farm land, river beds and water running to waste are owned by the Cyprus Government. The remainder of all types of land is owned by the indigenous inhabitants.

There is only one estate subsisting in immovable property. It is akin to the English freehold estate except that the ownership of minerals is vested in the Crown outside certain specified parts of the built-up area of towns and villages.

Of the agricultural land 5% is held on short leases for terms of one or two years; another 5% on leases for a longer term and 6% is share cropped. The remainder of the agricultural land is worked by the owners.

Settlement and laws affecting settlement

Land settlement is the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Surveys which operates under the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law, settlement being the definition of the property by means of a cadastral plan and the registration of the name of the owner in a book kept in the District Lands Office. Settlement may be sporadic or systematic. Sporadic settlement may be voluntary on application to the District Lands Office and is compulsory for dealings. Systematic settlement, known as general registration, has been completed over 2/5ths of Cyprus and is proceeding.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the Island's agricultural produce is grown by small holders. There are but few sizeable estates on which crops are grown under the plantation system. The largest is that of the

Cyprus Palestine Plantations Co. Ltd., in Limassol District, where citrus and table grapes are produced on a large scale under modern husbandry methods.

Although an extensive range of produce is grown on the Island, most farmers have to rely on relatively few crops for their livelihood. Many of the hill areas depend solely, or almost so, upon the culture of vines. Excluding tree crops (olives, carobs, citrus, deciduous fruit and vines) there are three main classes of annual crops: those grown mainly or entirely on winter rainfall; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains, augmented by flooding with spate water; and those produced by means of perennial irrigation from springs, shallow wells and boreholes.

Over 6% of the arable land is perennially irrigable from springs, wells and boreholes and in a normal season it is possible to augment the rainfall on a further 11% of the arable land by flood irrigation from the rivers and the streams carrying waters from the hills. Spring-time irrigation, which has been much improved in recent years by minor works, may be a very potent factor in increasing yields and often has a considerable influence on the overall yield of annual crops.

The principal rain fed crops are temperate climate cereals and winter legumes. Crops grown from retained moisture include cotton, melons, haricots, cowpeas and sesame. Typical crops grown under perennial irrigation include citrus, deciduous fruits, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, summer legumes, lucerne, etc.

There are some 20 ginning mills with a total output of around 700 tons of cotton lint per annum. Of the two spinning factories only the larger in Nicosia is in operation at present. There is a modern silk filature in Paphos District, but this is not working at the present time.

Although there are a number of modern processing plants, operated by private enterprise and Co-operative Societies, a large proportion of the total olive crop is still pressed for oil in small village presses. The residue from these presses is chemically extracted for the production of pyrene oil which is used for manufacturing purposes. One of these factories has a plant capable of refining, for human consumption, both crude olive and pyrene oil and is marketing a locally produced refined olive oil of low acidity. There is also a large refining plant in the Nicosia area which processes seed oil, much of which is obtained from imported oil seeds. During the year the concern has been assisted by the imposition of an 8% import duty on imported edible seed oil.

Local factories, some of which are operated by Co-operative Societies, kibble nearly the entire carob crop. Carob kernels are processed for the production of gum by a privately owned factory in the Limassol area which has a limited output.

There are several well equipped modern wine and spirit factories operated by private enterprise and one by a Co-operative enterprise. As a result of a Government subsidy on vinting grapes

sold to factories, they are estimated to have dealt, in 1956, with about 30% of the total crop which was estimated at 65,000,000 okes. One of these concerns also runs a brewery, but the raw materials for it are imported.

Several factories are producing concentrated citrus juice both for export and for use in soft drinks for local consumption. During 1956 it was necessary to allow the import of some citrus juice to meet local requirements.

The large modern canning factory established in the Limassol area by the Smedley Cyprus Canning Company has expanded its operations. The range of its products was again enlarged during the year and considerable quantities of canned deciduous and citrus fruits were produced for export or local consumption. The drying of deciduous fruits such as apples, cherries, apricots and figs is carried out by private and Co-operative enterprise on a village basis.

There are a number of broom factories on the Island using locally produced and imported broom corn.

There are two compound fodder factories operated by private enterprise, one in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. The Nicosia factory has a small but modern plant for the production of meat and bone meals, but this has not been in operation. The production of compound fodders, which has again been on an increased scale, is controlled by special legislation, The Animal Feeding Stuff (Control) Law, 1953. Compound fodders are slowly gaining in popularity.

The Produce Inspection Service, the control of which was taken over by the newly formed Department of Commerce and Industry early in 1956, continued to pay attention to the improvement of exported agricultural produce, especially citrus. The Agricultural Export Law, enacted in 1953 and amended in 1954, enables a thorough inspection of produce to be carried out, thus ensuring a uniform and high standard in the agricultural produce exported. This Service is maintained at the principal sea ports and at Nicosia airport.

The Cyprus Grain Commission, a quasi-Government organisation, which is responsible for the purchase of local grain surplus to growers' requirements and for the import and export of all grains, continued its activities in 1956. Purchases from the local crop consisted of 38,970 tons of wheat and 11,750 tons of barley. The construction of underground storage pits, to hold 10,000 tons of barley against a poor crop year, which started in 1955, has been completed and the pits are now in use. During the year the Commission discontinued a scheme under which compound fodder manufacturers and pig keepers were supplied with barley and barley meal respectively at subsidised prices. Towards the end of the year additional quantities of barley were imported to safeguard local stocks, which were depleted as a result of the demand stimulated by the prolonged autumn drought.

The Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are in Nicosia, together with the specialised sections of the Department which are responsible for investigational activities, plant protection, seed production, horticulture, veterinary services, animal husbandry, soil conservation, extension and information services and economics. A comprehensive reorganisation of the agricultural extension service was undertaken during the year and this involved, as with other Government Departments, a decentralisation of many activities.

For agricultural extension purposes the Island is divided into six districts, corresponding to the administrative districts, one of which (Kyrenia) is treated as a sub-district. These are supervised by an agricultural officer of the rank of Agricultural Officer, Class II, or Agricultural Superintendent, 1st Grade. The districts are sub-divided into 30 beats each under the care of an agricultural officer of the rank of Agricultural Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Agricultural Assistant, or Agricultural Foreman. Each beat is designed to cover on an average 25 villages.

The Veterinary Service is represented in every district, usually by an officer of Veterinary Officer cadre. The Veterinary headquarters are in Nicosia. Quarantine facilities are available at Fama-gusta and Larnaca.

The Department has two major mixed farms, four stations largely devoted to olive stock production, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a viticulture station, a sericulture station, an experimental citrus grove, as well as a considerable number of minor nurseries meeting local needs for seeds and seedlings. There is a Plant Quarantine Station. The Animal Husbandry Section maintains eight stud stables in the main stock breeding districts, as well as studs at other stations, where improved sires are made available at a reasonable fee. In addition to livestock sections at the major farms it has units, especially of poultry, at a number of other stations. The Veterinary Laboratory, in which most of the vaccines used locally are produced, is in Nicosia, where there is also a Veterinary Clinic.

The policy of the Department of Agriculture is, in collaboration with the farmers and other Government Departments concerned with their betterment, to maintain and increase the productivity of the Island's land and livestock so as to obtain from them the maximum possible economic return.

Matters to which considerable importance is attached at the present are:

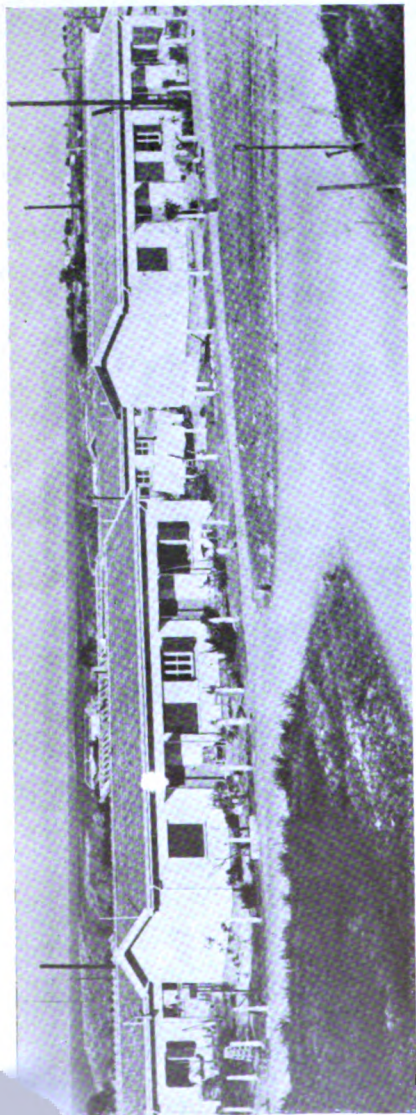
- (i) The establishment of adequate research and specialist technical services.
- (ii) The development of an efficient Extension Service, with its corollaries of farms, stations, nurseries and stud stables, providing direct advice and service to farmers and stock breeders.



In 1956 a social insurance scheme was started. Officers from the Department of Labour explained the scheme to workers throughout the Island.

The church of Panayia Podithou, Galata. Built in 1502, re-roofed in 1956 by the shopric of Kyrenia. A type of wooden roof church peculiar to the hill country of Cyprus.





Housing estate, Paphos. These houses are provided for low-income families under a rent purchase scheme.



Limassol subsidized housing estate. This is a joint government municipality scheme.



The Cyprus stand at the Frankfurt Fair,
September, 1956.



Infant Welfare Centre. Many such centres and ante-natal clinics are being established throughout Cyprus.



A District Medical Officer examines a young patient in an Infant Welfare Centre.

- (iii) The creation of a Soil Conservation Service equipped with modern earth moving machinery, to carry out anti-erosion works on behalf of farmers and to provide advice on soil conservation and improved land use practices.
- (iv) The replacement of the cereal-fallow system in the main agricultural areas by a system in which fodder crops are substituted for the fallow, and the improvement of grazing and fodder resources by research and its subsequent application.
- (v) The improvement of livestock and farm crops by the introduction, selection, trial and distribution of types of varieties suited to the different agro-climatic zones.
- (vi) Encouragement for further planting of tree and other permanent crops, more especially carobs, citrus, table grapes, deciduous fruits and olives and the introduction of improved cultural and processing practices for these crops.

Two additional large-size cabinet mammoth incubators, each capable of producing 2,000 chicks weekly, were imported during the year and the number of chicks produced from Government hatcheries, during the 1956-57 hatching season, will be doubled. The demand for day-old chicks is estimated to be about four times greater than the present supply and the large commercial table poultry producers have to rely entirely on the importation of day-old chicks from Israel and the United Kingdom.

The table poultry industry has again expanded and there is a great demand for broilers in all the towns. Present production is estimated to be about half a million head per annum. Unfortunately the largest commercial concern, specialising in broiler production, suffered a disastrous fire in 1956.

The price of eggs remained high during 1956 and there was a noticeable scarcity during the last quarter of the year. This necessitated increased imports from neighbouring countries, particularly Israel, for the Services. The high price of eggs has induced many local farmers to take steps to increase egg production.

The Seed Production Service of the Department has certified approximately 4,000 tons of cereal seed from approved growers. These growers were supplied with seed of a high quality produced by the Department and the crops were kept under constant supervision whilst growing. For certified seed the growers received £2 a ton over and above the rates paid by the Grain Commission. The seed so produced is collected, properly cleaned, dusted with a fungicide and is ultimately distributed through Co-operative Societies to growers. In 1956, for the first time, the Department was able to meet all requests for the supply of certified cereal seed and had a considerable surplus to carry over.

Farm mechanisation continues at a rapid pace. The year was marked by the importation of no less than 51 combine harvesters and 417 tractors. The Plant Protection Service of the Department has demonstrated during recent years that the Mediterranean

Fruit Fly, the incidence of which was becoming a very serious limiting factor in the Island's citrus exports, can be effectively controlled by the use of modern insecticides, such as dieldrin, and an island-wide campaign against this pest was organised during the year by the Department. It also seems that the Olive Fly (*Dacus*), which for many years seriously reduced the yield of olive oil, may soon be brought under effective control.

Livestock Services

The Island is dependent for most of its meat and milk products on the flocks of sheep and goats which feed on rough grazing on land unsuitable for cultivation and on crop residues. Because of the low winter rainfall and the hot dry summers, only seasonal natural pasturage is available. The Department has embarked on a long-term programme for the improvement of natural pasturage by re-seeding and controlled grazing. Efforts are being made to increase livestock productivity to meet the needs of the steadily increasing human population and its increased spending power.

Indigenous cattle, kept primarily for draught purposes, have further decreased in numbers owing to the rapid increase in farm mechanisation. This has had an adverse effect on meat supplies. During the year the Department continued research work on its recently established herd of selected indigenous cattle with a view to assessing their potential for meat and milk production. There is no indigenous breed of dairy cattle. Two Devon bulls were imported from the United Kingdom during the year and will be used for crossing with local cattle for the improvement of carcase weight and quality. The dairy cattle, found mostly under stall fed conditions in the vicinity of the main towns, are mainly of the Shorthorn breed. Small scale importations of Friesian cattle took place from Holland in 1954 and from the United Kingdom in 1955. The importation of Dutch Friesians was on a greatly increased scale in 1956 when a total of over 100 heifers was imported.

Pigs and poultry are kept on a relatively small scale in villages throughout the Island. The Department imported more pure breed Large White pigs. This breed is proving popular with both butchers and pig keepers. A steadily increasing number of persons are showing interest in developing specialist laying flocks and in keeping poultry for broiler production.

Villagers, especially those in hill areas who have balloted against the keeping of free range goats, keep improved types of goats under controlled conditions. The Department has a livestock unit at its hill station at Saitta which specialises in the keeping of tethered goats. Two hundred goats of the Saanen breed were imported through the Department to be distributed to selected breeders, at a subsidised price, by District Development Committees.

Due to the disturbed conditions in the Middle East no significant exports of mules and donkeys to Middle East countries

took place in 1956 and the prices of these animals dropped considerably. Hides, skins and local types of cheese remained important livestock exports. Large quantities of preserved milk, cheese and meats continue to be imported. The embargo on the importation of livestock for slaughter purposes was continued because of the danger of introducing disease, such as foot and mouth, from which the Island has been free for many years. Towards the end of the year Sheep Pox was diagnosed in the Island for the first time in 25 years. Retail prices of meats have been high, but there has been no special scarcity. The limited imports of frozen meats, which were largely of good quality joints, had relatively little effect on the supply situation or the price of locally produced meats.

Agricultural and Veterinary statistics are given in Appendices T, U, V, and W.

FORESTRY

The most outstanding occurrence of the year resulting in the tragic loss of many lives was the series of large forest fires which broke out, mainly in Paphos Forest, during the summer months. Weather conditions were more extreme than usual; high temperatures, low atmospheric humidities and turbulent winds persisted for long periods and coincided with anti-terrorist operations in the mountain forests, in the course of which numerous fires broke out. In Paphos forest alone 25 sq. miles were burnt over and six million cubic feet of standing timber were destroyed. This series of disastrous fires placed a heavy strain on the Forest Department officials of the areas concerned. Their tireless efforts to save the forests from fire, particularly when seen against the background of the disturbed situation, were outstandingly praiseworthy.

The area of forest land in Cyprus is computed at 669 sq. miles which amounts to 18.73 per cent of the total area of the Colony. Most of the forests are Crown reserves and only some 52 sq. miles of privately owned forest land are recorded.

Of the Crown reserves 532 sq. miles (86%) have been declared main state forests, dedicated in perpetuity to forestry, and are managed by the Cyprus Forestry Service. The remainder consists of communal or minor forests, administered for the time being by the District Administration in the interests of neighbouring village communities.

All forest areas are accessible and are open to exploitation. The greater part of the main state forests is situated in the mountains where their main role, in addition to timber production, is the protection of the catchments against erosion and the conservation of water supplies.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with the Aleppo pine (*pinus brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant, are: *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *Cedrus libanotica* var.

brevifolia (Cyprus cedar), *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *Juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered valleys of the mountains the oriental plane and alder abound, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen shrubs and bushes, several of economic importance. In the minor forests the upperstory forest has mostly disappeared, leaving the understory species to form a maquis type of scrub.

Forest Management

All the main state forests are under intensive management and are well served with forest roads and telephones. Further extensions during the year have been made to the forest road and telephone system; 4 miles of new forest roads have been constructed during the year; 67 miles of new telephone line were constructed; 8 miles of new telephone pole route were reconstructed; 20 miles of old telephone line were replaced, and one more village was connected to the forest telephone system.

All the main forests have been mapped on a scale of 1/10,000 and 90% are under working plan management. Fellings are made in accordance with the principle of sustained yields.

Afforestation Programme

There are numerous blank areas in the mountain forests which are the result of past fires. During the course of the year 3,733 donums of such blank areas have been reafforested. In the lowlands 163 donums of new plantations (mainly *eucalyptus* and *acacia* species) were created.

Plantation work in the lowlands continued satisfactorily and work which could not be completed under the 10-year Forest Development Plan has continued under a new 5-year Development Plan. Out of 97 Village Fuel Areas completed under the 10-year plan 67 have been handed over to the village authorities for management.

Nurseries

The Department now has a new Central Forest Nursery, at Morphou, within the boundaries of the central experimental farm. It has produced 178,000 seedlings and transplants in its second season. The Nursery at Athalassa was continued on a reduced scale, mainly for research purposes, producing some 91,000 seedlings. The mountain nursery at Platania produced 26,000 plants.

Forest Produce and Utilization

The average annual consumption of timber is about 3 million cubic feet (round volume equivalent). About one-third of this is now supplied from local sources and the remainder is imported. Cyprus is self-supporting in wood fuel supplies. Because of the large fires in Paphos Forest all timber sales were halted halfway through the year so that output was reduced.

Over 860,000 cubic feet of timber were extracted during the year from mountain and lowland forests, bringing in a revenue of £81,500. Sawmills have worked at full capacity and there has been full employment in all the wood-cutting communities.

There are five break-down mills operating (one Government owned) with a combined capacity of 750,000 cubic feet (sawn) per annum. In addition there are some 200 small band-mills engaged on box-shook production and joinery.

A new utilization plant, consisting of an electrically-operated sawmill and log-hoist, a seasoning-kiln and telephone-pole dressing unit is now operating at Morphou. Its main purpose is to demonstrate to the local timber trade modern methods of handling, sawing and seasoning timber. Its output of sawn timber during the year was 135,000 cubic feet in 1,419 working hours.

Forest Education and Research

The Forestry College completed its fifth academic year with 36 students, of whom 35 secured their Certificates. Up to date 90 students have completed their training, 58 of them have returned to posts in Cyprus and 32 foreign students to key posts in the Forest Services of Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya, British Somaliland, British Honduras and the British West Indies. For the sixth academic year which started in October the student registration comprises: 20 Cypriots, 3 Libyans, 4 Iraqis, 2 Iranians, 2 Lebanese, 1 Somali and 1 from British Honduras, all of whom are taking a two-year course to Forest Ranger level.

In the Research Branch, the second full year of operation has seen the establishment of more experimental sites for the study of silvicultural problems and a survey of pathological problems. The two main streams of silvicultural research have been directed towards the selection of eucalyptus and other suitable species for afforestation in the lowlands and a study of the problems of regeneration of *pinus brutia* in the mountain forests. Other studies have been made of grazing, vegetation, wind-breaks, soil and water conservation, seed and nursery techniques, tree nutrition, forest management and timber utilization problems.

Forestry publicity activities have continued under the direction of a Forest Extension Officer. The usual campaigns on forest fire prevention and tree-planting have been carried out, but in a minor key as a result of limitations imposed by the situation. The photographic unit established in the previous year assisted both the extension and research services. The library has also been developed to afford better documentation for research, and to answer the ever-growing demand for information from other forest services and the general public.

Organization of the Forest Services

For administration and management the main state forests are grouped into three territorial divisions—the Paphos, Troodos and Northern Range Divisions. In addition there are four specialist

Divisions—the Plains Division, which is responsible for Village Fuel Areas as well as certain lowland forests; the Forest Management and Surveys Division; the Forest Engineering Division; and the Forest Research and Education Division, which is also responsible for extension work, publications and the library.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of 12 senior and 238 subordinate staff on the permanent establishment, and 34 temporary employees. All revenue from forests amounted to £133,904.

FISHERIES

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is also the Inspector of Fisheries. Through his staff of Customs and Excise Officers he supervises fisheries and sees that the provisions of the fisheries legislation are carried out.

Fish is caught in Cyprus waters between the shore and about two miles out to sea. With the exception of the closed season for trawlers from June to August fish is taken all the year round in good weather. Cyprus fisheries are, however, not rich, on account of the lack of nutrient salts, and the supply of fish, usually of small size, is not equal to the demand. All catches are sold locally, at prices varying from 250 mils to 900 mils per oke, according to size, such fish being consumed fresh. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. There is no deep-sea fishing, and there are no processing plants.

With the exception of a few motor trawlers, fish are caught from small boats, the crews varying from two to three men. Trawlers are manned by a crew of from five to eight, and they are owned by small companies.

300 ordinary rowing and/or sailing boats, 105 sailing auxiliaries, using nets or lines, and 10 trawlers, employing altogether 1,045 persons, caught 436,210 okes of fish estimated at a value of £126,707 during 1956.

Sponges obtained locally are of good quality and are mostly taken by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands, there being no Cypriot sponge fishers. No sponge licences to fish were, however, issued in 1956.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A number of light industrial plants are established in Cyprus processing local products for export and home consumption or providing consumer goods. A list of such industries whose gross annual output is believed to exceed £10,000 is given at Appendix X and the estimated output of the more important groups of industries at Appendix Y. Most of these industries operate under factory conditions, but many employ fewer than 50 workmen and some are no more than cottage industries.

The general trend of expansion in industry, mainly directed towards home consumption, continued in 1956. New industries include the Cyprus Cement Factory which was put into operation

early in the year, and has already supplied nearly half of the Island's cement requirements. One new modern flour mill has been put into production and a bulk storage and bottling installation for petroleum gas went into operation at the end of the year. Some expansion and improvement of existing industries has been carried out, of which the most important are in the flour milling, carton box making and confectionery industries. Those industries related to building construction have continued to increase their plant and machinery. The large increase in imports of machinery over the levels of previous years, as shown in the Trade Statistics, is mainly due to expansion in the mining industry.

Pressure of rising costs has been experienced by all industries during the year. This was mainly due to the attraction of employment on construction works for the Services Departments, and some difficulty has been experienced in meeting competition in the export market from cheaper producers elsewhere. Export of manufactured products, which amounted to some £250,000 in 1956, showed a sharp decline from 1955 levels. This was due in part to one major transaction in 1955 which resulted from earthquakes in Greece, and may therefore be considered as abnormal, and in part to discontinuation of production in a confectionery industry for the installation of new plant. This industry may be expected to continue its expansion, and considerable progress was also made over the year in expanding the export of canned fruit and vegetables. But exports of other manufactures have shown a decline mainly because of the pressure of increasing local costs. Increasing freight rates may affect them further in the future.

Numerically the majority of factories in Cyprus are owned by Cyprus concerns, but in most of the major industrial concerns considerable British or Greek capital has been invested and the majority of shareholding is not held locally.

Manufacturing industries are encouraged by Customs and Income Tax concessions and they also receive a measure of protection through the operation of import duties imposed for revenue purposes.

The Department of Commerce and Industry, which was established at the beginning of the year, having among its objects the promotion and encouragement of suitable industries in the Island, was able to make little progress in this field during the year owing to the absence of specialist staff. An Industrial Specialist is to be recruited in 1957 and it is also hoped to fill other posts in the Department, which have had to remain vacant owing to a lack of suitable candidates.

MINING

Extensive ancient workings and slag heaps testify that Cyprus was an important producer of copper during Phoenician and Roman times. Some authorities hold that the word "copper" was derived from the name of the Island. From the Roman period until the

British occupation in 1878 mining appears to have been entirely neglected, but in recent years it has developed into an industry of great economic importance.

Mining and quarrying are governed by the Mines and Quarries (Regulation) Laws, 1953 and 1956. The ownership (except in certain built up areas) and control of all minerals and quarry materials are vested in the Crown. Prospecting is not restricted provided the provisions of the prospecting permits are carried out. If economic deposits are proved mining leases or quarry licences may be granted, the surface rent and royalty being determined for each individual lease or licence. Royalties on current leases call for a nominal payment only, the greater portion of the Government's revenue from mining being derived from income tax on company profits.

Practically all minerals are produced by seven mining companies of good financial standing. During post-war years successful prospecting and metallurgical research has resulted in great expansion in the industry and in 1956 the estimated value of mineral products exported reached the record figure of £13½ million compared with £10½ million in 1955 and less than £1½ million in 1938 which was the record pre-war year. Details of mineral products exported are given in Appendix Z.

There was considerable prospecting activity on mining lease areas during the year, mainly for cupreous pyrites, and two of the major companies proved additional reserves. As the known mineralized area lies in the foothills of the Troodos mountain range, work on isolated prospecting permits was restricted due to terrorist activity.

A local company is engaged in oil prospecting but has so far met with no success.

Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral mined. This ore is extracted from the Mavrovouni Mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Kinousa and Limni Mines of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co. Ltd., from the Kalavastos, Kambia-Sha and Mitsero-Agrokipia leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. The copper content is very low and the ore from these mines is sold for its sulphur content only. All the ore from Kinousa Mine and some from Mavrovouni Mine is shipped after crushing and screening only. The remainder of the Mavrovouni ore is treated by acid leaching and flotation, and yields cement copper of approximately 80% metallic copper, cupreous concentrates carrying about 25% copper and iron pyrites containing approximately 50% sulphur.

The ores from the various mines of the Hellenic Mining Company are at present transported to Vasiliko where crushing and flotation plants are situated. The loading station there includes an aerial ropeway extending 1,640 feet out to sea. During the year work on the new treatment plant at Mitsero was almost completed and plans were well advanced for the installation of a new conveyor-belt loading station at Xeros.

Asbestos (chrysotile) is produced by the Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd., from large quarries at Amiandos in the Troodos area. The asbestos-bearing serpentine rock is treated in primary and secondary mills, the graded fibre being transported by lorry to Limassol, from where it is exported. An asbestos cement sheeting factory is in operation at Amiandos and during 1956 this utilized 220 tons of asbestos fibre. Goods to the value of £75,757 were manufactured, the main items being 73,624 asbestos sheets and 17,245 pieces of roof-ridging.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined about two miles north-west of Troodos by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd. Ore was previously conveyed to the treatment plant at Kakopetria by aerial ropeway, but transport is now by means of a new road which has been constructed from the plant to the mouth of a new low level adit. During 1956 the treatment plant was modified and a heavy-media separation unit installed.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus but increased freight rates have severely restricted exports of this material which is shipped in the raw state and also after calcining and grinding, as plaster of paris. The main producer is the Gypsum & Plaster-Board Co. Ltd., which operates quarries near Kalavassos. This Company, in addition to exporting 25,424 tons of raw gypsum, utilized 11,937 tons for the manufacture of plaster. 817 tons of plaster were utilized for the manufacture of gypsum blocks producing 61,282 pieces; local sales of these blocks amounted to 110,102 pieces; 11,431 tons of plaster were sold, 9,501 tons locally and the remainder exported. In addition, 94,276 square yards of plasterboard were sold locally from stocks. Throughout the island there are numerous small gypsum quarries most of which calcine the rock, and although there is as yet no official record of output from these plants it is estimated that their production of plaster exceeded 64,000 tons in 1956, all of which is used locally in the building trade.

Umber is produced from surface or shallow underground workings mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in the raw state and part, after being calcined, is pulverized and graded into particular shades. Strong competition from the producers of synthetic products has, however, restricted exports in post-war years.

Approximately 6,500 workers were directly employed in the mining industry during the year. There were no major labour disputes.

About 2/3rds of the cupreous concentrates produced were shipped to Western Germany and the remainder to the U.S.A. Iron pyrites is exported to several countries, the major buyers being the United Kingdom, France, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Egypt and Italy. The bulk of the cupreous pyrites is exported to Western Germany and Italy. The United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark were the main importers of asbestos but smaller quantities were shipped to Austria, Siam, Eire, Israel, Norway and other

countries. All the cement copper and almost all chromite are exported to Western Germany, whilst gypsum products are mainly imported by Lebanon, New Caledonia and Kuwait.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On its inception the main task of the Geological Survey Department was the detailed examination of the igneous areas of Cyprus in which the bulk of the mineral deposits occur. Detailed mapping of these areas was started in order to determine their location, their mineral potentialities and to assist in their development. It has since been recognised that planned development schemes, particularly in the field of Water Supplies and Agriculture, require an appropriate geological map of the whole island which would form a sound basis for such schemes. The scope of the work of the department has therefore been extended to include those areas where sedimentary rocks occur, and it is the intention ultimately to produce a geological map of the whole island. No systematic geological work had been carried out before the formation of the department, and at present no geological map on a scale larger than 4 miles to an inch is available.

Mapping is being carried out on a scale of 1:5000 (12.6 inches to a mile) and the information inscribed on the field sheets will be reduced to produce published maps on the scale of two inches to a mile. Approximately 777 square miles of country have now been mapped, of which 272 square miles were completed during the year.

Two memoirs dealing with the Xeros-Troodos area and the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle, of approximately 265 square miles and 170 square miles respectively, together with geological maps on a scale of two inches to a mile are now in the course of preparation.

Increasing use is being made of the services of the department by Commissioners, Government departments and the Services. Its advice regarding landslides is frequently sought. During the year 15 reports were furnished.

Although increases in staff were approved in 1954 recruitment is extremely slow because of the scarcity of candidates. Only one appointment to the post of geologist was filled in 1956. As no chemical staff was available, geochemical prospecting work had not started by the end of the year.

Until late in 1956 the cost of the Geological Survey, which began in 1950, was borne entirely from funds made available under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The progress of the co-operative movement continued in 1956. Forty-one societies of all types were registered compared with thirty-eight in 1955. Five societies were wound up during the year. The societies registered included four credit, 33 stores, and four others.

The total number of co-operative societies has reached 824 of which 486 are credit societies and savings banks. The total membership of the movement is now around 146,000.

The village credit society performs a variety of functions. It may pool the products of members for collective sale ; it provides agricultural requirements such as fertilizers, insecticides and seed potatoes; it may lease or purchase land for its members, or act as collecting agent for the Government schemes for the purchase of cereals and zivania. All this is in addition to its basic task of providing short-term credit and inculcating the habit of thrift. These societies are the heart of village economic life and they are within easy reach of every farmer in Cyprus.

The main feature of co-operative progress in 1956 has been the increase in the number of co-operative stores. These now number 267 and the demand for further registrations continues.

Village co-operative stores have had remarkable success in reducing the rural cost of living, and their turnover in 1956 is estimated to have been about £2,200,000. The three Co-operative Wholesale Supply Unions for the stores of Limassol and Paphos, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Nicosia and Kyrenia are all operating well.

There are five Carob Marketing Unions, one Carob Marketing Federation, two Potato Marketing Unions, the Vine Products Marketing Union, the Co-operative Central Bank and 58 societies of various other types.

During the year the Co-operative Central Bank issued, against produce, short, medium and long-term loans and advances amounting to £892,000. The total deposits from societies amounted to £1,360,000 on the 31st December, 1956, compared with £721,000 at the end of 1955.

The value of fertilizers, sulphur, potato seed, insecticides and other agricultural requirements supplied to societies in 1956 amounted to about £535,000.

Co-operative societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local cereals (wheat and barley) to a value of £1,827,000.

Not all zivania delivered to the Zivania Scheme from the 1955-1956 crop was disposed of and large quantities are held in stock in stores. The Scheme was used for the fixing of a safety price for raisins of the 1956 crop and purchased 6,200 tons which are still kept in store together with a large part of the 1955 crop. The 1954 crop has been disposed of.

The Scheme was again used in connection with the control of subsidy paid by Government on fresh grapes of the 1956 crop as well as for the subsidy paid on commandaria wines and wines used for distillation.

The school savings banks movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year (June, 1956) there were 632 school savings banks with 60,000 children depositors, depositing £7,000 weekly. The total of all these savings at that time exceeded £450,000.

The total amount issued in loans through the movement in 1956 is estimated to have been about £3,000,000. The Department of Co-operative Development is responsible for guidance and advice to the movement, the registration of societies, the auditing of their accounts and supervision of their activities. Government provided a grant (£3,500 in 1956) for the Audit and Supervision Fund to help pay for the cost of the cadre of Supervisors who are mainly concerned with the audit of societies. Major items of direct Government assistance to the co-operative movement are the loan of £262,000 granted to the Vine Products Co-operative Marketing Union (SODAP) in 1950 and 1955 and a medium-term loan of £250,000 granted to the Co-operative Central Bank in 1956 to assist it in meeting medium-term loan requirements of member societies.

The Cyprus Co-operative Movement attracts visitors from other countries, mainly officers employed in co-operative movements as advisors, co-operative officers, etc. But whereas in 1955 ten such officers visited the Department and studied the co-operative movement, in 1956, owing to the present situation, only two officers, from Aden, visited the Department and were trained in co-operative theory and practice for four months. In addition, 8 newly appointed Supervisors of Co-operative Societies were trained in the theory of co-operation before going to the Districts for practical studies. The course included one week of special lectures by senior officers of the Departments of Co-operative Development, Agriculture and the District Administration. These lectures were also attended by junior members of these Departments.

The issue of the quarterly magazine "Co-operation in Cyprus" continued during the year in English, Greek and Turkish.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

Elementary

Cyprus is a land of many small villages, each with its individual characteristics and strong local patriotisms. The elementary schools have been developed in sympathy with these local feelings, and education has been taken to the children of every village—there are 723 elementary schools controlled by Government. This is a system of elementary education of a type common in countries where the bulk of the population lives in rural communities. It is not the most efficient system possible, and its most serious disadvantage is that it is very wasteful of man-power; in one village a teacher may have to teach up to 60 children in one room, whereas in the next village the teacher may have only 10 children. The system has its advantages, however, for there are many ways in which a school and its teacher can help a village, apart from the work done in the class-room. The teacher is very often the best educated man in the village and becomes a person of importance. In many cases he acts as Secretary

of the local Co-operative Society, helps and advises his fellow villagers in their relations with the authorities, and acts as intellectual factotum for the whole village. He can also give great practical assistance to the village in other ways. For example, not only does he teach the children in the school how to grow plants, and instruct them in the use and capabilities of the soil in the village, but in many cases the same school garden supplies the local farmers with seedlings for planting out, and is sometimes the only source of seedlings in great demand, such as those of carob trees.

The large number of small schools in Cyprus creates problems, not only of staffing, but also of inspection and administration. Inspectors have to spend a great deal of their time in travelling from one school to another with a corresponding loss of time which could otherwise be spent in the schools ; so far as administration is concerned there is the ever present difficulty of providing adequate school accommodation and equipment in every one of a large number of villages which in very many cases can afford to pay very little for the upkeep of the school. The provision of centrally situated schools would help to ease this problem but this is not likely to be possible in the foreseeable future.

In the meantime every effort is being made to improve the standard of work in the elementary schools. The plans of the Education Department include a continuous review of syllabuses of instruction and methods of teaching; a progressive reduction in the size of classes ; a planned programme of building to replace old schools or add to existing schools ; a comprehensive review of the system of teacher training with regard both to the methods of training and the number of teachers to be trained; and the provision of more text books, library books, stationery and equipment for every school. Improvements such as these cannot be made overnight, but with these objects in view and with the co-operation of teachers and parents the Department will be able to make great changes within the next few years.

Secondary

Secondary Education differs in practically every respect from Elementary and it is the Secondary system in Cyprus which appears so bewildering and complicated to the outsider. Whereas the elementary schools are largely homogeneous in methods, finance, staffing control, and physical conditions, each secondary school is, for practical purposes, a law unto itself. A school may be in one grouping for curriculum, another for method of government, and yet a third for finance. In fact the only way to give a true picture of secondary education in the island would be to describe separately each of the fifty seven schools.

Although the coverage is of course not so good at the secondary as at the elementary level, schools are well distributed throughout the island and very few children are more than twelve miles from a secondary school. Most of the big schools are inevitably in the towns but nearly half of the total of fifty-seven are in the large villages.

There is, nevertheless, a tendency for the bigger town schools to attract more pupils since they can usually offer a wider range of subjects and have a greater prestige. Most of the town schools therefore run boarding houses but these can accept only a part of the number who need accommodation. The remainder are sometimes able to lodge with relatives or friends but in many cases they are entirely on their own, doing their own cooking and responsible for their own supervision. Such children are obviously lacking in parental control and are all too fruitful a ground for trouble-makers.

The number of pupils in the elementary schools has been increasing steadily, slightly more than the increase in the population, but the increase in the secondary schools has been out of all proportion. Ten years ago the Education Department recorded a rapid increase at that time and forecast that "the increase is now reaching its peak. It is unlikely that the rate of intake will increase any further so that the present roll numbers may be expected to remain constant for some time". Then the roll was just under 9,000. Within ten years it has more than doubled. During this same period the proportion of girls to boys has remained almost constant at about a third of the total. There are certain schools entirely for girls. In those schools where they are taught side by side with boys there are seldom any special arrangements for them and only too often all the teachers are men.

It is unfortunate that a review of education in Cyprus in 1955-56 must include a description of the troubles which beset the Greek Schools in this period.

Elementary Schools

The terrorist campaign and its consequences had a seriously disturbing effect in 1955-56 on the working of the Elementary Schools serving the Greek Cypriot community. Elementary education did not, however, suffer from a general breakdown of discipline, such as that which vitiated practically the whole year's work in the Greek Cypriot Secondary Schools.

For the first part of the school year there was no organised attempt on the part of outside elements seriously to interfere with Greek Cypriot elementary education, and Greek flags appeared on only a few schools. But towards the end of 1955 the hoisting of Greek flags on elementary schools usually by terrorist sympathisers among the secondary school pupils, appeared to be on the increase and to be assuming the character of a deliberate challenge to the authority of Government in the field of Elementary Education.

In November, 1955, it was therefore decided as a matter of Government policy that elementary school teachers, trained, paid and pensioned by the Government of Cyprus, should not be allowed to perform their duties in any school over which a foreign flag had been raised. An instruction was issued to all elementary school teachers to the effect that classes should be suspended in any school over which a foreign flag had been hoisted until such time as the flag was removed.

From the start of the new year an organised attempt was made to disrupt Greek Cypriot Elementary education by the hoisting of Greek flags over the elementary schools. Evidence from terrorist sources reveals that this was part of a deliberate plan to produce a condition of chaos in the Island's educational system which could then be exploited as evidence that Greek Cypriot education was under persecution by the British authorities. As the Greek Cypriot secondary schools in the towns stopped work and their pupils returned to their villages, there was a sharp increase in the number of Greek flags placed on elementary schools. A peak was reached in March, 1956, when 418 Greek Cypriot elementary schools out of a total of 499 had suspended classes and 57,000 children out of a total of 62,000 were not receiving education. After March, however, the situation improved until at the end of the school year 1955-56, the number of schools not functioning had been reduced to 213, affecting 22,000 children. After the summer holidays all schools re-opened normally with the sole exception of Famagusta District and there was no recurrence of the widespread interference with the elementary schools which had had such lamentable effects during the year under review.

During the year all the Turkish, Armenian and Maronite elementary schools worked normally and without disturbances.

Secondary Schools

The deliberate exploitation of secondary school pupils by the organizers of terrorism during 1956 resulted in the almost complete breakdown of secondary education. Discipline within the schools was destroyed and pupils were frequently apprehended actively participating in terrorist outrages.

Towards the end of the school year 1954-1955, the pre-occupation of secondary school pupils with politics had become obvious ; during the last term of the school year demonstrations and abstentions from lessons were common and teaching staffs and Governing Bodies clearly showed their reluctance or inability adequately to deal with this form of indiscipline.

Immediately the schools re-opened for the year 1955-1956 the same pattern of "strikes", abstentions from lessons and demonstrations appeared. As the term progressed, hooliganism and violence became a regular feature of school-boy demonstrations, which more often than not degenerated into riots involving stoning attacks on the Police and Security Forces.

Two Greek Cypriot secondary schools were closed by Government for indiscipline during the first term, and were subsequently permitted to re-open on promises of good behaviour. Four others were struck off the Register of Secondary Schools after "strikes" and riots involving attacks on Security Forces ; these schools remained closed for the rest of the school year.

Such action as was taken by teaching staffs and School Committees to deal with this situation was ineffective, and by the end of January, 1956, the breakdown of Greek Cypriot secondary education was almost complete. By this date, in addition to the four schools

closed by Government action, more than half the Greek Cypriot secondary schools had been closed by their own Committees, and the remainder, consisting of the smaller schools, were functioning in a desultory fashion.

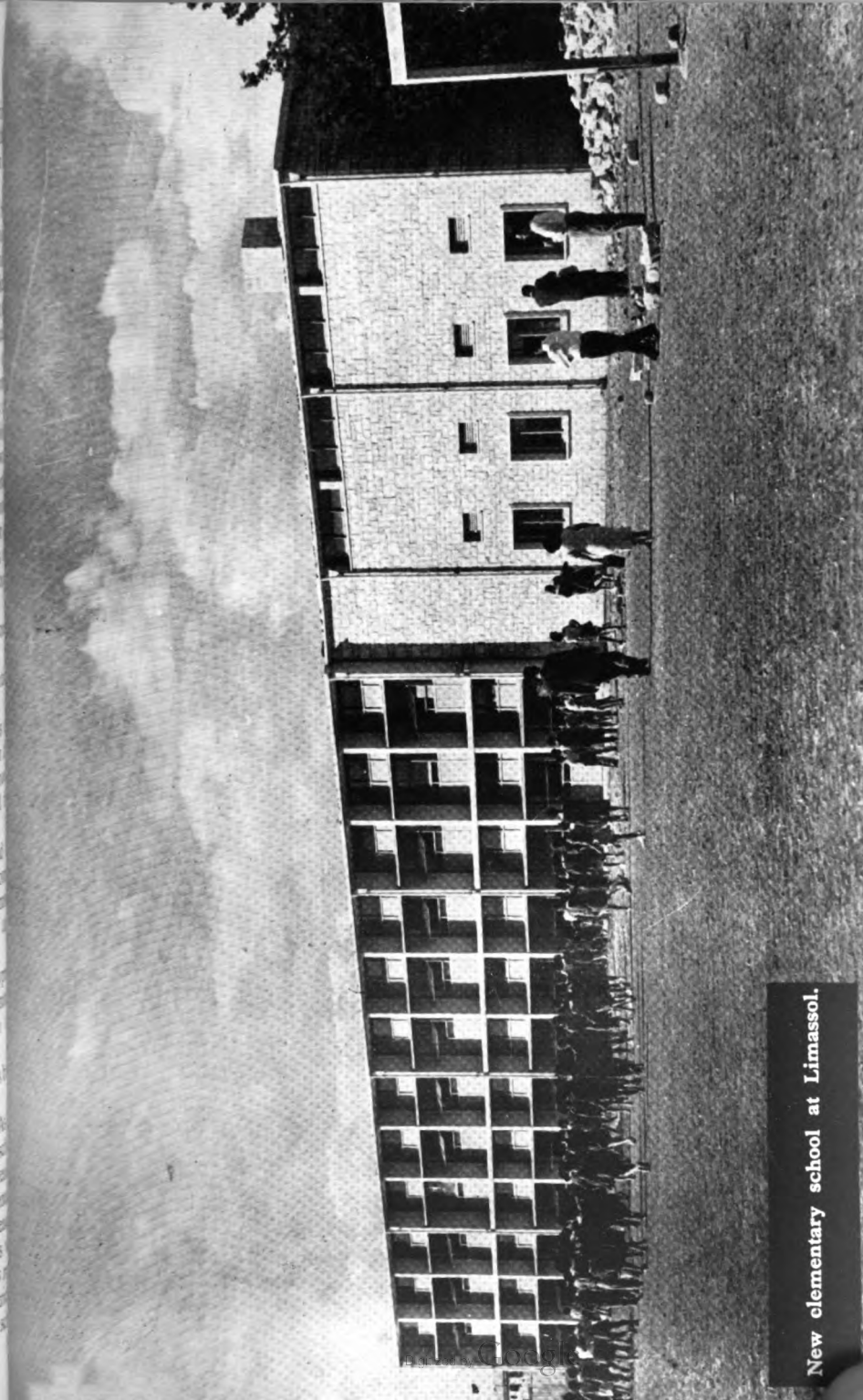
In the closing months of the school year the measures taken by the Security Forces resulted in the virtual disappearance of school-boy riots, but "strikes" and indiscipline in secondary schools were still common. Most Greek Cypriot secondary schools worked until the end of the year on a part-time or tutorial basis in an effort to provide some sort of education for those pupils who were interested.

Another feature of the year was the active participation of secondary school pupils in terrorist activities, and it is clear from captured terrorist documents that it was their deliberate policy to recruit secondary school pupils into their organisation and employ them in acts of violence. The corruption of youth in this way continued throughout the year under review, and police records give clear evidence of the increasing number of secondary school pupils employed on terrorist duties ranging from the distribution of leaflets to the throwing of bombs. From the very many cases on record some indication of the part played by secondary school pupils may be taken from the following examples:

- (i) a 16 year old Gymnasium pupil was arrested in the street carrying a loaded sub-machine gun in a violin case;
- (ii) three pupils of the same school were arrested for planting bombs at the Court House of the town;
- (iii) bombs were thrown from secondary school buildings on a number of occasions. One such attack, made from the buildings of one of the principal Gymnasia during a school-boy riot, resulted in the death of one soldier and the wounding of another;
- (iv) the head boy of another Gymnasium was shot dead by Security Forces during a riot in the act of throwing a bomb;
- (v) a senior pupil of a Greek Commercial School blew himself up with his own bomb while preparing to throw it at a military vehicle;
- (vi) a demonstration staged by girls of a Greek Cypriot secondary school was used to lure Security Forces into a bomb ambush in a narrow street, which resulted in the death of one soldier and one policeman.

In the course of the year it became clear that girls as well as boys were taking part in terrorist activities.

Certain schools had a close association with terrorism. As an example the following extracts from the record of one such school may be quoted. The discipline of the school had been steadily deteriorating for some time and only two persons made strenuous efforts to maintain discipline. Both were murdered. Another teacher of the same school, a Greek national, and two senior pupils were found under a culvert in possession of a bomb. An attack was made on a Security Forces vehicle outside the school by an electrically detonated bomb, the wires from which were traced to the school boarding house.



New elementary school at Limassol.

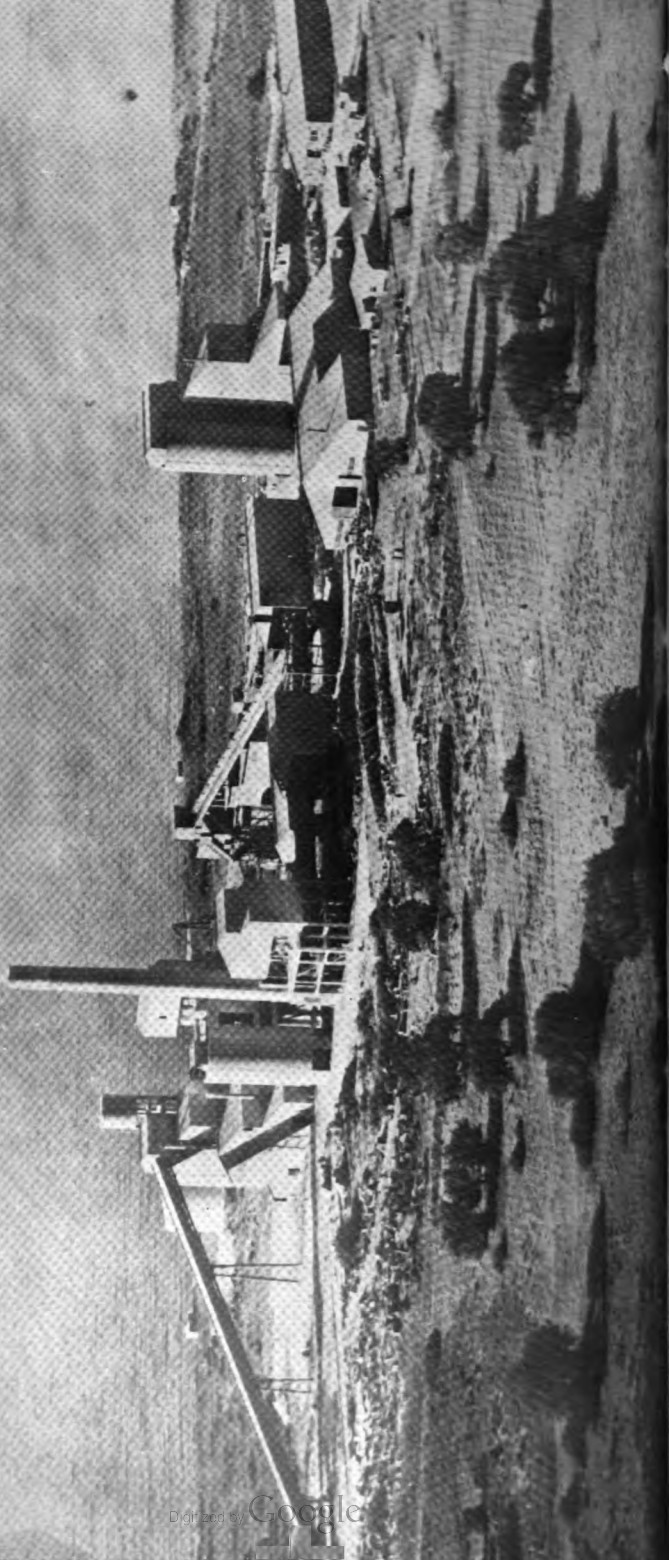
Road Development Works. Making a cutting through a hillside to straighten and widen the Nicosia-Limassol road.



Engomi Reservoir, outside Nicosia.
When completed the reservoir will have
a capacity of 1½ million gallons.



Cement factory at Limassol, opened in 1956.



During the year a number of Greek Cypriot secondary school teachers had their teaching licences withdrawn for seditious teaching; and the permits of some Greek national teachers were not renewed for the same reason.

Inter-communal schools were not seriously affected, though there was evidence towards the end of the year of an organized attempt to interfere with the smooth running of these schools, but the attempt failed. There was, however, some indiscipline on a small scale in inter-communal schools attended by Greek Cypriot pupils, with the sole exception of the English School where discipline and the normal academic standards were maintained.

The Turkish secondary schools maintained normal progress over the year. The two new Turkish schools at Limassol and Ktima reached full development as six class secondary schools, and at Larnaca, Polis, Limassol and Ktima new school buildings were completed.

Technical Education and Teacher Training

A very ambitious and comprehensive plan for the provision of technical education in Cyprus was put into motion in 1956.

The Apprentices' Training Centre in Nicosia was reorganised as a Preparatory Technical School and started work in its new form in September, 1956. After a two-year course the boys will be able to move on to the Technical Institute, Nicosia, which will take them up to the standard of City and Guilds Examinations and of University intermediate examinations. Building work on this new Technical Institute started in May, 1956, and by September most of the Department of Engineering had been completed and had started work with 60 students. The Institute will have a secondary technical stream but will cater mainly for post-secondary students in four main Departments; those of Engineering, Building, Commerce, and Art and Industrial Crafts. The Institute should be finished by 1959 and will then have accommodation for from 800 to 1,000 students.

Two Secondary Technical Schools one in Lefka and one in Limassol also began work in September although the buildings are not yet complete. Plans are now being made for the building of four more schools, one in Nicosia and three in other District towns. When completed these schools will provide technical education of a standard never seen before in Cyprus, and the pupils from these schools will be able to take a part in the development of Cyprus in the coming years.

Another large building programme started in 1956 was a new Teachers' Training College in Nicosia, to take the place of the two existing Colleges. The new College will provide accommodation of the most modern type for 240 resident men and women training to become teachers. The teaching block is expected to be ready in 1958, and the boarding houses sometime about the end of the same year.

All these new schools and the new College will require a large number of teachers to staff them, and although teachers may have to

be recruited from the United Kingdom for the next few years, in time most of the teachers in these schools will be men and women from Cyprus. To this end a scheme for the training of young Cypriots in the United Kingdom was started in 1956 and in September of that year 77 students went to the United Kingdom to start various courses on Government Scholarships. When they have completed their courses they will return to Cyprus to take over the schools which will have been built in their absence abroad.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cyprus is a healthy Island free from quarantinable diseases such as cholera, plague, louse borne typhus and yellow fever. Smallpox has not occurred for many years nor has a primary case of malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign seven years ago. A vigilant sea and airport health service is maintained to exercise the strictest control over the possible entry of disease and the vectors of disease from elsewhere.

Due to the present unsettled political situation it has not been found possible to present accurate vital statistics. It is worth noting, however, that statistics for the preceding years show the crude death rate to be one of the lowest in the world, the infant mortality rate lower than that of surrounding countries and the birth rate relatively high.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix AA to this report. Brief comment is made on some of these diseases.

Measles, Scarlet fever, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough

These diseases of childhood are mild in type and of seasonal incidence.

The number of cases of measles notified showed a considerable increase over previous years, scarlet fever remained low while chickenpox and whooping cough showed a marked decrease.

Diphtheria

There was a considerable rise in the number of cases reported. In the past, parents have been reluctant to have their children immunized at a sufficiently early age. Inoculation campaigns were, however, carried on throughout the year, and intensified publicity by leaflets and broadcasting resulted in a more encouraging response from the public towards the end of the year.

Poliomyelitis

The number of cases reported showed an increase over previous years. Of the 27 cases reported 5 occurred among army personnel. There was no localized outbreak and cases were reported from every part of the Island. The epidemiological picture is of interest

in that the disease in the indigenous population remains a true "infantile paralysis" affecting babies and young children, while among army personnel the age groups ranged from 19 to 39 years of age.

Enteric fever

The number of cases reported showed a marked drop. Improvement in urban and rural water supplies and sanitation was maintained throughout the year.

Dysentery

The number of cases showed a considerable increase due to outbreaks among service personnel—215 of the 232 cases notified.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified remained much the same as last year and there is no waiting list of patients for either sanatorium. The result of the World Health Organisation survey showed that mass B.C.G. vaccination is unnecessary in Cyprus. A scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of selected groups was prepared towards the end of the year and will be introduced early in 1957.

Other Diseases

Malaria

Annual blood surveys revealed that the human reservoir of infection is sinking rapidly, but during the year two water units were found to contain anopheline larvae and the danger of the re-introduction of the disease from outside by ship or aircraft is ever present. Anti-malarial measures continue, particularly in coastal areas and near air-ports, at a cost of approximately £40,000 per annum.

Hydatid Disease

The disease being difficult to detect in its early stages or in a latent form, it is not possible to assess its prevalence with any degree of accuracy. Judging by the number of cases eventually requiring surgical treatment the incidence is considered to be relatively high, particularly among the rural population. Measures for the control of dogs have been increased and some reduction in the number of strays has been achieved. Publicity by means of posters and lectures has been continued.

Curative and Preventive Services

Curative Services

General hospitals are maintained by Government in all the principal towns with Nicosia General Hospital as the Specialist Centre. A new ward block to provide 90 extra beds is nearing completion and a new laboratory, blood bank and X-Ray department are in course of construction. The new hospitals at Famagusta and Paphos were occupied during the year but as a result of the Suez crisis the Limassol hospital was temporarily handed over to the Army. In addition to the general hospitals there are two sanatoria, one at Kyperounda in the mountains and the other three miles

from Nicosia, a Mental Hospital, a Home for the Disabled and an Isolation hospital. The Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Cyprus Asbestos Mines have fully staffed and equipped hospitals for their employees while the British Military Hospital at Nicosia caters for the needs of the armed forces. There are 13 small rural hospitals maintained by local subscription and Government subsidy, situated at various village centres throughout the Island, and some 53 nursing homes of a high standard of design and equipment in urban areas.

Government Medical Officers carry out both curative and preventive work from 18 centres in rural areas at which dispensaries are located, and pay regular weekly or bi-weekly visits to sub-dispensaries within the area under their control. These officers maintain close liaison with those of other departments such as school-teachers, agricultural assistants, district inspectors, and assist in co-ordinating the work of preventive and curative medicine.

In addition to the Government Medical Officers there are 336 private practitioners working in the Island.

A list of hospitals, with the number of beds in each, is given in Appendix BB.

Preventive Services

A full sanitary inspector staff exists in both rural and urban areas, its members having been trained at the Sanitary Inspectors' School in Nicosia which has received the recognition of the Royal Sanitary Institute. In the large municipal areas sanitary work is the responsibility of the civil authorities while the work in the small municipalities, rural areas and ports is undertaken by Government. In addition to the anti-typhoid and diphtheria immunization campaigns, anti-fly measures have been widespread and the overall improvement of village sanitation has been actively pursued.

Besides the training of Sanitary Inspectors the Medical Department is responsible for the training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and radiographers. Numerous undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom are available to departmental officers annually, and the following table shows the number of students at present undergoing training abroad:

<i>Nature of Training.</i>	<i>Number of Scholars.</i>	<i>Year courses are expected to end.</i>
Medicine (undergraduate training)	7 ..	4 in 1957 1 in 1961 2 in 1963
Radiodiagnosis (post-graduate) ..	1 ..	1 in 1957
Surgery (post-graduate)	1 ..	1 in 1957
General nursing	16 ..	6 in 1957 5 in 1958 5 in 1959
Mental nursing	1 ..	1 in 1958

Health Centres

A health centre has been established in the Athienou area for nearly ten years. The unit, with its main centres at Athienou and Lysi, covers 35 villages and is staffed by two doctors, three health inspectors, a senior welfare officer and junior assistants and six midwives. A mobile health unit operated in the Arminou area in Paphos District.

Plans are in preparation for building one Health Centre in each of the five districts of the Island in 1957.

Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Services

Ante-natal and Child Welfare centres organised by voluntary associations, municipalities and Government function in all the principal towns and many of the larger villages, and are well attended.

The demand for labour is such that more and more mothers are going out to work and a growing demand for the provision of more day nurseries has resulted. Several day nurseries, organised by local authorities, trade unions and Government, already exist in the principal towns and larger villages.

Dental Services

A fully equipped dental centre in the charge of a Government dentist is attached to each Government general hospital, and various sub-centres are visited regularly. In addition a mobile dental unit operates in each district, chiefly, for school dental work. In initiating the island-wide mobile dental service a survey of some 45,000 school children was carried out in order to ascertain which areas contained those in most need of treatment. The relation between the fluorine in the water and dental caries rate among children has not yet been fully worked out, but basic information is available and a publication on the subject is being prepared.

Laboratory Services and Blood Bank

The main pathological laboratory is centred in Nicosia and is being enlarged. Smaller laboratories in the charge of trained technicians have been established at Famagusta and Limassol and another will be set up in Paphos now that the new hospital there has been completed. The Government Analyst's laboratory is also centred at Nicosia. A blood bank, organised in 1953, continues to function satisfactorily and blood is supplied not only to hospitals in Nicosia but to Kyperounda Sanatorium, Kyrenia, Larnaca and in case of grave emergency to Limassol. A new blood bank will be opened in Famagusta Hospital in 1957.

PLANNING AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning

The last census was in 1946; existing circumstances prevented a new census being carried out in 1956. It is clear that migration from rural areas to the towns is growing and that, in spite of this

urbanisation, the villages are not being denuded. At present, however, it is only possible roughly to assess the distribution of population.

The population of Nicosia and suburbs is estimated to be approximately 81,700, that of Limassol 36,500, of Famagusta 26,800 and Larnaca 17,900. Next in size, though very much smaller, come Ktima, Kyrenia, Lefka, Morphou, Lefkoniko, Kythrea, Lapithos, Rizokarpasso and Lefkara.

High land values and speculation in and around most of the larger towns are forcing an uneconomic scatter of suburban development, though this has to some extent been held in check by the lack of water supplies outside the agreed development areas.

The old commercial centres of the towns were not designed for modern traffic and although minor street widening schemes have been put into operation in the past, on major streets they are mostly inadequate. Figures of the rapid growth of traffic give some measure of the problem: in 1946, there were 4,060 motor vehicles; in 1950, 9,417; and in 1956, 27,178. The latest figure represents one vehicle per 19 inhabitants, and excludes military vehicles.

Until boom conditions arrived in Cyprus most of the local authorities were not convinced of the need for regulating the location of incompatible land uses. Small workshops, stores, shops and houses grew up cheek by jowl. With the present rapid development, the workshops have tended to develop into factories, small stores into warehouses, handicrafts into power operated machines.

Under the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, the control of the construction and sanitation of buildings, the layout of streets and, to a limited extent, the control of urban land use is entrusted to Local Authorities advised by the Planning and Housing Department. Industrial Zones have now been declared in Famagusta, Limassol and suburbs, and Nicosia and suburbs, and schemes are being agreed and put into force to bring major streets and traffic intersections up to modern standards.

The larger Municipalities employ a full-time Municipal Engineer and a small staff. The smaller authorities are advised jointly by the staff of the Public Works Department, the Medical Department, and the Planning and Housing Department. The training of assistants for the latter has continued, but because of the acute shortage of qualified staff and the circumstances in the Island, the programme for the preparation of Outline Plans, as opposed to interim Development Control, was seriously retarded.

Rural Housing

In the villages, houses are generally constructed on traditional lines using such local materials as are to hand, such as sun-dried mud bricks or stone, with either flat mud roofs or pitched roofs, using tiles laid on a layer of mud to give better thermal insulation. In the richer villages, more and more detached "suburban" type houses are being built using burnt bricks and reinforced concrete.

Sanitation varies from pit latrines to septic tanks, depending on the availability of water and the wealth of the householder. Because land in villages is relatively cheap, because structures are simple and as the family often provides much of the unskilled labour, there is, as a general rule, no great housing shortage, although by modern standards there is often overcrowding.

Inspection of the poorer villages shows that housing conditions are slowly improving. It has, however, been noticed that in some cases, even where families can now afford better houses and more space, money has in preference been spent on consumer goods.

Urban Housing

The general standard of building construction in urban areas is much higher than that of the rural, but varies from three, four and five storey reinforced concrete frame structures to suburban cottages much like those in the villages. A house to house water mains supply is becoming generally available in the larger Municipalities, and septic tanks are taking the place of pit latrines. There are as yet no comprehensive sewage schemes. In the cheaper houses plumbing and services still tend to be rudimentary. This is because when the choice is between larger and more imposing rooms on one hand and properly laid out kitchens and bath rooms on the other, preference is often given to the former.

Although house building has taken place fast, there is still an acute overall shortage in most towns and rents have continued to rise sharply. Limassol is particularly affected by the immigration of all classes directly or indirectly connected with the local Service installations.

After an initial check, the exorbitant prices demanded for urban sites continued to rise and the problem of urban housing was made even more difficult by the over-employment of building labour caused by the steeply rising demand from all sectors: Services, Government and private. When it became clear that this situation was growing to such an extent as to threaten inflation, cuts were made in both the Services and Government building programmes. At the same time Emergency Regulations were introduced to prevent, for the time being, the further erection of the larger type of private house and other non-essential buildings and re-development in town centres.

Meanwhile, the construction of the Government-financed Municipal Slum rehousing schemes at Limassol and Famagusta, the detailed plans of which were finally approved at the beginning of the year, went ahead. The Limassol houses are already nearing completion and the Famagusta flats, after a late start, are now taking shape.

The Government pilot Rent/Purchase Housing Scheme at Ktima proved successful and a further batch of houses to complete the estate was started. Thus 10 houses were occupied in the spring, a further 20 were ready for occupation at the end of the year and 8 more will be completed in 1957. Land was acquired during the year

for similar rent/purchase schemes at Larnaca and Nicosia and work was started on a sample batch in Larnaca. Apart, however, from those houses already under construction, it is probable that no more rent/purchase housing will be built, the intention being to concentrate in future on differential rent schemes.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The rapid industrialisation of Cyprus continues and is evident in the extensive building programmes, the ever widening urban areas and the steady drift of young people to the towns. Migration is not only from rural to urban areas but also extends to other countries and the flow of families from Cyprus to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth is considerable.

The fragmentation of agricultural holdings, the greater dependence on a weekly wage, the multiplication of households and the increasing individualisation of modern life have for many years now been making perceptible inroads on family life and the peasant way of living which has in the past been typical of Cyprus. As towns grow so do the problems; as villages become less self-contained and the young people leave them, so do personal difficulties arise which might previously have been settled within the natural affection and economic independence of rural family life.

Additionally, cutting right across this disintegration of old social institutions and the growth of more formidable (if less stable) groupings, has come the turmoil of political division and unrest. Teen-agers have been embroiled in the commission of crimes of violence and whole sections of the community have been drawn by fear or community pressure to condone or even instigate further disruption and animosity.

At the individual level, personal problems are no less acute than in normal times and there are now a great many more of them. Individual difficulties are aggravated and intensified by the turmoil in society generally, and people seek a great deal more personal help, advice and guidance than before. The need for social welfare services in Cyprus has therefore been greatly emphasised not only by the undesirable but familiar backwash of industrialisation, but also by the conscious, deliberate creation of political divisions and the abortive attempts to settle outstanding problems by force.

To a greater or lesser degree help for the poor, scholarships for pupils unable to afford a secondary education, and more recently day-nurseries for children of working mothers find a place in the activities of the Church, the Turkish Community, the Municipalities and certain voluntary organisations. The mining companies also take a wide interest in the welfare of their workers and provide various facilities from infant clinics to limited schemes of social insurance. The Cyprus Mines Corporation in particular offers a welfare centre and fosters sports clubs. Children's summer camps are organised each year by many different bodies and Scouting and Guiding are popular.

Created four years ago and within months launched into earthquake relief work, the Welfare Department is indeed having a baptism of fire. It has, however, provided on a permanent basis a social welfare system of considerable benefit, and is in some ways making good use of experience elsewhere to avoid the mistakes in the evolution of social welfare services in more developed communities.

Social case-work services are provided by a staff of trained social case workers to cover the individual needs of people in the towns and 626 villages of the island. These case-work services include a public assistance scheme, a child care service (boarding-out scheme, children's homes and child care inspection), reformatory work amongst delinquents (probation for adults and juveniles, reform school, prison after-care, and supervision of prisoners on licence), a mental after-care service, adoptions, emergency relief services and a variety of other types of welfare work. The different aspects of social case-work are not separately organised as in the United Kingdom or other European countries, but are integrated into the one Department which operates the several different types of welfare and social case work. An individual officer does all the various kinds of social case work arising in his area thus dispensing with the need for reference to different social agencies.

There are District Welfare Offices in all the towns and sub-offices in some of the larger villages from which the staff spread their attention to meet the needs of all kinds of people wherever they may be living. In the larger towns there are Children's Homes and Youth Hostels, and the Department has fostered occasional Youth Clubs and Day Nurseries.

Apart from its normal growth including the opening of a new Turkish Children's Home in Nicosia and an inter-community Children's Home in Paphos, the Department was called on to implement a Welfare Scheme for the families of detainees (which included regular family allowances for hundreds of people) and during times of inter-communal strife and security curfews it was able to obviate hardship by providing special help and relief supplies. Like so many other activities of Government progress has been severely limited by the disturbed conditions, and without doubt a great deal more could have been achieved had the circumstances been favourable.

Early in the year a report on the problems of deprived and neglected children was published by the Director of Welfare Services, and in August a new Children's Law was enacted bringing child protection legislation in Cyprus into line with the most advanced child welfare legislation in the United Kingdom. Two more Children's Homes were opened, in Paphos and Nicosia, and the boarding out scheme continued to expand. The Department handled over 136 adoptions during the year.

While delinquency services tended to decline during the year this trend was offset by a greater use of welfare services by the Special Courts, the Prison and the various other authorities. The

emergency itself produced a great many additional problems for social workers and during the Suez crisis the Department was responsible for organising the welfare side of civil defence. It provided for the needs of over a thousand evacuees from Egypt who either passed through or settled in the Island.

In 1956 it was decided to extend the service of the Welfare Department to the needs of Cypriots emigrating to the United Kingdom, and in October a Welfare Officer was attached to the office of the Cyprus Commissioner in London for this purpose. Since then he has been in constant demand and has been able to do valuable welfare work among the Cypriot community in London. In addition to linking families with their relatives in Cyprus and, where necessary, encouraging a flow of money to support dependants, he is greatly in demand to provide the necessary liaison between new immigrants and the various social services in the United Kingdom.

The Public Assistance Scheme at the end of 1956 was helping approximately 3,000 people. This relief measure which was introduced in 1953 at a cost of £1,000 may be judged by the amounts that it has absorbed in ensuing years. In 1954 it cost £40,000 and in 1955 about £60,000; in 1956 approximately £80,000 was spent on this scheme and more is being sought for 1957. Rates are not fixed and help is given on the basis of need, but the outstanding feature of the scheme is the fact that it is operated by trained social case-workers who not only give pecuniary assistance but help to rehabilitate where this can be done. People do not have to apply; if need is found then help is given and any person may refer a case to the Department.

Assessments are made by independent committees so that an outside judgment is brought to bear on the investigations and recommendations of the social worker. In the villages payments are made through village Co-operative Societies and regular visits are paid to follow up and help where this might be necessary.

Work among domestic servants continued during 1956. There are fewer cases of girls employed as domestic servants below the legal age limit, especially as the Adoption Law now prevents this being disguised as a form of adoption. Work continued, however, with a number of young girls so found, and arrangements were made either to send them back to their families or to accept them through court proceedings as children in need of care or protection.

The Department represents the World Council of Churches in Cyprus for the purpose of re-uniting families where one or other relative has emigrated. Since 1953 about 400 people have been helped by the Department to join relatives in Australia. In 1956, 69 persons left to join their families.

Progress has been made in developing almoning services for the hospitals. With the limited number of women officers available this has not been easy to arrange, but at one hospital it is now working on a regular basis and elsewhere the Department deals with such cases as the medical authorities refer to it.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

THIRTY-EIGHT Laws were enacted during the year, of which twenty-nine were amending Laws.

Of the nine new Laws particular mention should be made of the Lotteries Law, which authorises the promotion and conduct of Government lotteries and prohibits unauthorised lotteries and restricts certain prize competitions; the Dangerous Drugs Law, which repeals and replaces the existing legislation relating to the control of dangerous drugs by a more up to date measure; the Children Law which, for the first time, makes comprehensive provision in one Law for the care and welfare of children including provision for the control of voluntary homes, nurseries and child-minders, remand homes and foster-child protection; the Social Insurance Law which makes provision for the establishment of a scheme of social insurance providing cash benefits for marriage, maternity, sickness, unemployment, widowhood, orphanhood, old age and death; and the Factories Law, which repeals and replaces existing legislation relating to the control of trades and industries by new and up to date factories legislation as is in force in other parts of the Commonwealth.

Of the twenty-nine amending Laws particular mention should be made of the Contract (Amendment) Law, which applies English Law to infants' contracts; the Medical Registration (Amendment) Law which, *inter alia*, regulates the use of the word "specialist" by members of the medical profession; the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Law which enables an appeal in criminal cases, purporting to be on a ground of appeal which involves a question of Law alone and which does not show any substantial ground of appeal, to be dismissed summarily; and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) Law which, *inter alia*, replaces the Tables and Instructions contained in the First and Second Schedules to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Law.

During the year various Regulations have been made by the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1956, as the result of the present emergency.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Internal Security and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890; in matrimonial causes; and to issue prerogative orders and exercise, in all matters where the proceedings of a quasi judicial tribunal or of a ministerial authority are called in question, the

powers of the High Court of Justice in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court; an appeal lies from his decision to the full Court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council; but the Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional general or public importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each District, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting either with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are four Presidents, ten District Judges and eight Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200; and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £100 by Order of the Governor. In proceedings for the ejection of a tenant from premises under the Rent Restriction Laws a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceeding, irrespective of the amount involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £500 or with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £200 or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £50 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50.

Every Court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the Laws of the Colony, the common law and the doctrines of equity, save in so far as other provision has been made by any Law of the Colony, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament and Orders of Her Majesty in Council of general application, unless modified by a law of the Colony. A few Ottoman laws not yet repealed are still applied by the Courts.

In matrimonial causes the Supreme Court applies the law relating to matrimonial causes for the time being administered by the High Court of Justice in England. The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded. There are two domestic tribunals having jurisdiction in divorce: the

Greek Orthodox Church tribunal where the marriage has been celebrated according to the rites of that Church; and the Turkish Family Court where one party to the marriage is a Turk residing in Cyprus and professing the Moslem faith. There is no appeal from a decision of the Greek Orthodox tribunal. The Turkish Family Courts have a somewhat wider jurisdiction in "religious matters" than the Greek Orthodox Church tribunal and can (unlike that tribunal) enforce their judgments by the machinery of the civil courts; an appeal however lies to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Turkish Family Courts. There are two such courts: one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia; and one at Limassol for the districts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

Towards the end of 1955 a Special Court was set up by Law as an emergency measure to deal with certain specified and other criminal offences arising from the present disturbed situation. The Special Court consists now of four Justices and two Judges. The Justices have jurisdiction to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to seven years, while the Judges exercise jurisdiction as an Assize Court. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from a decision of the Special Court.

A Compensation Assessment Tribunal was established under the provisions of the Compensation Assessment Tribunal Law, 1955, with effect from the 1st March, 1956. This Tribunal is empowered to determine all matters concerning the assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land which was by any Law directed to be determined by arbitrators or a District Court either in the first instance or sitting as an umpire, and any other matter of disputed compensation for injurious affection of any land.

The Tribunal consists of a President and such number of other members as may be appointed by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is exercised by the President and any two of its members sitting together.

The decisions of the Tribunal are final but any person aggrieved by any decision on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may apply to the Tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns

Ordinary Courts

In 1956 the total number of persons dealt with in the ordinary summary Courts was 45,912 (of whom 385 were juveniles), compared with 47,375 (518 juveniles) in 1955. Offences arising from the present emergency were all dealt with in 1956 by the Special Court; the figure of 45,912 does not, therefore, include any such offences.

The persons brought before the ordinary Courts in 1956 were dealt with as follows:

Convicted	..	..	..	..	31,263 (300 juveniles)
Discharged	..	..	..	..	14,552 (83 juveniles)
Committed to Assizes	..	..	..	..	97 (2 juveniles)

The persons convicted in 1955 were 35,100 (including 418 juveniles). The figure of 35,100 includes 696 persons (27 juveniles) convicted

by the ordinary Courts for emergency offences before the Special Court had begun functioning.

Of the 31,263 persons convicted in 1956, 365 (including 18 juveniles) were imprisoned for various terms not exceeding three years ; 27,947 (28 juveniles) were fined; while 2,951 (254 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of. The commonest types of offence were assaults, drunkenness and disturbance, trespass and damage by animals, offences relating to traffic, and offences against municipal rights and bye-laws.

Convictions for traffic offences numbered 20,120 (of whom 29 were juveniles), representing over 64% of the total number of convictions; in 1955 the corresponding percentage was 52%. There was an increase in convictions for offences against municipal rights and bye-laws: from 1,053 in 1955 they rose to 1,364 in 1956.

There was a noteworthy decrease in convictions for offences against the State and public order: from 1,982 (63 juveniles) in 1955 they dropped in 1956 to 246 (1 juvenile). These figures, however, do not really reflect the true position : a large number of other offences of this category was tried in 1956 by the Special Court. Convictions for praedial larceny numbered 62 (13 juveniles) compared with 142 (12 juveniles) in 1955, while convictions for other larcenies dropped from 843 (107 juveniles) to 590 (88 juveniles). There was a considerable decrease in convictions for assaults and for drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour; this is, presumably, due to various emergency measures (curfews or other restrictions on the movements of persons) imposed periodically during the year. Thus, convictions for assaults dropped from 2,719 (44 juveniles) in 1955 to 1,715 (25 juveniles) in 1956, while convictions for drunkenness, disturbance, etc., fell from 1,988 (28 juveniles) to 1,163 (12 juveniles).

The number of persons tried by the ordinary Assizes in 1956 was 84 (2 juveniles) compared with 203 (3 juveniles) in 1955. The 1955 figure included, however, 51 persons (2 juveniles) tried by the ordinary Assizes for various offences arising from the present emergency, whereas in 1956 all such offences were tried by the Judges of the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court.

Of the 84 persons brought before the ordinary Assizes in 1956, 60 (2 juveniles) were convicted. Five persons were tried for murder (against 13 in 1955): two were acquitted, one was sentenced to death but was later reprieved, while the charge against two was withdrawn. One person sentenced to death in 1955 by the ordinary Assizes (before the Special Court had been set up) for the murder of a police constable was executed in 1956, after the dismissal of his appeal by the Privy Council. Four persons were tried in 1956 for manslaughter (compared with 5 in 1955), all of whom were convicted: three were sentenced to imprisonment (two for less and one for more than three years) and one was bound over. Four persons were tried for attempted murder (of whom only one was convicted) compared with 7 (6 convicted) in 1955. There were 4 convictions in 1956 for offences against property with violence to the person, as against 1 in 1955. Convictions for other offences against property dropped

from 34 in 1955 to 6 (2 juveniles) in 1956; this decrease, which is still more marked in comparison with previous years (e.g. 144 convictions in 1951 and 126 in 1952), is, partly at least, attributable to the increased powers given at the end of 1952 to courts of summary jurisdiction to try offences of this nature, which were formerly triable by Assize Courts only.

Special Court

In addition to the normal cases dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts during 1956, the Special Court dealt with all offences arising from the emergency. The number of persons dealt with summarily by the Special Court in 1956 was 11,816 (of whom 357 were juveniles), compared with a total of 1,345 persons (91 juveniles) dealt with in 1955 both by the ordinary courts and the Special Court).

Of the 11,816 persons dealt with in 1956, 9,777 (276 juveniles) were convicted. The majority of these summary convictions were for offences against the Curfews Law, traffic offences under the Emergency Regulations, and for furtherance of illegal strikes; convictions for offences in these three categories accounted for almost 83% of the total summary convictions :

	<i>Persons convicted</i>
Offences against Curfews Law ..	2,006 (30 juveniles)
Traffic Offences	3,817 (14 juveniles)
Furtherance of illegal strikes ..	2,257 (26 juveniles)
	<hr/>
	8,080 (70 juveniles)

There were 175 summary convictions (40 juveniles) for offences against the constitution and existing social order; 269 (41 juveniles) for unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquillity, in addition to 264 convictions (77 juveniles) under the Assemblies, Meetings and Processions Law (Cap. 44); and 603 summary convictions under the Firearms Law (Cap. 86).

Of the persons convicted in 1956, 144 (2 juveniles) were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms not exceeding 3 years, one was imprisoned for over 3 and less than 7 years, 154 (60 juveniles) were sentenced to be caned, 8,422 (103 juveniles) were fined and 1,056 (111 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

Two hundred and twelve persons (15 juveniles) were tried by the Judges of the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court, of whom 168 (8 juveniles) were convicted. Eleven persons were convicted of discharging firearms, etc., at a person: nine of them were sentenced to death, one to imprisonment for life and one to imprisonment under 10 years. Twenty persons (4 juveniles) were convicted of throwing bombs, etc.; one of them was sentenced to death, one to imprisonment for life, 12 (2 juveniles) to imprisonment for 10 years or over, 4 to imprisonment for less than 10 years, and two (juveniles) were sentenced to be caned. Of the 10 persons sentenced to death, 7 were executed, the sentence of one was, on appeal to the Supreme Court, varied to life imprisonment, while the sentence of another was commuted to life imprisonment also.

Fifty-seven persons (3 juveniles) were convicted of carrying and 77 (1 juvenile) of possessing firearms, bombs or other explosives; 18 of them were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 27 (1 juvenile) to imprisonment for 10 years or more, 58 (2 juveniles) to imprisonment for less than 10 years, 10 (1 juvenile) were fined, and 21 (2 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

Regulation 75 (2) of the Emergency Regulations (Public Safety and Order) Regulations, 1955, giving the Special Court power to order male persons under 18 to be caned was revoked on the 19th December, 1956.

There were 9 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council by persons sentenced to death by the Special Court: two applications were allowed but the appeals were eventually dismissed, six applications were refused, while one application was pending at the end of the year.

The total number of persons dealt with in 1956 both in the ordinary courts and the Special Court was 57,728, compared with 47,788 in 1955.

Civil Proceedings

The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1956 was 12,918. This figure represents a decrease of 1,499 actions compared with the number of actions filed in 1955, 14,417, which was the highest on record since 1930. This decrease in civil litigation occurred mostly in the smaller cases, within the Magistrate's jurisdiction, and is probably due to the abnormal conditions prevailing in the island. In times of emergency, such as those through which Cyprus is passing, people are less inclined to pursue petty grievances by instituting court proceedings.

Of the actions filed in 1956, 2,874 were claims on bonds, 7,924 involved other money claims, 1,279 were actions affecting immovable property (247 of them being actions for the recovery of possession of houses or other premises), while the remaining 840 actions concerned various other claims.

POLICE AND SECURITY CAMPAIGN

Police

"The maintenance of law and order is fundamental to good government for without it no state can function. It is only too evident from the present state of affairs in Cyprus that, if law and order cannot be guaranteed, education, social services and all the other activities of Government Departments will sooner or later be seriously affected. The prosperity of the Island must also suffer severely."

This is a quotation from the Report of the Cyprus Police Commission, published in April, whose recommendations were accepted by Government and formed the blueprint for the reorganisation and development of the Cyprus Police Force.

The Commission, which was appointed early in the year, consisted of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary and two

Chief Constables of county police forces in England. Their proposals had as an immediate objective the taking over by the Police, at the earliest possible moment, of the fullest practical responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and internal security. Long-term considerations were, firstly, the good government and prosperity of the Island; and secondly, its importance as a strategic base.

Lt.-Colonel G. C. White, O.B.E., who had been a member of the Commission, was seconded to serve as Commissioner of Police, later to be known as Chief Constable of Cyprus, early in July.

In spite of the magnitude of the police problems arising directly from the emergency, and the many difficulties and frustrations experienced in translating policy into action, many measures were put in hand during the year to strengthen the Force in morale and in numbers, and to train and equip it on more imaginative and realistic lines.

Many of the Commission's proposals were adopted and put in hand while the Commission was still at work, without waiting for its final report. Police officers were transferred from other territories; senior and specialist officers, together with a large number of uniformed Inspectors and Sergeants, were brought out on secondment from United Kingdom police forces, and other officers whose knowledge and experience fitted them for duties in Cyprus were appointed on contract terms. The use of technical and scientific aids was increased by the formation of a Forensic and Ballistics Department. There was greater use of fingerprints and photography, and human and dog tracker teams were established.

Police vehicles, which had been sadly inadequate in the past, were considerably increased in number. Telephone and wireless communication systems were greatly extended. The Mobile Reserve Headquarters, barracks and quartermaster stores were completed, and plans went ahead for the building of new Headquarters, Divisional Headquarters and other police stations and dwellings.

The Mobile Reserve was raised and trained to a strength of about 550, and its units were deployed around the Island where they became most effective in controlling demonstrations and riots.

At the end of the year there were 2,417 men serving in the Regular Force, as follows : 112 "Gazetted" officers, an Inspectorate of 165, and 2,140 Sergeants and other ranks. This was augmented by 1,400 Auxiliary Police, and 1,200 whole-time Special Constables, giving a total Force strength of just over 5,000. Included in these figures are the Regular Fire Brigade of 170 and the Auxiliary Fire Brigade of 95. Many measures were introduced to improve the conditions of service.

Although recruiting to the Regular Force practically came to a standstill, detective, driving and other specialist courses went ahead and courses designed to develop powers of leadership and breadth of outlook were organised for Cypriot Inspectors and Sergeants. The many different classes of officers and specialist branches in Divisions and at Headquarters were quickly integrated into a team whose co-operation with the Armed Forces on internal security duties was excellent.

Statistical data on crime are given at Appendix CC.

Security Campaign

At the beginning of the year the military strength of the Security Forces, under the command of the Governor, consisted of seven major units located in all parts of the Island. These units were tied down in the main to the provision of static guards but in each of the principal towns there was one company standing by at all times to deal with riots. At this time little real impact had been made on the terrorists. EOKA had been well organised on military lines into groups and districts, each with a leader of some ability; its propaganda machine was working efficiently; and there was no evidence that they were experiencing difficulties in raising recruits.

Security Forces headquarters was already established at the Secretariat, Nicosia. Under the direction of Brigadier G. H. Baker, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. Chief of Staff to the Governor, it was in this headquarters that the island-wide anti-terrorist offensive was planned and directed. It rapidly developed into a highly efficient organisation. The three Services, the Police Force and the Intelligence services were all represented on the staff, and to deal with civil government matters arising as a result of the emergency there was an Under-Secretary (Internal Security) and his staff.

In the cold, wet weather at the opening of the year, terrorist activity was mainly restricted to rioting by school children in the towns. The removal of Greek teachers, who had incited the students, and active patrolling by the Security Forces later brought this form of demonstration to an end.

Shortly before the deportation of Archbishop Makarios on 9th March the Security Forces were unexpectedly strengthened by the arrival on the island of the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade. These first-class troops were never under direct command of the Governor but they were made conditionally available to him, and it was not long before they were engaged in large-scale operations against the hard-core terrorists based in the mountains. In the months of May, June and July a number of operations were launched with the code names Pepper Pot, Lucky Alphonse, Spread Eagle and Golden Eagle, all of them in the Troodos range, and, for the first time, EOKA suffered serious losses both in personnel and in arms, ammunition and equipment. At about this time, too, there was irrefutable evidence that Kykko monastery had been used for harbouring terrorists and as a training centre. The authorities decided to close the monastery.

During these operations copious documents, compiled by the terrorist leader Grivas, were found. These documents, together with others found later in the village of Lysi, contained much of important interest to the Security Forces. They were discovered at a time when Grivas was becoming gravely concerned about the increasing volume of accurate information which was reaching official quarters. In an effort to stem the flow, he repeated his order that all Greek Cypriots suspected of passing on information must be murdered. In August he issued a leaflet calling for a truce. The Government, well aware that the truce offer was no more than a subterfuge to give him time to reorganise his depleted and depressed force, responded by

offering generous surrender terms which included a free passage to any country willing to accept them to all terrorists who gave themselves up within a stipulated period. Both offers were rejected. After a spell of uneasy peace acts of violence became commonplace once more, the principal targets still being Greek Cypriots accused of being traitors.

Towards the end of August and in early September fortune swung in the terrorists' favour at a time when they most wanted it. The Suez crisis threatened and this meant that the Parachute troops had temporarily to leave the island for advanced training in England, and other troops also had to be diverted to other tasks. At the same time the terrorists were fortuitously reinforced by the escape from the Central Prison and the detention camps of twenty-one of their members, including some who held high positions in the EOKA organisation. For a time the terrorists had the initiative. The number of incidents, including the ambushing of military vehicles, increased. Temporarily, however, the Suez threat diminished and by October the Security Forces had once more gained the upper hand. The Parachute Brigade again became available and it was decided to launch a major operation in the northern range under the code name of Sparrow Hawk. This was highly successful, resulting in the elimination of a gang which had been very active and in the recovery of a large haul of arms, ammunition and equipment. During a follow-up operation, which was developing on equally satisfactory lines, the Suez crisis again came to the fore and the troops had to be withdrawn from the area before their task was completed. This further respite was of great benefit to the harassed terrorists and for a period the number of incidents rose sharply. The important fact, however, is that the terrorists could do nothing to prevent the effective use of Cyprus as a base.

Two measures were introduced in November which steadied the rate of incidents. The offences for which the death penalty alone could be passed were extended, and a nightly curfew was imposed in all the main towns on all Greek Cypriot youths (in some areas girls were included as well) in the age group of 12 to 27 years. This had an immediate effect for the number of bombing and other incidents at night was reduced at once.

There had been a growing tendency on the part of the terrorists to employ young people as gun carriers and murderers, the view undoubtedly being that they would escape the death penalty because of their age. It was a policy which had a boomerang effect. Early in December a 15-year-old boy, accompanied by another a year older, attempted to shoot a British Army warrant officer as he was leaving his house in Limassol. The soldier's wife witnessed the incident and her shouts frightened the boys, one of whom ran into the arms of a policeman as he was trying to escape. The other was also captured. They talked freely and fully, and within a few days a large number of other arrests were made in the Limassol area; from that time the number of incidents in the town decreased very considerably. Simultaneously a smuggling ring operating in Limassol was smashed.

By the end of the year the Security Forces were once again in command of the situation and the number of active gangs had been reduced to eight, half the number that were in being at the beginning of the year.

For some months the War Office had been pressed to provide an independent Brigade which could be used as a striking force anywhere and at any time in the island. With the end of the intervention in Egypt, it was possible for this request to be met. Other units had arrived during the year and Brigadier Baker, on relinquishing his appointment to take up another at the end of the year, was able to hand over to Major-General D. A. Kendrew, C.B.E., D.S.O., who had assumed the new appointment of Director of Operations, a force which consisted of seventeen major units.

During the year there were 2,499 recorded acts of violence, May, with 395 incidents, and November, 416, were the worst months, and July, 66, and December, 96, the lightest.

Casualties numbered 196 killed and 382 wounded. Of the killed 60 were members of the Services, and 23 of the Police Force including 9 English, 5 Greek Cypriots, 7 Turkish Cypriots, one Maltese and one Maronite. Ninety-four Greek Cypriot civilians were murdered, 12 English civilians, four Turkish Cypriots, one American and one Armenian.

The number of Services wounded totalled 224, and there were 63 Greek Cypriot civilians wounded. Other nationals wounded included four Americans, five French, one Israeli and one Greek.

Inter-communal clashes resulted in 3 Greek Cypriots being killed and 42 wounded, and 2 Turkish Cypriots killed and 27 wounded.

Weapons and ammunition captured from EOKA during the year included the following : 184 pistols; 203 shotguns; 10 light machine guns, 18 submachine guns; 14 rifles; 2 Greener guns; 2 mortars; 15,519 rounds of ammunition for precision weapons; 31,359 shotgun cartridges; 715 unexploded bombs and 2,821 sticks of dynamite.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

Prisons

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service are at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the charge of the Director of Prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 700 prisoners. It is large and airy and gives the impression of space. There are electric lights in each cell, a flush lavatory system and cell ventilation is adequate. The cookhouses and prison hospital require some modernization which it is hoped to carry out in 1957.

An open prison camp is situated at Athalassa where young prisoners (under the age of 21) and a number of first offenders and good conduct prisoners are accommodated and are engaged in farming activities including animal management at the Government Stock Farm. The camp can accommodate up to 80 prisoners.

There were 366 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 398 at the end of the year. They fall under the following three main categories :

	1.1.56		31.12.56
(i) Ordinary prisoners convicted for offences not connected with the Emergency	252	..	185
(ii) Adult prisoners convicted for offences connected with the Emergency ..	64	..	115
(iii) Prisoners under 21 convicted for offences connected with the Emergency	50	..	98

The figures for the 1st January include four female prisoners two of whom were convicted for offences in connection with the Emergency. The end of the year figures include seven female prisoners five of whom were convicted for offences connected with the Emergency.

The normal prison population (category (i)) has again shown a considerable drop. This is largely due to the probation system and to a very satisfactory "after care" system, mainly operated by the Welfare Department, and to the maintenance of conditions of full employment throughout the Island.

The standard of discipline among the ordinary convicts was very satisfactory throughout the year, but discipline among the other categories left much to be desired. Not only were they idle and disobedient, but they often resorted to threats and intimidation against the Cypriot staff.

Convicted secondary school pupils declined to attend organised educational classes unless they were run by teachers of their own choice, an arrangement which, in the prevailing circumstances, was obviously impracticable on security grounds. Evening classes were held successfully for the young prisoners at the Athalassa Prison Camp.

The usual trades taught in prison—tailoring, carpentry, cooking, etc.—continued to be taught. Their teaching was of necessity restricted mainly to persons convicted for offences connected with the Emergency as this class is not allowed to work outside the walls. The standard of workmanship and the amount of work turned out has, therefore, dropped considerably as most of these prisoners are persons of some education with no desire to learn a trade. Almost the entire ordinary prison population was employed on the prison farm, or on various duties at the detention camps, the open prison at Athalassa and the Central Prison. A few trained tailors and shoe-makers continued to work at their trades.

As in previous years a wage-earning scheme continued to be operated and allowed certain good conduct prisoners to earn up to 102 mls per week. A new and more generous scheme is now being considered.

The existing system of remission is as follows :

- (i) No remission is granted for sentences of one month's imprisonment or less.
- (ii) One-sixth remission may be granted for sentences of under two years.
- (iii) One-fourth remission may be granted for sentences of over two years.
- (iv) Progressive remission may be granted for special good conduct and industry of four months every year over three years and up to six years, five months every year over six years and up to nine years, and six months every year over nine years.
- (v) Females with over two years sentence may earn one-third remission, but are only considered for progressive remission after four years in prison.

Remission may be forfeited, as an additional punishment, for offences against prison discipline at the rate of three days for every day in solitary confinement.

The after care of discharged prisoners again proved successful. District Welfare officers were of great assistance in giving advice and submitting comprehensive reports on prisoners before and after release.

Eight persons were executed during the year, all for offences connected with the Emergency. The appeal of another convict sentenced to death was pending at the end of the year.

Detention Camps

There are two groups of detainees : those detained under the Emergency Regulations and those detained under the Detention of Persons Law.

The former group were detained when the Communist AKEL and affiliated organisations were proscribed at the end of 1955. At the beginning of the year the Communist detainees numbered 129, but the majority were released during the year and only 43 were still in detention at the end of the year. After a brief period of detention in a separate compound of the Central Prison this group of detainees was moved to a specially constructed camp at Pyla, some 30 miles from Nicosia.

The other group of detainees, who are known members and supporters of the terrorist organisation EOKA, numbered 136 at the beginning and 759 at the end of the year. They are accommodated either at Kokkini Trimithia Camp near Nicosia or at Pyla Camp, in separate compounds from the Communist detainees. For security reasons some 15 were accommodated in a separate part of the Central Prison.

There were no female detainees at the beginning of the year, but nine were in detention on the 31st December. Their place of detention is the Central Prison.

During the year 25 detainees escaped and 123 were released. Another five were tried in Courts and awarded prison sentences. While discipline among the Communist detainees was satisfactory

it was consistently bad among the other group of detainees. They resorted to threats against the Cypriot camp staff and it was eventually found necessary to employ United Kingdom personnel.

Wide privileges are allowed to both groups of detainees, who are not required to do any work. They do not wear prison garb, though clothing is issued on request; they are supplied with rations costing 50% more than those issued to convicted prisoners and a food parcel from outside, weighing one oke, is allowed for each detainee weekly; they are also allowed visits by three members of their families, of the detainees' own choice, each week. Letters from relatives are unrestricted, but letters out are limited to three per week. Educational classes, on subjects selected by the detainees, began early in the year and a large sum of money was allocated by Government for this purpose. Teachers were engaged, books and equipment were bought, but before the scheme could get under way the detainees gave up attending classes. After another proposal, later in the year, to re-start classes had been rejected by the detainees themselves, the idea had to be shelved.

The Welfare Department is in close touch with detainees and their families and monthly allowances are paid to the latter according to individual requirements. £50,000 was paid by Government for this purpose during the year.

A Director of Detention Camps was appointed in September when the administration of the Camps was separated from that of the Prison.

Several visits to the detention camps were made by representatives of the local and oversea press during the year.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

DURING 1956 the Electricity Authority of Cyprus extended its central steam electric generating station at Dhekelia and also built new 66,000 volt transmission lines to meet the rapidly growing demand for electricity. New 11,000 volt transmission lines were constructed, and existing ones extended, to serve villages and irrigation and industrial consumers.

The Authority also operated a diesel electric generating station at Paphos and began construction of high voltage transmission lines to meet the increasing demand and to serve villages in the Paphos area.

The capacity of the generating plant installed at Dhekelia was increased from 28,750 kws. to 42,750 kws., and the output for 1956 was 103,919,400 units compared with 72,666,700 units in 1955. Nearly 37,000 tons of fuel oil were used. At Paphos the output for 1956 was 894,590 units.

The supply voltage to consumers is 240 Volts, A.C., 50 cycles, single phase, for lighting and domestic requirements; and 415 Volts

3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 Volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., to large consumers.

The demand for electricity supply continues to be very heavy and an additional 14,000 kw. turbo-alternator set with a 90,000 lbs. per hour boiler is under construction. Plans are being prepared for extending the 66,000 volt Grid system to Paphos.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

The main features of the year's activities were the start of work on the £950,000 Greater Nicosia water supply scheme, the execution of a regional domestic water scheme for the thirteen "dry villages" of the Eastern Mesaoria following the acquisition of a small part of the Kythrea spring, and the completion of the first stage of construction of a 105-foot high dam at Trimiklini. The tested output from 213 boreholes sunk during the year reached a new water production record for Cyprus. Steady progress was maintained in the construction of small irrigation works and village domestic water supplies. The hydrological service continued its work of observing and recording river, stream and spring flows and underground water conditions.

Town Water Supplies

During the year work started on the execution of a scheme designed to relieve the very acute shortage of water in the central part of Nicosia and to provide new supplies for the suburban villages which now have practically no piped water. This Greater Nicosia scheme, which is estimated to cost £950,000, was prepared in June 1954, but its execution was delayed for financial and other reasons until May 1956, when it was finally approved following examination by consulting engineers. This scheme will make available an additional million gallons per day from boreholes at Dhikomo, Kokkini Trimithia, and Dhali and from an old adit at Sykhari. Three covered service reservoirs of 1.70, 0.85 and 0.85 million gallons respectively are included as well as new pipe distribution systems for the suburban villages of Strovolos, Engomi, Ayios Dhometios, Orta Keuy, Trakhonas and Eyllenja.

The scheme now under construction will not, of itself, satisfy the needs of Nicosia and a long-term project to pump 4 million gallons daily from boreholes near Morphou Bay is under examination. Fifteen prospecting boreholes have been drilled for this scheme and at the end of the year 11 of these had been tested each at rates exceeding 25,000 gallons per hour. The water will be pumped through twin pipe lines over a distance of 23 miles against a gravity head of more than 600 feet. It is probable that only one of the two pipe lines will be laid in the first instance, to give a supply

of two million gallons per day. A preliminary estimate places the cost at £700,000 for the first stage, with a single pipe line, and £1,300,000 for the completed scheme. Consulting engineers have been engaged to design and supervise the construction of the collecting tank pumping station, and main pipe lines.

Plans have been prepared for pumping more water to Fama-gusta. The water level in the Phrenaros boreholes, from which practically all the town water is drawn, is declining from year to year with very little recovery after the winter rains and it is unlikely that the present output will be maintained for many more years. The position will be aggravated by the increased demand that is likely to follow the construction of the new port. A preliminary scheme has been prepared for supplying an additional million gallons per day, in the first instance, from a place near Xylophagou, through a main pipe line designed for a future flow of 2.2 million gallons daily. The sources are ten boreholes that have been tested at rates varying from 9,000 to 16,000 gallons per hour per borehole. The proposed main pipe line will be of asbestos cement, 15" in diameter and 10 miles long. A million gallon covered service reservoir that can be enlarged in future is included in the scheme. From this reservoir separate pipes will deliver the water to the existing Stavros Reservoir, to the northern part of the town, and to the military camps at Karaolos and Ayios Nikolaos. No street distribution pipes are included. A preliminary estimate of cost, made in June 1956, was £325,000.

Investigations and studies have been continuing for improvements and extensions to the water supplies of all the other main towns in the island and proposals await approval and the provision of funds. For Limassol plans have been prepared for laying a 2-mile pumping main from the Chiftlikoudhia pumping station to the reservoir so that in dry seasons, when the springs are low, the pumped water may mix uniformly with the spring water instead of being supplied directly to certain quarters of the town. In Paphos plans have been prepared for extending the distribution system and it is proposed to pipe water to the town from the Trozena springs, near Yerovasa, through a 24 mile pipe line. At Larnaca proposed works include the duplication of the existing 15" main from the tunnels to the town, the construction of an 800,000 gallons covered reservoir, and the division of the distribution system into six independent districts each fed from a ring main at sustained pressure.

Village Water Supplies

57 village schemes were completed and 4 more were in progress at the end of the year. Each consists of water source, pipe from source to village, one or more storage tanks, and a system of public fountains in different parts of the village. The source, which is usually either a spring or a borehole, is frequently shared by two or more villages. In some of the larger villages provision is made

for house to house connection, for which the demand increases from year to year. During the year a total of 180 miles of pipe were laid for village domestic water supplies.

The problem of supplying water to the dry villages of the Eastern Mesaoria has at last been settled after many years of unfruitful effort. Under the Water (Development and Distribution) Law 5% of the water of the Kythrea spring was acquired for the domestic use of the villages in the plain and the water has now been piped to 13 of the villages. The total length of pipe in this scheme is 63 miles. The first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe, which passes through Kythrea, was laid by the Army (Royal Engineers). The volume of water available will vary between about 100,000 and 250,000 gallons per day according to the discharge of the Kythrea spring and will be used to supply a population estimated at 11,000. The average consumption will therefore be about 17 gallons per person per day. It has not yet been decided how the Kythrea irrigators will be compensated for the loss of water but Government has offered to line in concrete 18 miles of irrigation channels at an estimated cost of £60,000 without asking for a village contribution—normally one-third of the total cost. When this is done there is no doubt that the water saved by the elimination of waste will more than compensate the irrigators for the water piped to the dry villages. The cost of the whole scheme is expected to be about £90,000 exclusive of compensation works.

Of the 627 villages in the island 66% now have satisfactory piped supplies, 14% have piped installations requiring renewal or improvement, and only 20% are still without piped water. The domestic water consumption in villages is increasing rapidly. Whereas, a few years ago, 15 gallons per person per day was more than sufficient, the Department now considers it necessary to provide 20 gallons whenever that quantity can be made available.

Expenditure on village water supplies in 1956 was £281,000.

Gravity Irrigation

Gravity irrigation works carried out by the Department of Water Development may be classified chiefly in the following groups:

- (i) Schemes developing small springs by excavation at their source, by lining channels in masonry or reinforced concrete to prevent loss of water, and by constructing masonry tanks for night storage.
- (ii) Schemes involving the diversion of seasonal or perennial flow from rivers and water courses by means of weirs and channels.
- (iii) Irrigation from infiltration galleries constructed in slow yielding aquifers, in fissured rock, or in river gravels either by gravity or by pumping.
- (iv) Water conservation in reservoirs for periods of a few days to several months.

The number of gravity irrigation schemes completed was 63. They command about 11,000 donums of which nearly 2,000 can be irrigated in summer. At the end of the year work was proceeding on a further seven schemes.

The total area of arable land in Cyprus amounts about 3,900,000 donums of which 80% to 85% is cultivated; 14% is now irrigated in an average winter and 5.4% in an average summer. It is estimated that irrigation works carried out under the irrigation development programme are causing the value of agricultural production in Cyprus to increase by about £750,000 each year. The area of all irrigated land in Cyprus has increased by about 42% since the commencement of the 1946-55 ten year programme and the area under pumped irrigation by about 132% in the same period.

The lining of irrigation channels in concrete has continued during the year and this type of work is now widely recognised among Cypriot cultivators as a very effective means of increasing the volume of water reaching the fields. By the elimination of seepage losses between source and field additional water becomes available for extending the area under cultivation. In addition less labour is required for cleaning and maintaining channels. During the year 10 miles of channels were lined in reinforced concrete. These works were carried out chiefly in the village areas of Kalokhorio (Klirou), Perapedhi, Dhierona, Kato Mylos, Yerolakkos and Ora.

The usual quota of small schemes involving the excavation and building of springs, and the conveyance of water in pipes or channels to small irrigation tanks has been completed in the hill areas. Among the villages that have received this type of small but popular scheme are Pelendria, Kalopanayiotis, Pharmakas, Agridhia, Pano Koutraphas, Kato Mylos, Stavrokono and Melini.

Only one storage dam has been under construction in 1956. This is at Trimiklini where the foundations of a concrete dam in the upper Kouris river have been completed and where work is now in progress on the main structure above the river bed. The dam, which is situated in a narrow gorge cut by the river through a mass of volcanic agglomerate, will be 105 feet high from the lowest foundation level to the crest of the spillway and 90 feet high above the river bed. The capacity of the reservoir will be 55 million gallons. The estimated cost, including a system of concrete irrigation channels, is £50,000.

At Ayios Loucas, near Famagusta, the third phase of an interesting scheme was in progress at the end of the year. This is a groundwater re-charge scheme designed to improve underground water conditions around Famagusta town where heavy pumping in past years has caused a general lowering of the water table, to such an extent that it is now more than 20 feet below sea level in some places. The sea is penetrating into wells and boreholes along the coast, causing them to turn brackish or saline, and making the water unfit for irrigation. The first phase of the works was completed in 1954 and includes the repair of an old earth embank-

ment across the Harangas river to form a 30 million gallon reservoir, the construction of a 100 foot spillway, and the driving of a mile of re-charge tunnels in a porous stratum slightly above sea level. The tunnel is intended to convey water from the reservoir into the aquifers that provide irrigation water in and about Famagusta town. It is hoped that the fresh water introduced both through the tunnel and by seepage through the bed of the reservoir will tend to retard the advance of sea water. The second phase was completed early in 1956. It will enlarge the scope and effectiveness of the works by bringing in water from Kouklia reservoir, nine miles away, and from intervening catchments. The third phase, recently started, consists of 19,600 feet of re-charge tunnels running roughly parallel to the coast at an average distance of about 4,000 feet from the sea at a level of 2.90 feet above sea level. They will connect the recently completed re-charge tunnel of the Ayios Loucas scheme with the original tunnel that was driven experimentally at Ayios Memnon in 1952. The cost of Phase I was £9,000, of Phase II, £13,750 and the estimated cost of Phase III, £21,000.

Expenditure on irrigation works in 1956 was approximately £125,000.

Underground Water

The drilling section of the Department of Water Development is largely occupied in sinking irrigation boreholes for private persons under a subsidised drilling scheme. It also sinks prospecting boreholes for Government as well as irrigation, domestic water, and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies on a full cost basis. The benefits of perennial irrigation resulting from recent boreholes are clearly visible in the marked agricultural development that is taking place in drilling areas. Where previously the summer landscape was bare and arid, citrus groves and vegetable gardens are being extended year by year and the agricultural economy of these districts is thereby greatly improved.

A total of 213 boreholes was sunk during the year and of these 116 were for irrigation, 30 for domestic water, 35 for prospecting purposes, 8 for industry and the balance for miscellaneous technical uses. Of the boreholes drilled for water 73% produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful". The total tested output of all the year's boreholes was more than 1,300,000 gallons per hour, sufficient to irrigate 15,000 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. This is a new high borehole production record for Cyprus. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £57,000 in 1956.

The large number of boreholes drilled in recent years has caused a proportional increase in pumping in the island generally, and in particular in the Morphou area and in the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca. The increased agricultural production

resulting from irrigation by pumped water is of great economic value to the island and it is very important that the present pumping output should not only be maintained but that it should be increased from year to year where possible. The reserves of underground water, however, are not unlimited and so in developing irrigation for wells and boreholes, care must be taken not to exhaust the aquifers by drawing off more water than can be replaced naturally each year from the rainfall.

In the Morphou area as a whole there is so far no sign of any serious fall in the ground water table and further development can no doubt continue for a number of years. At the other end of the island, in the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca, the position is not so hopeful and measurements from Government observation boreholes indicate that the limits of safe development are being approached and in some cases already exceeded. The area around Kokkini Trimithia is causing similar concern.

The hydrological service is studying the effect of pumping in these places with a view to determining the extent to which further development can extend with safety. In particular it is carrying out extensive studies at Phrenaros and Kokkini Trimithia.

Finance

Water Development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. In the case of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20% to 60% of the cost according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively, as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20% for spate irrigation and 33.3% for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division. Each case is considered on its merits, the average village contribution being about 42%. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest. Occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. A borehole under the Subsidised Drilling scheme is carried out for a private person at a fixed price of £32.500 mils for the first borehole, and the balance of the cost which, in 1956, on the average amounted to about £140, is paid by Government. Private individuals requiring a second or third borehole are charged the actual cost in full, including departmental charges. Municipal Corporations, Companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental charges. The recently completed town water supply schemes are paid for in full by the respective Water Boards, which have raised the money by special loans from Government, and the new Greater Nicosia scheme is, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Village domestic water schemes are paid for half by Government and half by the village if no house connections are wanted. If there are house connections the extra cost is borne

entirely by the villagers concerned. Beneficiaries bear the full cost of operation and maintenance of both irrigation and domestic water schemes.

PUBLIC WORKS

General

The general direction and policy of the Public Works Department are controlled from its headquarters in Nicosia, the executive work being carried out from Divisions situated in the five main towns—Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos. The last two Divisions were set up during 1956.

Despite additional work connected with the emergency the Department undertook, as in previous years, a heavy programme of building and road construction.

Roads

Early in the year the new Roads Section began the planning and designing of all road development projects. In due course, when fully staffed and equipped, the Section will also be responsible for research into the use of materials.

In spite of the heavy civilian and military traffic the roads were maintained in good condition. Of the 3,708 miles of roads in the island, some 945 miles (of which 792 miles are bitumenised) are maintained by the Department, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration, other Departments and Municipalities. There are 1.04 miles of road per square mile.

The more important new works and improvements undertaken during the year were:

- (i) The realignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol trunk road. Work started in 1956 and it is expected that it will be completed in 1961. In addition to widenings and realignments there will be two by-passes, one at Laxia and the other at Nisou, the latter including a large bridge. A number of other bridges will have to be widened or reconstructed on new alignments; one such bridge has already been completed. The total estimated cost for this project is £633,000.
- (ii) The improvement and realignment of the Famagusta-Larnaca trunk road. The whole project will be completed by 1960 and it is estimated that it will cost £322,000.
- (iii) A start on the second scheme for the improvement and realignment of the Limassol-Episkopi trunk road, which is expected to be completed in 1960 at an estimated cost of £191,000.
- (iv) Work on various feeder roads in Paphos and Famagusta districts, expected to cost £210,000 and to be completed in 1957.

No major damage to roads, through floods, landslides or other causes occurred during the year, and only minor damage was sustained by four bridges as a result of acts of sabotage.

Buildings

Normal maintenance of buildings was carried out where required. The percentage of expenditure to capital cost was in the region of 1.8%. New works consisted mainly of the construction of new Police buildings and additions to existing ones. At Nicosia the construction of barracks, offices and stores for the Police Mobile Reserve near Athalassa continued. The whole project when completed is estimated to cost £300,000. New Police Stations at Akhna and Xylophagou, at an estimated cost of £6,000 each, were practically completed. A new Fire Station at Larnaca, estimated to cost £5,000, is under construction. Twenty-four houses for Police Sergeants and Constables were completed at an average cost of £1,500 each. The Police housing programme is estimated to cost £250,000.

The hospitals at Limassol and Paphos, estimated to cost £146,000 and £95,000 respectively, were practically completed. At Famagusta the main block of the new hospital was completed and work started on the out-patients' block. The new wing to the Nicosia General Hospital was completed. This and other alterations now in progress will bring the total bed accommodation of the hospital to about 360.

The new Konak at Platres, estimated to cost £11,000, is nearing completion. Extensions were made to the broadcasting buildings at a cost of about £8,000. In addition four detached houses and a block of six flats for broadcasting staff were practically completed. The cost is estimated at £33,000.

The erection of Technical Institutes at Nicosia (£400,000), Limassol (£300,000) and Lefka (£186,000) are well in hand.

The erection of a Teachers Training College at Nicosia, estimated to cost £500,000, is proceeding satisfactorily.

Harbours

Normal maintenance operations were carried out at Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca harbours. Dredging was also carried out at Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos. It is hoped to begin work early in 1957 on the improvements to Paphos harbour according to the consultants' instructions.

At Limassol the work on the lighter basin was completed while at Famagusta, owing to the inadequacy of port facilities, a lighter basin was constructed at a cost of £16,000 with additional stacking areas both for civil and military purposes.

Labour and Materials

Labour relations remained cordial and interruptions to works because of strikes or labour disputes were negligible. The average number of workers employed by the Department was 3,507 and the wages paid amounted to £859,168 or £244.984 mils per head.

Materials of all kinds were freely available throughout the year and no shortages occurred to delay progress.

Chapter 11 : Communications

PORTS AND FACILITIES

THE three main ports, in order of importance, are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca.

At Famagusta vessels of up to 425 feet overall length, with a draft not exceeding 22 feet 6 inches, can enter the inner harbour and be berthed alongside the quay. A Government tug assists shipping manoeuvring upon entry into and departure from the inner harbour. Storage accommodation, mobile cranes, tractors and trolleys are sufficient to cope with ordinary trade requirements of about 30,000 tons of imports and exports per month. A small lighter basin, built at the south end of the harbour, makes it possible to work an additional 15,000 tons from vessels discharging into lighters. Bunker coal and fresh water are available in limited quantities. Fuel oil is available from 5-ton tank lorries from Larnaca, by arrangement with the oil companies. Minor repairs to shipping can be undertaken.

At Limassol and Larnaca ships anchor in the open roadstead about 4-5 cables off the main jetty, and goods are transported to and from shore by lighters of from 20 to 40 tons capacity. Both these ports have sufficient storage accommodation, cranes, tractors and trolleys to cope with ordinary trade requirements.

A new lighter basin has been completed at Limassol. Small vessels not exceeding 155 feet of 10 foot draught are permitted to enter the basin.

Karavostasi, Vassiliko-Zyvi, Limni and Boghaz are mainly used for the export of minerals. Each has a pier and sufficient lighters to work ships at anchor in the open roadstead. In addition Vassiliko has a loading pylon. Kyrenia and Paphos are minor ports with limited port facilities.

Progress was made during the year with plans for a major port development. The original recommendations of Sir Eric Millbourn were examined by a firm of consulting engineers on whose advice the Government has decided to give first priority to the development of Famagusta port. The scheme includes the extension of the harbour to the north of the existing quay and will provide 2,100 feet of extra berthage space, a dredged depth of 32 feet, as well as extra anchorage space within the harbour's proposed sheltering arm. The constructional works involved are estimated to cost £2½ million and tenders will be sought as soon as the consultants have prepared detailed plans and specifications.

A more costly scheme for developing Limassol port will be considered when the Famagusta scheme is nearing completion and the future port capacity requirements of Cyprus as a whole can be gauged more accurately.

Improvements to Paphos port, estimated to cost £50,000, have been approved and preliminary dredging has already started

SHIPPING LINES AND LOCAL SHIPPING

General cargo steamers of the British Conference Lines (Mediterranean Section) call in turn at approximately weekly intervals from British ports via Mediterranean ports. Some of these steamers have accommodation for up to twelve passengers. The voyage between the United Kingdom and Cyprus takes between 10 and 14 days.

General cargo steamers of several companies call at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly intervals on voyages between Northern European and Mediterranean ports, some with limited passenger accommodation.

Regular calls are made according to itinerary schedules by vessels in the passenger and cargo trade to Levantine ports, to Greece, Turkey, Italy and France. Tankers frequently call at Larnaca to discharge petroleum products.

Statistics of ships using Cyprus ports in 1956 are given at Appendix EE. .

8,380 passengers arrived in Cyprus and 14,006 left by sea. Approximately 870,000 gross tons of cargo were landed and 1,331,000 gross tons exported during the year.

Local shipping is confined to a few schooners owned by Cypriots who use them in coastwise trade and for the conveyance of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The 792 miles of asphalted main highways of Cyprus provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of over 2,000 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by one or more public transport vehicles stationed in the village; these vehicles leave for town in the early morning and return in the afternoon or evening. Frequent bus and taxi services serve the main centres of population.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains ; the mountain roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

The number of motor vehicles of all types which were licensed on 31st December, 1956 was 29,033, of which 12,792 were private cars, 6,839 commercial vehicles, 6,325 motor cycles, 1,222 taxis and 1,855 tractors. The number of driving licences issued or renewed was 35,650.

CIVIL AVIATION

Despite the emergency in Cyprus and the conditions prevailing in the Middle East generally civil aviation maintained its position as an important factor in the Island's communications. During

the year 10 scheduled and 15 non-scheduled operators carried a total of 103,868 civilian passengers through Nicosia airport. Although this figure was 12% below that of 1955, the quantity of air freight loaded and off-loaded at Nicosia Airport during 1956 showed a remarkable increase over the previous year. Scheduled aircraft movements decreased by 13% while non-scheduled ones increased by 16%.

	1955			1956		
	Inwards	Outwards		Inwards	Outwards	
Scheduled services ..	2,376	2,375		2,067	2,068	
Non-scheduled services	1,281	1,284		1,491	1,488	
Local flights	266	266		202	203	

	Embarked			Disembarked			Transit		
	1955	1956	%	1955	1956	%	1955	1956	%
Passengers	35,711	43,024	+20	37,508	49,336	+32	45,454	11,508	—
Freight (kilos)	173,430	327,262	+89	703,692	1,820,620	+159	910,419	544,291	—
Mail (kilos)	131,096	88,372	—33	167,225	132,123	—21	80,607	21,693	—

The above figures do not include Services passengers arriving and departing in civil aircraft handled by the Royal Air Force.

The work which had started during 1955 on the extension of the main runway to 8,000 feet, and the reconstruction and extension of a subsidiary runway to 6,000 feet, was completed by the end of the autumn. The main runway was also entirely re-surfaced by the Royal Air Force. The availability of both runways proved of considerable value to both civil and military aircraft during the period of heavy congestion caused by the Suez operations.

In conjunction with development work on the runways progress was made with the installation of a modern airfield lighting system which should be completed early in 1957. Basic plans were drawn up for a new site for the Nicosia airport terminal at an estimated cost of around £400,000 the existing airport terminal building and parking apron no longer being able to accommodate the needs of airline operators, passengers and freight. There was no serious accident to civil aircraft during the year.

On the 4th March a Hermes aircraft belonging to Skyways Limited was sabotaged by a time bomb while positioned at the parking apron. The aircraft which was due to leave for the United Kingdom with 68 servicemen, including their families, was completely destroyed by fire. On the 27th April a Dakota belonging to Cyprus Airways was also destroyed by a time bomb while parked in the Company's maintenance area.

As a result of these incidents the most stringent security measures were introduced at the airport and the Royal Air Force assumed responsibility for all security arrangements. The normal administration of civil aviation matters continued, however, to rest with the Director of Civil Aviation.

Total revenue earned from airport concessions, tariffs, licences and traffic permits amounted to £41,486, a decrease of 5% over the figure for 1955.

POSTS

There are 20 main Post Offices, including five summer offices in hill resorts, and 710 Postal Agencies; motor services run once or twice daily between the main towns. Mail deliveries to the villages are by motor, bicycle and animal transport. Well over a million miles were covered during the year in the carriage of mails. The summer offices were not opened in 1956 because terrorist gangs were active in the Troodos Mountains and there were virtually no visitors to the hill resorts.

The security measures taken in 1955 for the protection of Post Offices from terrorist activities remained in force throughout the year. These measures, which included the closing of private letter boxes and those in building walls or attached to post office counters, caused considerable inconvenience to the public but proved so successful that no damage to Post Office buildings was caused in 1956. The building of a new Post Office at Lefkoniko, to replace the building gutted by rioters in December, 1955, was completed in the early months of the year and full postal facilities were restored on the 2nd April.

The volume of postal traffic handled was 4.8% greater than that of the preceding year. It included 17,500,000 letters, 13,500,000 printed and commercial papers and 560,000 registered articles.

In February the Department undertook the handling of Forces parcel mails arriving from the United Kingdom by the overland route, via France and Italy. It also handled Forces surface letter mails to and from the United Kingdom.

External mail services functioned normally except for a short period during the Suez crisis when, on the 6th November, air and surface mail services with Egypt and Israel were suspended. At the same time certain surface and air mail services, previously served through Egypt, had to be re-routed. The mail services to Israel and Egypt were resumed on the 8th and 26th November respectively. Near the end of the year ships of the Hellenic Mediterranean Lines, the Nomikos Lines and the Turkish State Line suspended their calls at Cyprus ports leaving only one line—the Adriatica—to carry surface letter mails to the mainland.

Arising from the Allied intervention in Egypt postal censorship was established over outward foreign correspondence during the period 31st October–8th November.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued or renewed was 68,938 (including 1,858 issued free of charge) as compared with 64,776 in 1955, an increase of about 7% over the 1955 figure. 374 Wireless Dealers licences and 18 Amateurs Wireless licences were issued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

On the 1st July, 1956, the Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority took over the administration of the Island's telephone system, as well as the inland telegraph system in all parts of Cyprus except for Nicosia, which continued to be managed by Cable and Wireless Ltd., as agents for the Authority.

The towns of Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta and Kyrenia have modern automatic telephone exchanges. During 1956 extensions were made to those of Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta thus increasing the number of subscribers serviced in those towns. An extensive trunk network connects the six main towns and 123 villages by means of underground cable, overhead wire and V.H.F. radio.

A radiotelephone service to the United Kingdom, most European countries, the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Israel, Turkey, Egypt and other Arab countries was extended to the U.S.S.R. and Kenya.

The inland telegraph system connects the six main towns and 15 of the larger villages.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. operate submarine cables between Larnaca and Alexandria-Malta and between Larnaca and Haifa. Wireless telegraph circuits are available to London to augment the submarine cable services when necessary, and medium wave W/T communication is maintained with ships at sea. A facsimile service (transmission of pictures) between Nicosia and London is also operated by this Company, which acts as agents for the Government of Cyprus in the operation and maintenance of the aeradio services.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

Chapter 12: Information Services

THE Government's information services—the Cyprus Broadcasting Service and the Public Relations Department—continued to operate under the general supervision of the Director-General of Information. The Tourist Development Office continued to function as a branch of the Public Relations Department.

BROADCASTING

1956 was for the Cyprus Broadcasting Service largely a year of consolidation. In 1955 the Station had on two occasions been badly damaged by terrorist activities and the studios and transmitters had been almost completely destroyed. By the end of 1955 the transmitters had been replaced but temporary studios were still being used.

Broadcasting continued to be on two channels—one devoted primarily to the Greek Programme and the other to the Turkish programme. English programmes were broadcast from 12.30 p.m. to 1.0 p.m., 4.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

During 1956 the new studios were completed and put into service. A new 20 kw. Marconi transmitter was installed for the Greek service and the 2 kw Marconi transmitter which it replaced was transferred to Paphos where a relay station had been built and this came into operation in July. A similar relay station at Limassol using a 250 watt RCH transmitter was also installed. As a result of these extensions complete island-wide listening was made possible for the first time.

In August, 1956, a further terrorist attack was made on the station using two time bombs. These, however, were placed outside the main buildings and did relatively little damage. There was no interruption to the service.

In September a further extension of broadcasting hours was made with the opening of the early morning service. This broadcasts news in three languages on both channels and remains on the air from 6.30 a.m. until 8.00 a.m.

During the Suez crisis the hours of broadcasting were temporarily extended to give continuous listening from 6.30 a.m. until 11.00 p.m. This was continued until November 18th. At the same time a French programme was included for the benefit of the French Forces in Cyprus. This replaced the English programme from 12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. on weekdays, and an evening broadcast in French was programmed from 7.15 to 7.30. Both these programmes covered news and music.

A second 20 kw transmitter was installed during the course of the year and will be operating on the Turkish channel early in 1957.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Service is greatly indebted to both the BBC and Messrs. Marconi for the valuable help they have given during the reconstruction of the station.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The steady stream of journalists who visited Cyprus—the "Island in the Headlines"—was augmented by the arrival of over 150 correspondents to cover the operations in Egypt. In all, more than 320 journalists from some 30 different countries visited the Island during the year and claimed the attention of the Public Relations Department.

A large measure of the burden fell on the Department's Central News Room which, in addition to the issuing of several bulletins each day on the internal security situation, undertook the documentation of all correspondents and provided the machinery for the issuing of all Allied Force communiques on the Suez operations. Apart from the large volume of enquiries with which it dealt the Central News Room issued more than 2,000 press releases during the year. Normally manned for 16 hours a day, during the Suez operations it remained open day and night.

Equally busy was the Department's Press Section: it issued more than 1,800 press releases (local non-operational items) which were made available to the local press and overseas correspondents.

The Publications Section expanded its tri-lingual weekly publication "Radio Cyprus" and increased its circulation to over 60,000 copies to provide practically every owner of a wireless set with a copy. The monthly magazine "The Countryman", designed to appeal to the island's farmers, continued to appear regularly and steadily gained in popularity. Besides its regular publications the section undertook a heavy programme of publicity work on behalf of several Government departments and was responsible for the production and distribution throughout the Island of thousands of copies, in English, Greek and Turkish, of the full text and summaries of Lord Radcliffe's constitutional proposals for Cyprus, as well as posters setting out the implications of the proposals in diagrammatic form.

The Film and Photographic Section was again unable to maintain its regular mobile cinema shows to rural audiences, owing to the unsettled conditions, but the two units in commission gave 720 shows to a variety of audiences totalling 51,000. Its film library loaned 910 films to clubs, schools, the Services and individuals. Photographs taken by the Section's photographers were supplied in large numbers to both the local and overseas press.

During the year there were 30 newspapers and periodicals published in Cyprus in English, Greek or Turkish. Some of them appeared irregularly and their circulation varied from a few hundred to over 14,000. A list of the principal ones is included in the bibliography.

T O U R I N G

The almost complete cessation of tourist publicity during 1956 was the natural result of the emergency. The Tourist Development Office has had reluctantly to admit that to try and attract visitors to Cyprus in present conditions would be unrealistic. It has, therefore, had to confine its activities to supplying information and to assisting visiting journalists who, besides reporting on the political situation, wished to visit the Island's tourist attractions. The Hotels Guide, however, was produced and distributed as usual as was the Cyprus Calendar, more copies of which were sold than in any previous year. New colour booklets ordered in 1955 were received, but their distribution is being held over.

A total of 12,545 visitors visited Cyprus as compared with 28,421 in 1955 and 30,269 in 1954. It need hardly be said that only a minute percentage of this total represents holiday-makers.

Members of Her Majesty's Forces and French Officers and men stationed in Cyprus made full use of the Tourist Information Bureaux at Limassol and Famagusta. The Tourist Information Bureau at Platres did not operate as, owing to terrorist activities, there was virtually no tourist traffic in the Hill Resorts, and many of the principal hotels have been taken over by the Army.

The Cyprus Tourist Bureau in Cairo was closed indefinitely towards the end of the year.

None of the usual cruise ships called at Cyprus during the year and the Island is excluded from itineraries advertised for 1957.

Out of 119 established hotels, 3 have closed down, 11 did not operate and 13 have been taken over by the Army. Hotels were regularly inspected and control through the Hotels Law and Regulations proved effective. The Hotels Law and Regulations have been amended so as to bring "pensions" within the definition of "hotel" and to prevent the unauthorized use of the term "pension". They also empower the Hotels Board to refuse a licence to hotels bearing misleading names.

The Senior Tourist Officer attended the 5th General Conference of the International Travel Research Institute and the 11th General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations held in Salzburg and Vienna.

The staff of the Tourist Office played an important role in the arrangements for the transport and accommodation of British subjects evicted from Egypt.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

DR. P. Dikaïos, Curator of the Cyprus Museum, revisited the Neolithic site at Sotira for final verifications prior to the publication of a report on his excavations there for the Curium expedition of the Pennsylvania University Museum.

At the Bronze Age town site at Engomi the Antiquities Department completed supplementary investigations in the North Gate area, which it had previously uncovered. Extensive evidence of copper-working came to light in buildings datable to the thirteenth century B.C., when the city attained exceptional prosperity. It was established that on the construction of the city wall in the second half of the century copper-working ceased, in this particular area, and new domestic quarters were built. Here again it was confirmed that the wall did not save the city from destruction in the upheavals at the close of the Bronze Age which overthrew the Mycenaean and Hittite empires.

In the cemetery area of Salamis the Department excavated a tomb located by a looter's pit. It proved to be a stone-built

chamber with an imposing facade of dressed masonry, and may well have been constructed for a lady of the royal house of Salamis. Although the tomb had been robbed more than once, the cremated remains of the original occupant were intact in a bronze cauldron sunk in a pit below the floor. Among the ashes was found a necklace of gold and crystal beads and nearby an ivory comb. Pottery from the tomb can be dated to the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., several pieces being importations from Greece.

At Salamis itself further excavations by the Department were directed mainly to the gymnasium where progress was made with the clearance of the great drifts of sand covering the main building lying between the Palestra ("The Marble Forum") and the sea. Massive walls and fallen debris of the vaults they carried were revealed, suggesting major alterations in the second century A.D., when the great gymnasia of Ephesus were built, a view supported by general similarities of plan and construction. At one point, the removal of the masonry filling a semicircular exedra revealed part of a decoration in mosaic, of which the central figure may be Apollo, since there is a lyre at his feet.

Soundings were made below the marble floor of the portico to the west of this building. At one point the slab covering an inspection manhole had collapsed into a capacious drain. Clearance of this yielded four mutilated statues; two Aphrodites, a Meleager and a statue forming part of a group of hermaphrodite and satyr. The statues, good copyist work of the second century A.D., must have been thrown into the drain in some clearance of the building before its final ruin, perhaps at the time of the sack of the city by Muawiya in A.D. 648/9.

At the basilica of St. Epiphanius the clearance of an unexcavated section of the east end of the north aisle threw new light on the subdivision of this building of the early fifth century A.D. It is now clear that in the original arrangement three aisles flanked the nave on either side, a rare elaboration, appropriate only for a church of unusual size and distinction. At the east end of the second of the three south aisles, a marble-lined tomb was found. This may have been constructed to house the relics of St. Epiphanius, which were later removed to Constantinople by the Emperor Leo the Wise. Remains of a medieval chapel enclosing the tomb indicate that this corner continued to be frequented while the shell of the great basilica was being quarried away to build the Gothic churches of Famagusta.

MUSEUMS

In the Cyprus Museum the display in the room set aside for the newly discovered Salamis statues was enlarged. The furnishing of the new students gallery, with storage cases was completed. Acquisitions included a gold ring of Mycenaean style engraved with a running ibex, part of a grave relief of Greek marble of the Parthenon period and the contents of tombs of various periods

accidentally discovered in different parts of the Island. An unusual purchase was an early Byzantine steel-yard weight in the form of a portrait bust representing an empress.

The Larnaca Museum was enriched with Mycenaean and contemporary Cypriot pottery from tombs discovered during military works in the Dhekelia Cantonment. New storage accommodation was provided by reconditioning parts of the adjoining Fort. At the Paphos Museum the first room was finally arranged and annex accommodation brought into use. A notable acquisition was a headless marble statue of Aphrodite, recovered from the sea by divers from an Army unit. The Old Paphos Museum at Kouklia was extended.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

In Nicosia a further section of the Venetian walls received attention and the east range of the Koumarjilar Khan was reconditioned. At Kantara Castle a medieval cistern was restored to use, to facilitate future repairs, and connected to catchments within the Castle, where the terrace roof of the south-east range was repaired. At Famagusta part of the Land Gate bridge and the east end of the church of St. Francis were repaired and work started on the systematic repair of damaged sections of the fortifications under the new development programme. At Kyrenia Castle the approach bridge was made safe, masonry floors were laid throughout much of the medieval accommodation, and the missing upper floor in part of the east range was restored. Other monuments in Government charge to receive attention were Pyla tower and Paphos Fort.

At Bellapais Abbey the property incorporating the remains of what is believed to have been the Abbot's Lodging was acquired. This completed the scheme of protection carried out under the development programme.

The Archbishopric completed the repair of the Church of St. Nicholas-of-the-roof near Kakopetria and the Kyrenia See re-roofed that of Panayia Podithou near Galata. The cost of repairs to other churches was shared between the ecclesiastical authorities and the Antiquities Department including those at Kambili, Kiti, Lagoudhera, Kato Paphos (three churches) and Ayios Khrysostomos Monastery. In the case of the now ownerless church of Ayia Aikaterina near Kritou Terra, where the dome and much else had fallen in the 1953 earthquake, the whole cost of restoration, which was completed, was met by Government.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

CYPRUS is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. It is 240 miles north of Egypt, 60 miles west of Syria and 40 miles south of Turkey. Its area is 3,572 square miles, less than half that of Wales. The greatest length from east to west is 140 miles and the greatest breadth from north to south 60 miles. The coastline is indented and rocky, with long, sandy beaches. The north coast is bordered by a steep, narrow belt of limestone mountains, rising to more than 3,000 feet. In the south-west an extensive mountain massif, covered with pine, dwarf oak, cypress and cedar, culminates in the 6,400-foot peak of Mount Olympus (Troodos). Between these ranges lies the broad, fertile plain of the Mesaoria.

The climate of Cyprus is most beneficial and the death rate is one of the lowest in the world. The winter is mild and invigorating and on the plains and coastal belt the temperature rarely falls below freezing point; the southern mountains, however, are usually snow-covered for several weeks.

In summer it is hot and dry on the plains and humid on the sea-shore, while the climate on the hills inland—a favoured resort for people seeking escape from the heat of the Middle East—is equable and bracing. The rainy season lasts from October to March, but the fall is not heavy, ranging from 14 inches annually in the plains to nearly 40 inches in the mountains. There are few days in the year when the sun does not shine.

Chapter 2 : History

RESEARCH has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 3700 B.C., when the island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons, about 2500 B.C., coincided with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600-1050 B.C.) these

had focussed neighbouring attention on the island, which prospered as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name Alasia it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achaean colonies established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 499/8 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.), raised the island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast. But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "betwixt Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicephoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They, in turn finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a great epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised

the island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of Gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the island open to the intrigues of Western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew from the island. The population increased to some 200,000, but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government at Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in several instances remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87% in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000 a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

* The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. Increasing prosperity since the war, with buoyant revenues, has accelerated this development of all services, and this process has been given added momentum by the grants provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The transfer to Cyprus of the Middle East Headquarters has become a distinct ingredient, of much importance, to the island's economic life.

The Greek Government's action in 1954 in taking the question of "self-determination" for Cyprus to the United Nations and Her Majesty's Government's announcement in July of the same year that it was intended to introduce a constitution as a first step towards self-government gave an added impetus to local political activities. In spite of the United Nations resolution to shelve the question of self-determination the Greek Government announced its intention to raise the issue before the United Nations once more, whilst the Church and local politicians continued to advocate a boycott of the plans for introducing self-governing institutions which they stigmatized as a betrayal of Enosis.

In April, 1955, a terrorist organisation supported from Greece launched a campaign of murder, sabotage and intimidation in support of the demand for Enosis, now camouflaged under the slogan of "self-determination". This led to the declaration of a State of Emergency towards the end of 1955. Meantime, the British Government invited Greece and Turkey to a Tripartite Conference in London which was, however, suspended without agreement being reached. The United Nations' answer to Greece's second appeal was to refuse to include it on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Such was the background to the events of the year under review.

Chapter 3: Administration

FOUR years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members, and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbances of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council, was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at the end of 1956 consisted of five official members, is to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council, under existing laws, and on major policy. During the year one unofficial member resigned.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration; to register

births and deaths; to issue certificates of ownership of animals; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals); to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate, damage or destruction to agricultural property for the purpose of assessing compensation; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the Education Department, and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them. (The salaries of the teachers are paid by the Education Department).

In those villages (the majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorizing and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health; the protection of water supplies from contamination; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 47 villages which have been declared "Improvement Areas" under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953. These are administered by Boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings: the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village Boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors, is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has not been applied.

Municipal Councils have a status roughly comparable with that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not, however, make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. They are responsible for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of such social welfare purposes as the Governor may determine. They have powers to borrow money for municipal works, to acquire land compulsorily for public utility purposes, to make bye-laws, to undertake or to assist charitable or educational schemes, and to establish markets and parks or other places of recreation. The more important of the powers of Municipal Councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

In all the six district towns except Kyrenia there is a resident District Commissioner who is the local representative of Government, responsible for supervising the work of municipalities and villages and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils. In Kyrenia and the sub-district of Lefka there are resident Assistant Commissioners.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils already mentioned, each District has a District Council with the Commissioner of the District as chairman, and, as members, the Judge of the Turkish Family Court, a person to represent the Greek community, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner and six other persons appointed by the Governor. These District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various questions affecting the rural population.

The District administration plays an important part in the field of rural development through the District Development Committees. These Committees, which include local representatives of Government Departments, are presided over by the District Commissioner. They are allocated funds for the execution of a variety of projects which, despite their importance, are too numerous and of too diverse a nature to be included in the overall plans for major development schemes. District Development Committees pay particular attention to projects designed to satisfy local popular demand. The beneficiaries willingly contribute towards the cost of such schemes mainly by providing free labour.

During 1956 the District Development Committees undertook a record number of projects the majority of which were connected with agriculture, animal husbandry, roads and sanitation. Agricultural works ranged from the supply of seedlings, insecticides and spraying equipment to the reclamation of swamps, river beds and other types of hitherto unproductive land.

Great strides were made in the improvement of tethered livestock by the distribution of large numbers of imported goats of the Saanen variety. Pig breeding, bee-keeping and rabbit breeding were encouraged and assisted in a variety of ways. Sheep-dipping tanks were particularly popular and new ones were constructed in several villages.

Hundreds of miles of village roads were reconditioned and in some cases entirely reconstructed and several new bridges and causeways were constructed. The streets of many villages were asphalted.

Rural sanitation was considerably improved by such schemes as the subsidization of latrines and intensive campaigns against fly breeding in scores of villages.

Miscellaneous works included the construction of a breakwater to protect the boats of a small fishing village; the opening of day nurseries to allow mothers to go to work; the provision of sewing machines and musical instruments for evening institutes attended by adults; the provision of an instructress to teach lace-making to village girls; and substantial assistance towards the construction of a co-operative olive press.

A total sum of £430,000 was spent on rural development projects during the year.

Bibliography

The following list is not claimed to be comprehensive, and includes some works which are out of print or difficult to obtain, but which have been noted because they are considered to be of interest and historical value. Students are advised to consult the indices of the major libraries for further information.

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- COBHAM, C. D. *Excerpta Cypria. Materials for a History of Cyprus*. Cambridge (University Press), 1908. Translated passages concerning Cyprus extracted from the works of travellers, historians and others, ranging from Strabo to the nineteenth century.
- DIKAIOS, P. *A guide to the Cyprus Museum*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1953. 2nd revised edition 5s. Serves also as an introduction to the archaeology of the Island. A Greek edition published in 1951 (5s.) is also available.
- DIKAIOS, P. *Khirokitia*. Oxford (Oxford University Press), 1953. £8. 8s. A full report on the excavation of a Neolithic settlement conducted on behalf of the Department of Antiquities during 1936-1946, it contains also a general review of early cultures in Cyprus.
- GJERSTAD, E. *Studies on Pre-Historic Cyprus*. Uppsala 1926. Contains notes on Bronze Age sites and classifications of pre-historic antiquities.
- GUNNIS, R. *Historic Cyprus. A Guide to its Towns and Villages, Monasteries and Castles*. London (Methuen), 1936. 2nd edition 1947. 16s. Deals mainly with medieval remains. The section on the villages is particularly useful as a guide to little-known churches, their wall-paintings and icons.
- HACKETT, J. *A History of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus*. London (Methuen), 1901. A full and authoritative account which closes with the commencement of the British occupation.
- HILL, SIR G. *A History of Cyprus*. Vols. I-IV. Cambridge (University Press), 1940-1952. A detailed and authoritative history of the Island from the earliest times. Gives full references to earlier literature.
- JEFFERY, G. *A Description of the Historic Monuments of Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1918. Contains the best illustrated account in English of the Island's Gothic and Renaissance architecture.
- JEFFERY, G. *An Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1929. 2s. 4½p. A new edition, with additions, of the bibliography originally compiled by C. D. Cobham. Arranged alphabetically under authors.
- LUKE, H. C. *Cyprus under the Turks, 1571-1878*. Oxford (University Press), 1921. A record based on the archives of the English Consulate in Cyprus under the Levant Company and after.
- NEWMAN, P. *A Short History of Cyprus*. London (Longmans), 1940. 7s. 6d. Written primarily for use in schools. A very readable summary, useful for those in search of an introduction to the subject.
- PERCIVAL, D. A. *Cyprus Census of Population and Agriculture, 1946*. London (Crown Agents), 1949. 20s. Report with tables on the population census carried out on November 10th, 1946, together with the results of an agricultural survey made at the same time.
- RICE, D. T. *The Icons of Cyprus*. London (Allen and Unwin), 1937. A well-illustrated account by a specialist.
- STORRS, SIR R. and O'BRIEN, B. J. *The Handbook of Cyprus*. London (Christophers), 1930. The ninth edition of the official Handbook of the Colony; now largely out of date.
- SURRIDGE, B. J. *A Survey of Rural Life in Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1930. Though it depicts conditions which have since improved immensely, this survey still has value as a record of basic factors in village life.
- WEIR, W. W. *Education in Cyprus*. Nicosia (Cosmos Press Ltd.), 1952.
- WIDESON, RENO. *Portrait of Cyprus*. The Hague (Deppo Holland), 1956. 25s. A book of photographs.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- BURDON, D. J. *The Underground Water Resources of Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1953. 6s. A report dealing with the amount of underground water which has been, and which can be, made available for use in Cyprus by pumping from wells and boreholes.
- CHAPMAN, E. F. *Cyprus Trees and Shrubs*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1949. 10s. A descriptive account written to facilitate identification. Follows Holmboe's arrangement of orders and families.
- CHAPMAN, E. F. *The Cyprus Eucalyptus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1951. 3s. A report on the Eucalyptus species found growing in Cyprus.
- CULLIS, C. G. and EDGE, A. B. *Report on the Cupriferous Deposits of Cyprus*. London (Crown Agents), 1927. 5s.
- HENSON, F. R. S., BROWNE, R. V. and MCGINTY, J. *A Synopsis of the Stratigraphy and Geological History of Cyprus*. Reprinted from the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, Vol. CV, 1949. 2s. An up-to-date account of Cyprus geology.
- HICKLING, C. F. and LITTLEJOHN, L. J. S. *Report on the Fisheries of Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1948. 1s. A short descriptive account of sea fisheries.
- HOLMBOE, J. *Studies on the Vegetation of Cyprus*. Bergen (John Grieg), 1914. The only comprehensive work on the flora of Cyprus.
- JONES, D. K. *Carob Culture in Cyprus*. United Nations Organization (F.A.O. 53/2/1225), n.d. A review of carob production and uses.
- MCDONALD, J. *Investigations and Developments in Cyprus Agriculture, 1938-1948*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1949. 5s. A review designed to supplement the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture which were drastically curtailed during the war and post-war years.
- RAEBURN, C. *Water Supply in Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1940. 2nd revised edition, 1945. 3s. Covers domestic supply, irrigation and research for water.
- WARD, I. L. *Irrigation in Cyprus*. London (Colonial Office), 1954. A technical description of irrigation development.
- WATSON, J. S. *The Rat Problem in Cyprus (Colonial Research Publication No. 9)*. London (H.M. Stationery Office), 1951. 3s. 6d. A report of investigation made in carob-growing areas.
- WHYTE, R. O. *The Fodder Resources of Cyprus*. Nicosia (Government Printing Office), 1948. 3s. By the then Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops following his visits to Cyprus in 1945 and 1946. Covers potentialities of types of land use.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications listed in the preceding sections as published by the Government Printing Office, many other official publications, including the annual reports of the various Government departments in Cyprus, are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nicosia. A price list of these publications may be had on application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following is a list of the principal journals published in Cyprus:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Name	Language	Price	Address
Cyprus Mail ..	English	.. 15 mils	.. 24, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Times of Cyprus ..	English	.. 15 mils	.. 6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia.
Eleftheria ..	Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 30, Plutarch Str., Nicosia.
Ethnos ..	Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 3, Sophocleous Str., Nicosia.
Phos ..	Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 9, Skoudaridou Str., Nicosia.
Fileleftheros ..	Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 13-15 Sophocleous Str., Nicosia.
Haravghi ..	Greek	.. 15 mils	.. Soutsou Str., Nicosia.
Halkin Sesi ..	Turkish	.. 15 mils	.. 82, Asmaalti Str., Nicosia.
Hür Söz ..	Turkish	.. 15 mils	.. 4-6, Agah Eff., Str., Nicosia.

WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS

Cyprus Gazette	..	English	..	85 mils	..	Government Printing Office Nicosia.
Alithia	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	11-13, Lycourgos Street, Nicosia.
Athlitiki	..	Greek	..	20 mils	..	8, Larnaca Str., Nicosia.
Chronos	..	Greek	..	500 mils	..	Athens Street, Limassol.
Ergatiki Phoni	..	Greek	..	10 mils	..	3, Archangelos Michael Str. Nicosia.
Kypriaki	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	63, Phaneromeni Street, Nicosia.
Kypros	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	10, St. Barnabas Street, Nicosia.
Paratiritis	..	Greek	..	700 mils	..	11, Pountoulinas Street, Limassol.
Ergatiko Vima	..	Greek	..	10 mils	..	12, Pythonos Str, Nicosia.
Nei Kaeri	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	8, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Phoni ton Agroton		Greek	..	15 mils	..	59, Arsinoe Str., Nicosia.
Bozkurt	..	Turkish	..	15 mils	..	75, Asmaalti Str., Nicosia.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

Countryman	..	English, Greek & Turkish.	..	Free	..	Public Relations Depart- ment, Nicosia.
Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Journal.		Greek	..	free to members.	..	232, Ledra Str., Nicosia.
Cyprus Trade Journal	..	English- Greek.	..	100 mils	..	223, Ledra Str., Nicosia.
Agrotiki	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	Cosmos Press Ltd., Nicosia.
Elliniki Kypros	..	Greek	..	50 mils	..	Archbishopric, Nicosia.
Kypriaka	..	Greek	..	100 mils	..	5, Santaroza Str., Nicosia.
Grammata						
O Phacos	..	Greek	..	50 mils	..	9, Neophitou Rodinou Str., Nicosia.

MAPS

The following lithographed maps may be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Nicosia:

		<i>Scale</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Price</i> mils
Cyprus—Motor Map (layered)	..	8 miles to 1"	1953	200
Cyprus—Adminis. Map (unlayered)	..	4 miles to 1"	1952	100
Cyprus—Administration Map (layered)	..	4 miles to 1"	1952	150
Cyprus—Geological Map	..	4 miles to 1"	1946	250
Troodos & Hill Resorts (contoured)	..	1" to 1 mile	1946	150
Famagusta Town and Environs	..	8" to 1 mile	1948	100
Nicosia Town (within the walls)	..	25" to 1 mile	1956	100
Nicosia Town (outside the walls)	..	8" to 1 mile	1956	100

Sunprints of large-scale topographical and cadastral plans of the Island are available on application.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Statement on the Deportation of Archbishop Makarios issued on 9th March, 1956

The Governor reached his decision to order the Archbishop's deportation in the light not only of his overt seditious activities but also of a large volume of evidence indicating that the Archbishop has himself been deeply implicated in the campaign of terrorism launched by the organisation known as EOKA.

In recent months as the Security Forces have penetrated further into the terrorist organisation, evidence of the Archbishop's complicity has accumulated from many different sources. The Governor has scrutinised the information thus collected with the greatest possible care and has reluctantly reached the conclusion that it establishes beyond all reasonable doubt that the Archbishop has not merely countenanced but has actively fostered terrorism in order to promote his political aims. While overtly and in apparent good faith conducting negotiations for a political settlement of the Island's future, the Archbishop has surreptitiously encouraged and abetted the terrorists in order to improve his own bargaining position in the negotiations.

The Archbishop's association with the elements out of which EOKA has emerged dates back to 1951 when, soon after his election as Archbishop, he personally undertook the formation of the extreme nationalist youth organisation known as PEON.

When establishing branches of that organisation the Archbishop said that it would be modelled on the lines of the national youth organisation established under the Metaxas regime in Greece. He spoke of the need for secrecy and for sacrifices, for the boycott of British goods and the British way of life, for the destruction of shops displaying English signs, for the production of a clandestine newspaper and for the establishment of contributory funds for the national struggle. In July, 1951, Colonel Grivas (now reported to be the leader of EOKA) arrived in Cyprus at the Archbishop's invitation to advise on the organisation of PEON, which was to follow that of Grivas' extremist "Khi" organisation in Greece.

During the period 1951 to 1953 evidence accumulated that this organisation, to which the Archbishop continued to give his personal patronage, was being used for subversive purposes and was preparing for a resort to violence. It developed contacts with irredentist agencies in Greece. Its members were involved in the dissemination of subversive propaganda and in illegal demonstration resulting in damage to property. In June, 1953, the organisation was rendered illegal by the withdrawal by Government of its registration under the Clubs Law.

It continued to function underground and it provided the organisational basis and staff on which EOKA was later built.

Its ex-General Secretary (Stavros Poskotis) and several persons who had been leading members were among a group of terrorists who perpetrated the first EOKA outrages at Larnaca on 1st April, 1955. They were later sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to nine years. Another person (Evghenios Cotsapas) who, as District Secretary, had taken a leading part in establishing the branch at Limassol was caught red-handed on 18th November, 1955, carrying bombs in his car and was later sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He is the son of an Ethnarchy Councillor who is now himself in detention. No fewer than three out of the five members of the former Nicosia District Committee of the organisation (Christos Eleftheriou, Evangelos Evangelakis, and Markos Drakos) are now members of the terrorist gangs at large in the Island, and one of these was a personal protégé of the Archbishop. Such were the men to whom Archbishop Makarios entrusted the formation of a youth organisation under his personal patronage.

In August, 1954, a certain Zaphirios Valvis visited Cyprus at the Archbishop's request. This man is a Greek national and by profession a lawyer, practising at Athens. He is now known to have been one of the principal lieutenants of Colonel Grivas and a member of an organisation in Greece which has been responsible for arranging shipments of arms and explosives to the terrorists in Cyprus. He had a number of meetings with the Archbishop and attended a meeting of the Holy Synod and of other leading Enosisists held at Mesopotamos Monastery and presided over by the Archbishop. There is reason to believe that at that meeting the plans were laid which later bore fruit in the organised violence and terrorism of EOKA.

Over the past two years information has been received from a number of different sources indicating that the Archbishop has personally supplied funds to agents in Greece for the purchase and supply of arms and explosives for use in terrorist operations in Cyprus. In particular it is reported that a large sum from the monies which the Archbishop collected from Greek communities in the United States during his visit there in 1954 was handed over by him in Athens to Valvis for the purchase and delivery of the explosives which were later seized while being smuggled into Cyprus in the Greek schooner "Ayios Georghios". The Governor has carefully examined these various reports and is satisfied that they establish beyond doubt that the Archbishop has provided large sums of money to irredentist agencies in Greece and in so doing was aware that they would be used for the shipment of arms and explosives to Cyprus.

Funds under the Archbishop's control are known to have been used to pay fines imposed by the Courts on persons who had taken part in illegal political activities in Cyprus. Members of the Greek-Orthodox community requiring the services of the Archbishopric have been required to contribute to a fund for the "national struggle" and the various fees and dues charged for such services have been increased with the same object.

The Archbishopric has been used for the production of EOKA leaflets on a scale which would have been impossible without the Archbishop's connivance.

The Archbishopric has also been used for the temporary storage of arms and grenades.

There is strong circumstantial evidence to show that the timing and intensity of terrorist activities have been adjusted to strengthen the bargaining position of the Archbishop during the course of his negotiations with the Governor. It is also noticeable that during his absence from the Island in April-May and October-November of last year a marked lull occurred in terrorist activity.

Besides his contacts with Grivas and his lieutenant, Valvis, the Archbishop's personal relations with known members of the EOKA organisation are such as to provide strong corroboration of his complicity in the activities of the terrorists. The organiser of the "Ayios Georghios" gun-running venture was Socrates Loizides brother of the Ethnarchy Councillor, Savvas Loizides, who frequently has acted as the Archbishop's spokesman in Athens. Certain of the detailed arrangements for this shipment were made by Andreas Azinas, a personal protégé of the Archbishop, who had previously been elected as Secretary-General of the Pancyprrian Farmers' Union with support from the Archbishop. This man is now wanted by the Police for his part in the "Ayios Georghios" case. The convicted terrorist, Stavros Poskotis, whom the Archbishop selected as Secretary-General of the youth organisation, PEON, was employed in the printing works belonging to the Archbishopric. It was there, too, that the Archbishop's nephew, Charalambos Mouskos, was employed before he absconded and embarked on the career of murder and violence which terminated in his being shot dead in a gun battle with a member of the Security Forces. It was on the Archbishop's orders that this man was given shelter and medical treatment in Kykko Monastery (where Archbishop Makarios had served his novitiate). When Karaolis, the convicted murderer of a Police Constable, was arrested, it was another employee of the Archbishopric printing works who was taking him in his car to join the terrorist gang then operating in the Kyrenia hills; the driver of the car absconded and is still wanted by the Police.

Finally, one of the most significant and surely one of the most culpable aspects of the Archbishop's conduct is his persistent failure, despite his position as the religious leader of the Greek Cypriot Orthodox-Christian community, to condemn the wickedness and brutality of EOKA's methods. At once on the outbreak of terrorism last April he was urged by the then Governor to denounce violence. He failed to do so. He failed even to comment on the patently irreligious oath which the terrorists were urging school-children to take. Further attempts to induce him to give his community a lead against terrorism were also fruitless. He has remained silent while policemen and soldiers have been murdered in cold blood, while women and children have been killed and

maimed by bombs, while a Cypriot woman was shot and wounded for the second time as she lay in hospital recovering from a previous terrorist attack, and even while he stood by the coffin of an Abbot of his own Church who was brutally murdered by terrorists in his own Monastery. His silence has understandably been accepted among his community as not merely condoning but even approving assassination and bomb-throwing. He has confirmed that interpretation by referring in sermons to convicted terrorists as patriots and by urging his fellow-countrymen to take the law into their own hands. And now, in the last few weeks, he has sought positively to exploit his power to influence the members of his Church against violence by seeking to bargain this against concessions from Her Majesty's Government on the form of a constitution and the grant of an amnesty to terrorists convicted of crimes of violence.

On this evidence the Governor has decided that the example and influence of Archbishop Makarios is so detrimental to public safety and public order that his continued presence in the Island can no longer be tolerated. He has taken this step only after most careful and deliberate consideration. He is well aware of the pain and dismay that this measure will cause not only among the Greek-Orthodox community in Cyprus but in the world at large.

So long as there were grounds to hope that the Archbishop might be induced to use the influence which he possesses among his community to lead them away from violence, disorder and fear and back to the path of peace and democratic rule, the Governor was of the opinion that the good of the people of Cyprus as a whole compelled him to overlook the shameful record of the Archbishop's complicity in bloodshed, intimidation and the tyrannous suppression of free opinion.

The Archbishop has chosen to reject the offer of a new and constructive approach to the Island's political problems and to continue to seek to gain his ends by force. With that, he has finally removed any compunction that the Governor may have felt against dealing with him not as a responsible political leader, and still less as the head of a Christian Church, but in that character which he has himself chosen—the leader of a political campaign which relies on the use of ruthless violence and terrorism.

Appendix B: Weights and Measures

WEIGHT

Most weights are expressed in terms of the oke, which is equivalent to $2 \frac{4}{5}$ lbs.

5 okes=1 stone

180 okes=1 Aleppo kantar

44 okes=1 kantar

800 okes=1 ton

CAPACITY

In addition to the standards in use in the United Kingdom the following are used:

1 Cyprus litre= $2 \frac{4}{5}$ quarts 1 kousa =9 quarts

1 kile =8 gallons 16 kousas =1 load or "gomari"

LENGTH

The unit of measurement, when purchasing cloth for example, is the pic, which is equivalent to two feet. Thus there are 33 pics to the chain, and 2,640 pics to the mile.

AREA

Surface measurements are calculated in donums: one donum is approximately one-third of an acre.

3.025 donums=1 acre

1,936 donums=1 square mile

*Appendix C: Number of Persons in Industrial
Employment, September, 1955*

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed
Mining and Quarrying	353	6,510
Food, Drinks and Tobacco ..	1,882	5,714
Miscellaneous Light Industries ..	9,851	20,742
Construction and Allied Industries	728	20,808
Total	12,814	53,774

Appendix D : Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries

(Typical week selected 14.10.56—20.10.56)

Note: 1,000 mills = £1.

Industry	Average number of hours worked					Average weekly earning				
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners
1. Agriculture	43	47	43	45	43	mils 4,720	mils 4,500	mils 2,525	mils 2,575	mils 3,335
2. Mining	48	45	50	46	48	6,260	3,240	3,660	3,240	5,965
3. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	44	43	48	44	44	5,330	2,980	3,060	3,360	4,885
4. Chemical and allied trades	47	50	44	—	46	5,025	2,310	2,840	—	4,635
5. Engineering	44	43	—	—	43	5,590	1,670	—	—	4,155
6. Vehicles	45	44	—	—	45	5,240	1,520	—	—	2,910
7. Precision instruments, Jewellery, etc.	43	42	—	—	43	5,210	2,075	—	—	4,430
8. Textiles	46	—	42	45	42	4,610	—	2,535	2,345	2,810
9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes)	44	—	44	44	44	5,430	—	2,625	1,300	4,140
10. Clothing (including boots and shoes)	44	41	43	44	43	4,880	1,610	3,280	2,100	4,290
11. Food manufacture and packing	49	42	55	48	52	6,780	3,440	4,820	3,270	5,510
12. Drink manufacture	49	—	47	44	48	6,140	—	2,715	1,500	4,745
13. Tobacco manufacture	46	—	43	—	44	6,155	—	2,230	—	3,000
14. Wood working	43	45	—	—	44	5,335	1,920	—	—	3,915
15. Paper and printing	49	43	51	44	48	7,245	2,355	2,645	1,725	4,785
16. Other manufacturing industries	49	—	46	43	46	5,400	—	2,415	2,095	3,000
17. Building and contracting	43	44	42	—	43	5,820	2,735	3,550	—	5,235
18. Electricity and water supply	45	—	44	—	45	5,480	—	3,420	—	5,470
19. Transport and communications	55	—	—	—	55	6,445	—	—	—	6,445
20. Distributive trades	47	47	50	48	48	5,930	2,500	3,000	2,670	4,750
21. Public Administration, Public Works, etc.	44	45	39	—	44	5,035	3,430	2,945	—	4,815
22. Miscellaneous services, various	50	46	49	—	49	5,230	2,150	3,630	—	4,730

Appendix E: Examples of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work
 The data refer to the week ended the 20th October, 1956.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
1. AGRICULTURE.									
(i) Agricultural workers ..	mils 0.880	mils 0.600	mils 0.500	mils 0.350 §	44	44	44	44	Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Overtime work does not practically exist. Most shepherds are paid on a monthly basis and they are provided with food and lodging.
(ii) Shepherds ..	0.700				60				
2. MINING.									
(a) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying :—									
(i) Underground Miners	1.090				48				Basic wage rates are paid and in addition a bonus for output in excess of the fixed output per shift. Piece-rates are also in existence. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time—rates are fixed by private agreement. Holidays with pay have been introduced by the principal mining concerns.
(ii) Underground Operatives and Labourers	0.960				48				
(iii) Underground Blasters	1.090				48				
(iv) Surface Operatives and Labourers ..	0.750	0.465	0.575		44	44	44	46	
(v) Surface Drillers ..	1.135				48				
(b) Asbestos Quarrying :—									
(i) Surface Foremen ..	0.975				46				
(ii) Surface Operatives and Labourers ..	0.740	0.655	0.580	0.580	46	46	46	46	
(c) Other Ore Mining and Quarrying :—									
(i) Underground Drillers	1.030				44				Rates are fixed by collective bargaining in certain cases.
(ii) Surface Operatives and Labourers ..	0.730		0.665		44		44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates					Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>						
3. TREATMENT OF NON-METAL- LIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS. (a) <i>Bricks and fire clay goods.</i> <i>Cement tile makers</i> :—										
(i) Skilled	0.835					44				Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(ii) Unskilled	0.600	0.550	0.500		44	44	44			
(b) <i>Gypsum</i> :—										Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Over- time is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(i) Craftsmen	0.835				44					
(ii) Operatives and la- bourers, semi-skilled	0.600†				44					
4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES. <i>Pharmaceutical Prepara- tions</i> :—										
(i) Dispensers	1.230†				50					Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Most employees are paid on a monthly basis. Class (ii) is covered by the Minimum Wage Law.
(ii) Messengers and office boys	0.500†	0.385†			50	50				
5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS.										Wage-rates are normally fixed by collective bargaining.
(i) Blacksmiths	1.000				44					
(ii) Plumbers	1.000				44					
(iii) Coppermiths	0.950†				44					
(iv) Apprentices, metal working trades		0.250					44			
(v) Fitters	1.000				44					

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>					
6. VEHICLES. (i) Mechanics and repair- men (Automobile) ..	0.875				44				Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining in some undertakings. Mechanics and repairmen are paid monthly.
7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC. (i) Watch Repairers .. (ii) Goldsmiths ..	0.700† 1.100				44 44				Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.
8. TEXTILES. (i) Cotton Spinners, textile			0.530†				44		Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.
9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excluding foot- wear). (a) Leather (tanning and dressing) :— Craftsmen and kindred workers	0.850				44				Wage-rates are fixed by collective agreement.
(b) Leather goods, including saddlery :— Machinists	0.850†				44				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
10. CLOTHING (including footwear).	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>					
(a) <i>Tailoring</i> :—									(a) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(i) Coat-makers ..	0.875				44				
(ii) Trouser-makers ..	0.725†				44				
(b) <i>Dressmaking</i> :—									(b) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Girls under 18 do not receive any payment. Seamstresses are usually employed by individuals two or three days a week at rates varying from 600 mils to 1,000 mils p.d.
Dressmakers and seamstresses ..			0.500				44		
(c) <i>Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes</i> :—									(c) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(i) Shoemakers ..	1.000				44				
(ii) Shoemakers assistants ..	0.710				44				
11. Food.									
(a) <i>Grain milling</i> :—									(a) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
Millers ..	1.000				48				(b) In most undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. A guaranteed minimum for 4 bakings a day exists; over that overtime is paid.
(b) <i>Bread</i> :—									
(i) Kneaders ..	0.900†				48				
(ii) Ovenmen ..	1.000				48				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	mils	mils	mils	mils					
11. Food—contd.									
(c) Flour Confectionery:—									
(i) Confectioners ..	0.950†				48				(c) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. In most undertakings confectioners are paid on a monthly basis.
(ii) Waiters ..	0.670†				48				(d) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(d) Carob kibbling :—									
Craftsmen ..	1.400				44				(e) This kind of employment is seasonal. Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In certain undertakings piece rates are in existence.
(e) Citrus Grading, packing and by-products:—									
(i) Graders ..			0.650		44		44		
(ii) Packers ..	1.300		1.000	0.600	44		44	44	
12. DRINK.									
(a) Wines and Brandies:—									
Salesmen ..	0.815				44				(a) Wage-rates are fixed in certain industries by private agreement and in others by collective bargaining. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(b) Aerated Waters:—									
Distributors ..	0.835				44				(b) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
13. TOBACCO. (i) Inspectors (ii) Mixers	<i>mils</i> 1.300† 1.600	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	44 44				Wage-rates are fixed by private bargaining. Mechanics and Mixers are usually paid on a monthly basis. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Work on Sundays is paid twice the normal time. (a) Rates are fixed by collective bargaining. (b) do.
14. WOOD WORKING. (a) Timber (Saw-milling, etc.)— Carpenters (b) Furniture & Upholstery:— (i) Furniture makers .. (ii) Upholsters	1.050 1.000 0.900†				44 44 44				
15. PAPER AND PRINTING. Printing and Publishing:— (i) Compositors, machine (ii) Linotypists	1.335† 1.200†				44 44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
16. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. Button Industry:— (i) Mechanics (ii) Craftsmen	0.800† 0.600†				44 44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and one-third times the normal time.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates					Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>						
17. BUILDING AND CONTRACTING.										Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Overtime work does not practically exist. Concrete workers are paid at a minimum rate of £0.110 mils per hour.
(i) Stone masons and brick layers	1.150					44				
(ii) Stone masons and brick layers apprentices	0.700	0.370				44	44			
(iii) Carpenters and joiners	1.100					44				
(iv) Carpenters and joiners apprentices		0.550†				44	44			
(v) Painters	1.000					44				
(vi) Operatives and labourers	0.800		0.610			44		44		(a) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis. (b) do.
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY.										
(a) Electricity :—										
(i) Fitters	1.375					44				
(ii) Electricians	0.860					44				
(iii) Linesmen	0.860					44				
(b) Water supply :—										
(i) Plumbers and pipe fitters, skilled	1.070					44				
(ii) Plumbers and pipe fitters, semi-skilled ..	0.890†					44				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION. <i>Road passenger and goods transport:—</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>					In certain undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Others by private agreement.
(i) Bus and lorry drivers	1.085				54				
(ii) Taxi Drivers	1.085				54				
20. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC. (a) <i>Central Government Service:—</i>									Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Overtime on week days is paid at time and a half the normal rate; on Sundays and holidays it is double time the normal rate. (b) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(i) Electric Welders	1.240†				44				
(ii) Motor transport fitters	1.055				44				
(iii) Watchmen	0.750		0.565		44		44		
(iv) Wardmaids	..				44				
(b) <i>Local Government Service:—</i>									
Gardeners	0.610				44				
21. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. (a) <i>Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants:—</i>									(a) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Board and lodging are usually provided and a 10% service charge is distributed in accordance with the Hotels (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1946. (b) Wage-rates are mostly fixed by collective bargaining.
(i) Cooks	1.070*				58				
(ii) Waiters	0.770*				58				
(b) <i>Dry Cleaning:—</i>									
Operatives	1.000		0.715		44		44		

* = Estimate.

† : The figure shown is the predominant. However, in this case the predominant rate was not markedly so, i.e. many people were paid at different rates, higher and lower.

• Including the estimated value of payments in kind.

Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index for the years 1950-1956

(Base 12th Jan. 1950=100).

Mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index for Civil Servants for the years 1950-56

(Base 12th Jan. 1950=100).

Year	All Items	Food	Rent	Clothing and Textiles	Fuel & Light	Tobacco and Alcoholic Drink	Other Items	All Items	Food	Rent	Clothing and Textiles	Fuel & Light	Tobacco and Alcoholic Drink	Other Items
June 1950	103.2	106.6	100.1	101.2	97.8	100.1	99.1	103.6	107.7	101.0	101.0	98.3	100.3	99.6
Dec. 1950	106.8	109.4	100.4	115.7	104.9	101.2	102.0	107.4	109.7	102.4	114.4	105.6	100.7	102.0
June 1951	115.4	119.4	104.2	130.5	106.3	104.5	115.4	116.0	121.0	101.8	126.8	107.7	103.4	113.5
Dec. 1951	119.7	127.4	106.1	128.8	113.4	105.5	113.9	118.6	124.6	107.6	125.9	114.0	104.2	112.9
June 1952	122.3	131.7	111.3	121.4	115.8	106.0	115.6	123.5	132.6	121.2	119.1	116.7	104.5	115.4
Dec. 1952	122.8	130.6	120.9	118.8	114.7	106.3	113.4	121.1	129.1	118.8	116.9	116.3	104.7	114.5
June 1953	128.0	138.2	131.6	116.6	114.0	106.4	114.2	127.3	138.4	133.1	115.0	116.1	104.7	116.1
Dec. 1953	127.7	134.0	141.5	116.2	113.1	106.4	116.6	126.4	133.8	138.5	115.4	113.8	104.7	119.1
June 1954	131.1	135.8	156.4	115.3	114.5	105.7	118.9	130.7	137.0	153.5	115.7	114.7	104.4	124.0
Dec. 1954	133.6	135.4	168.2	115.6	119.3	110.0	119.7	132.0	133.6	160.1	116.3	120.3	109.2	126.3
June 1955	140.0	145.3	175.1	116.1	116.4	109.8	126.4	139.7	149.4	165.2	115.9	117.4	109.0	134.0
Dec. 1955	144.0	150.6	177.0	120.0	118.0	110.9	132.2	143.7	154.7	166.5	119.9	119.1	109.8	141.0
June 1956	152.8	164.0	186.5	121.4	124.2	111.2	135.0	152.3	171.2	169.8	121.6	123.7	109.9	143.2
Dec. 1956	155.1	162.7	196.3	123.6	137.6	113.0	138.9	154.0	169.4	179.1	123.6	131.7	111.2	146.1

Note: (a) The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative working man's family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £12.500 mls at the base date, January, 1950.

(b) The budget for the Retail Price Index for Civil Servants is based upon the market basket of a representative civil servant's family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25 at the base date, January, 1950.

Appendix G: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past seven years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mils. £1 = 1,000 mils 1 oke = 2 4/5 lbs.

Year	Bread (ex-oven) kilo	Fresh pork oke	Fresh beef oke	Sheep's meat oke	Local olive oil oke	Local cheese (Halloumi) oke	Eggs dozen	Sugar oke	Broad beans oke	Potatoes oke	Olives oke
June 1950	..	0.420	0.333	0.400	0.228	0.425	0.120	0.147	0.053	0.022	0.158
Dec. 1950	..	0.420	0.378	0.478	0.289	0.508	0.183	0.147	0.072	0.022	0.178
June 1951	..	0.411	0.350	0.370	0.408	0.447	0.131	0.147	0.100	0.022	0.164
Dec. 1951	..	0.428	0.389	0.503	0.475	0.605	0.220	0.147	0.094	0.031	0.167
June 1952	..	0.511	0.408	0.497	0.461	0.505	0.158	0.147	0.061	0.028	0.164
Dec. 1952	..	0.555	0.472	0.600	0.442	0.592	0.225	0.147	0.067	0.025	0.175
June 1953	..	0.620	0.536	0.572	0.411	0.542	0.161	0.133	0.064	0.031	0.178
Dec. 1953	..	0.522	0.520	0.570	0.339	0.631	0.281	0.133	0.061	0.025	0.186
June 1954	..	0.511	0.505	0.503	0.339	0.617	0.167	0.128	0.058	0.025	0.175
Dec. 1954	..	0.564	0.544	0.647	0.414	0.694	0.278	0.092	0.053	0.033	0.178
June 1955	..	0.550	0.528	0.539	0.417	0.600	0.161	0.100	0.061	0.033	0.158
Dec. 1955	..	0.620	0.553	0.713	0.518	0.630	0.302	0.088	0.082	0.038	0.231
June 1956	..	0.690	0.557	0.640	0.532	0.690	0.188	0.092	0.087	0.043	0.310
Dec. 1956	..	0.720	0.573	0.773	0.536	0.787	0.325	0.106	0.098	0.035	0.320

Appendix H: Trade Unions of employees—membership by industry or service at the end of 1955 and 1956

Division	Industry or Service	1955				1956				Number of + Increase — Decrease		
		Number of		Membership		Number of		Membership				
		Uni- ons	Bran- ches	Male	Female	Total	Uni- ons	Bran- ches	Male		Female	Total
0	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING & FISHING. Agriculture Forestry	7 1	30 —	1,451 103	1,315 13	2,766 116	9 2	33 —	1,745 217	1,329 73	3,074 290	+308 +174
1	MINING & QUARRYING. Metal Mining Non-metallic Mining ..	12 12	3 3	2,208 804	56 45	2,264 849	12 12	5 2	1,668 876	68 45	1,736 921	—528 + 72
2-3	MANUFACTURING. Food Manufacturing In- dustries except beverage industries Beverage Industries .. Tobacco Manufactures .. Manufacture of Textiles .. Manufacture of foot- wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries .. Manufacture of Non- metallic Mineral Pro- ducts	3 3 3 2	2 6 — —	140 402 30 82	7 514 97 119	147 916 127 201	3 4 3 2	1 6 — —	109 540 26 24	5 509 91 66	114 1,049 117 90	— 33 +133 —10 —111
		2	10	905	198	1,103	2	9	940	347	1,287	+184
		4	—	251	71	322	4	—	253	57	310	— 12
		2	—	27	22	49	2	—	9	24	33	— 16

Division	Industry or Service	1955			1956			Number of + Increase - Decrease				
		Number of		Total	Membership		Total					
		Uni- ons	Bran- ches		Male	Female			Uni- ons	Bran- ches	Male	Female
4	CONSTRUCTION, Building & Contracting Government and Milita- ry Labour	12	56	12,241	264	12,505	18	81	13,762	641	14,403	+ 1,898
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES, Electricity	7	11	4,115	235	4,350	8	15	4,669	426	5,095	+ 745
6	COMMERCE, Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	4	573	2	575	1	4	666	4	670	+ 95
7	Banks and Insurance .. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS, Transport	9 2	4 3	1,168 437	156 63	1,324 500	6 2	4 3	1,242 435	158 65	1,400 500	+ 76 —
8	COMMUNICATIONS, Communication SERVICES, Government Services .. Community & Business Services	21 1 5	7 7 6	2,296 332 3,077	376 71 181	2,672 403 3,258	20 1 6	8 7 6	2,496 412 3,539	530 89 396	3,026 501 3,935	+ 354 + 98 + 677
9	Recreation & Personal Services ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUA- TELY DESCRIBED, General Labour	12 7 29	8 5 2	1,282 770 1,830	312 91 283	1,594 861 2,113	13 7 30	9 5 2	1,314 600 1,729	276 113 345	1,590 713 2,074	— 4 — 148 — 39
	Total	157	167	34,524	4,491	39,015	167	200	37,271	5,657	42,928	+ 3,913

(a) The above Appendix has been revised on the lines of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities.

(b) The provisional membership figures in respect of 1955 have now been revised.

Appendix J: Table showing the distribution of employees trade unions and their membership by groups

Year (31st Dec.)	Pancyprian Federation of Labour ("Old" Trade Unions)		Cyprus Workers Confederation ("New" Trade Unions)		Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions		Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation ("Turkish" Trade Unions)		Civil Service		Others		Total	
	Trade Unions	Member-ship	Trade Unions	Member-ship	T.U.	Member-ship	Trade Unions	Member-ship	T.U.	Member-ship	T.U.	Member-ship	Trade Unions	Member-ship
1950 ..	32	8,924	52	2,625	—	—	5	131	1	1,600	9	286	99	13,566
1951 ..	39	10,281	54	2,270	—	—	6	130	1	1,775	7	252	107	14,708
1952 ..	42	12,540	56	2,702	—	—	8	444	1	1,960	8	408	115	18,054
1953 ..	47	14,427	54	2,123	—	—	9	477	4	2,697	12	1,556	126	21,280
1954 ..	48	18,085	56	2,882	—	—	10	740	5	3,154	11	1,805	130	26,666
1955 ..	43	22,925	67	5,374	—	—	16	2,214	5	3,258	26	5,244	157	39,015
1956 ..	45	27,143	69	5,129	12	2,954	16	1,813	6	3,935	19	1,954	167	42,928

(a) The provisional membership figures in respect of 1955 have now been revised.

(b) There are three Associations of employers with a membership of 101.

Appendix K : Revenue and Expenditure

<i>REVENUE</i>					<i>Actual Revenue 1956</i>
<i>Head</i>		1954	1955		£
<i>Ordinary Revenue</i>		£	£		£
Customs		3,848,692	4,761,481		5,135,766
Excise:					
Tobacco		1,118,163	1,210,216		1,347,088
Other		200,707	229,052		251,798
Licences		198,935	251,636		275,278
Income Tax		2,816,724	3,240,611		4,468,093
Estate Duty		33,432	56,067		71,352
Immovable Property Tax		49,256	45,172		44,333
Stamp Duties		230,327	80,959		72,903
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services		817,381	809,076		729,610
Interest on Government Moneys		298,364	301,798		1,331,770
Other Revenue		489,566	609,288		606,520
Total Ordinary Revenue		10,101,547	11,595,356		14,334,511
Grant-in-Aid from H.M. Govern- ment:					
(i) For Earthquake Relief		500,000	—		—
(ii) For Emergency		—	—		750,000
Total Revenue		10,601,547	11,595,356		15,084,511

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>					<i>Actual Expenditure</i>	
					<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Emergency</i>
Administration	280,272	301,172	342,481	10,452		
Agriculture	296,313	390,076	498,726	—		
Customs and Excise	284,735	307,326	412,832	36,826		
Education	1,014,403	1,101,839	1,379,807	—		
Forests	207,047	231,187	332,998	—		
Inland Revenue	204,131	89,555	112,879	168		
Judicial	74,131	80,197	87,939	19,301		
Lands and Surveys	170,014	177,788	203,077	2,263		
Medical	553,687	619,868	738,997	—		
Pensions and Gratuities	356,262	480,173	569,188	10,907		
Police	583,521	1,004,687	1,299,267	1,226,820		
Post Office	113,957	129,893	157,383	—		
Printing Office	46,455	54,282	78,449	4,379		
Prisons	80,475	92,651	109,640	104,533		
Public Debt Charges	385,868	607,964	671,502	—		
Public Works	132,223	137,336	156,513	928		
Public Works Annually Recurrent	364,961	316,004	547,457	24,468		
Public Works Non-Recurrent	301,228	594,384	151,504	824,314		
Commodity Subsidies	425,000	545,117	580,961	—		
Cost-of-living Allowances	248,147	270,847	601,941	93,384		
Long-term Loans and Advances	1,355,000	995,000	281,501	—		
Transfer to Development Fund	975,000	750,000	800,000	—		
Earthquake	510,309	209,874	—	—		
Other Expenditure	1,617,058	1,507,728	1,902,359	1,266,282		
	10,580,197	10,994,948	12,017,401	3,625,025		
	+21,350	+600,408	—£557,915			

Note.—The above figures do not include Revenue and Expenditure from the Development Fund.

Appendix L: Revenue and Expenditure of Principal Local Authorities

	<i>Nicosia</i>	<i>Limassol</i>	<i>Famagusta</i>	<i>Larnaca</i>
	£	£	£	£
Balance in hand at 1.1.1955 ..	5,187	24,120	35,724	1,472
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Licences and Permits	77,435	38,077	28,187	16,755
Conservancy and other rates ..	34,538	22,918	15,442	9,721
Fees and Tolls	52,724	36,651	42,654	19,121
Rents	12,637	8,072	7,296	2,473
Receipts from Industrial Undertakings	—	—	—	344
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,285	14,307	4,887	2,376
	<u>190,806</u>	<u>144,145</u>	<u>134,190</u>	<u>52,262</u>
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Salaries and Wages	37,734	23,458	22,506	24,899
Conservancy and Fire Protection	37,695	18,335	19,600	219
Payments from Industrial Undertakings	—	—	546	—
Parks and Public Gardens ..	12,430	9,132	933	1,533
Maintenance and Improvement of water supply	1,830	—	—	—
Public Works—Annually Recurrent	37,688	26,801	19,320	7,329
Public Works—Extraordinary ..	6,862	3,958	8,152	2,017
Rents	138	651	687	107
Subscriptions and payments especially approved	628	2,140	1,124	542
Charity	11,398	9,392	8,850	4,134
Furniture and Fittings	988	576	300	24
Government Audit	65	65	61	57
Miscellaneous payments	21,650	16,163	7,158	6,383
Repayment of Loans	14,044	9,513	8,765	4,211
	<u>183,150</u>	<u>120,184</u>	<u>98,002</u>	<u>51,455</u>
Total Expenditure	183,150	120,184	98,002	51,455
Balance in hand at 31.12.1955	<u>7,656</u>	<u>23,961</u>	<u>36,496</u>	<u>1,187</u>

Appendix M: Development Schemes in progress or initiated during 1956.

	Estimated Cost			Expenditure in 1956		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
AGRICULTURE:						
1. Locust Research	234	156	R.333	155	78	233
2. Conversion of Vineyards	2,993	—	—	—	728	728
3. Poultry Development	15,000	—	—	—	12,559	12,559
4. Fodder Demonstration	1,412	—	—	—	789	789
5. Soil Conservation	361,492	—	—	—	83,584	83,584
6. Land Reclamation and Development	185,700	—	—	—	32,590	32,590
7. Paphos Chiftliks	153,600	—	—	—	28,551	28,551
8. Pasture Development	100,000	—	—	—	8,188	8,188
9. Experimental Citrus Grove Morphou	10,000	—	—	—	462	462
10. Boreholes and Pumping Units	3,300	—	—	—	1,661	1,661
11. Livestock Development	70,800	—	—	—	7,574	7,574
12. Research on the control of the Mediterranean fruitfly	2,000	—	—	—	1,276	1,276
BROADCASTING	59,123	47,000	D.2,479	7,009	9,970	16,979
EDUCATION :						
1. Teachers' Training College.. .. .	330,000	319,636	Application pending.	68,488	—	68,488
2. Reform School	2,175	—	—	—	2,060	2,060
3. Technical Education	175,943	—	—	—	171,485	171,485
4. Grants to Public-Aided Schools	23,450	—	—	—	23,450	23,450

	Estimated Cost			Expenditure in 1956		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
FORESTS :						
1. Afforestation	60,000	—	—	—	16,309	16,309
2. Forest Roads	25,000	—	—	—	2,768	2,768
3. Telecommunications	10,000	—	—	—	1,132	1,132
4. Forest Buildings	30,000	—	—	—	9,238	9,238
5. Machinery and Plant	55,000	—	—	—	26,339	26,339
6. Training and Study Tours	3,000	—	—	—	1,003	1,003
7. Amenities and Publicity	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
8. Purchase of Equipment	1,000	—	—	—	277	277
9. Minor Forests	14,000	—	—	—	—	—
	46,563	46,563	D.1311	9,249	4,647	13,896
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:						
HARBOURS :						
1. Improvement of Limassol Harbour	90,502	—	—	—	56,791	56,791
2. Port Developments	—	—	—	—	105,216	105,216
3. Improvement of Famagusta Harbour	9,736	—	—	—	9,551	9,551
HOLIDAY RESORTS :						
1. Antiquities	44,000	—	—	—	5,221	5,221
2. Improvement at Bellapais and St. Hilarion	31,753	20,800	D.775	1,242	10,952	12,194

	Estimated Cost			Expenditure in 1956		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
MEDICAL :						
1. Extension of Nicosia General Hospital	111,238	—	—	—	74,232	74,232
2. Kyperounda Sanatorium	800	—	—	—	723	723
3. Famagusta New Hospital	37,393	—	—	—	17,442	17,442
4. Limassol New Hospital	42,431	—	—	—	39,853	39,853
5. Polis Hospital	1,779	—	—	—	1,463	1,463
6. Isolation Hospital	691	—	—	—	—	—
7. Mental Hospital	300,000	—	—	—	2,000	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS :						
1. Housing Loans	299,000	—	—	—	60,125	60,125
2. Staff Training	688,273	134,500	D.509	500	29,639	30,139
3. Girl Guide Movement	1,517	—	—	—	673	673
4. Reorganisation of Meteorological Service	26,000	—	—	—	—	—
5. Housing Subsidies	54,500	—	—	—	11,521	11,521
6. Civil Aviation	434,901	133,821	D.2236 D.2236A D.2598 D.2482	—	67,699	67,699
7. Loan to Agricultural Bank	400,000	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
8. Loans to Loan Commissioners	500,000	—	—	—	223,670	223,670
9. Housing Schemes	312,000	—	—	—	21,758	21,758
10. Building Technique Experiments	4,000	—	—	—	350	350

	Estimated Cost			Expenditure in 1956		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
ROADS :	£	£		£	£	£
1. Road Widening and Alignment ..	—	—	—	—	356,358	356,358
2. Improvement of Xeropotamos-Mallia Road	10,359	—	—	—	10,223	10,223
VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS :						
Rural Development	2,500,000	—	—	—	430,042	430,042
WATER DEVELOPMENT :						
1. Staff	309,000	—	—	—	4,073	4,073
2. Drilling and prospecting	188,880	—	—	—	34,471	34,471
3. Irrigation and Drainage	566,670	—	—	—	104,904	104,904
4. Village Water Supplies	944,450	—	—	—	290,187	290,187
5. Town Water Supplies	800,000	—	—	—	142,905	142,905
6. Hydrological Survey	60,000	—	—	—	17,658	17,658
7. Major Projects Investigations ..	110,000	—	—	—	1,933	1,933
8. Plant and Replacement	190,000	—	—	—	85,103	85,103
9. Purchase of Motor Vehicles	14,000	—	—	—	2,748	2,748
10. Travelling	87,000	—	—	—	3,650	3,650
11. Extensions to Office and Plant accommodation	30,000	—	—	—	12,997	12,997

Appendix N: Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1956

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	£		£
Appropriated Funds	11,386,598	Cash :—	
Development Fund 1955-60	6,375,886	On hand and at Banks	718,191
Deposits	1,024,781	Joint Consolidated Fund	827,000
Remittances in Transit	201,021		1,545,191
Redemption Money due to holders of Cyprus War Loan 1944	6,900	Advances	3,164,064
General Revenue Balance :—	£	Redemptions, repayments and premia issue (net) ..	59,691
Balance at 1st January, 1956 ..	6,111,978	Remittances in transit	39,047
Deduct :—	£	Imprests	3,363
Transfer to Development Fund	5,000,000	Investments :—	£
Deficit Account for the year	557,914	On account of Special Funds ..	10,377,394
	5,557,914	Development Fund	4,360,500
	554,064		14,737,894
	£19,549,250		£19,549,250

Appendix O: Examples of Income Tax Liability

Note: In this table the United Kingdom monetary system has been quoted for easy comparison. The conversion rate in Cyprus is: £1 = 1,000 mils.

Income	Single man or spinster	MARRIED MAN				
		with no children or with children for whom no relief is due	with one child under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony	with two children under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony	with one child over 11 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £250	with two children over 11 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £500
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	18 6 8	13 15 0	10 0 0	6 5 0	—	—
1,000	85 0 0	63 15 0	58 15 0	53 15 0	38 15 0	13 15 0
2,500	755 12 6	513 15 0	491 5 0	468 15 0	401 5 0	288 15 0
5,000	2,488 15 0	1,988 15 0	1,956 5 0	1,923 15 0	1,826 5 0	1,663 15 0
6,000	3,188 15 0	2,688 15 0	2,653 15 0	2,618 15 0	2,513 15 0	2,338 15 0

Appendix P: External Trade (£000s.)

Year	Civil Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1953 ..	21,219	14,463	951	15,414
1954 ..	23,571	16,027	946	16,973
1955 ..	30,420	17,550	989	18,539
1956 ..	39,097	20,946	1,405	22,351

Appendix Q: Details of Civil Imports

Section	Value			
	1953 £	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £
0. Food	3,143,957	2,831,032	4,069,343	5,838,566
1. Beverages and tobacco	425,965	408,074	737,632	1,391,636
2. Crude minerals, inedible, except fuels	914,230	949,767	1,121,060	1,520,957
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,957,810	2,139,166	2,478,493	3,905,422
4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	408,463	475,668	539,464	706,963
5. Chemicals	1,397,113	1,525,753	1,757,444	2,557,374
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6,378,348	6,980,038	8,354,972	9,581,272
7. Machinery and transport equipment	4,162,208	5,521,105	7,950,829	9,189,121
8. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	2,131,850	2,433,588	3,083,101	4,078,152
9. Miscellaneous transac- tions and commodities, n.e.s.	299,284	306,465	328,149	327,840
Total	21,219,228	23,570,656	30,420,487	39,097,303

Appendix R: Main items of domestic exports and re-exports

Exports : Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Quantities			Value		
		1954	1955	1956	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £
Cupreous concentrates	Tons	93,610	77,765	119,211	3,686,369	4,186,717	6,621,991
Iron pyrites	"	687,954	753,640	821,727	3,338,223	3,570,556	3,845,241
Cupreous pyrites	"	125,370	139,230	171,032	1,004,226	1,195,887	1,802,887
Asbestos	"	18,163	12,843	12,504	694,668	694,369	678,617
Copper cement	"	3,060	2,851	3,700	409,516	536,285	736,140
Kibbled carobs	"	46,399	41,738	43,256	928,698	889,096	896,900
Carob seed	"	3,811	3,452	2,759	178,274	182,933	188,167
Potatoes, including seed potatoes	"	44,953	32,727	35,823	934,983	697,049	927,558
Barley	"	18,618	2,114	50	324,001	56,755	1,750
Wheat	"	—	32,570	17,899	—	1,137,393	662,704
Wine (except commandaria)	"	1,600,132	1,502,281	1,893,754	340,886	337,370	429,982
Oranges	No.	114,616,015	102,835,111	147,538,999	877,714	722,487	1,246,993
Grapefruit	"	17,062,230	17,307,696	14,195,133	246,570	202,081	171,426
Lemons	"	25,295,763	28,168,401	36,923,389	153,423	192,950	230,677
Almonds	Tons	791	993	962	91,521	200,894	284,825
Grapes	"	2,815	3,354	2,549	162,839	172,270	169,171
Raisins	"	8,993	3,830	2,523	368,955	158,430	109,928
Sheep and lambs wool	"	625	528	381	197,239	202,144	133,189
<i>Re-exports :</i>							
Motor cars	No.	190	277	470	100,082	140,172	232,698
Aircraft engines	"	25	33	16	21,774	42,635	21,716
Metal containers	"	—	—	—	32,031	55,514	82,615
Iron and steel scrap	Tons	653	1,173	1,333	5,261	14,668	20,654
Non-ferrous metal, scrap..	"	64	659	261	9,448	45,426	39,444
Cinematograph films (developed)	Yards	1,191,827	1,009,783	967,760	53,011	40,477	28,716
or Spirit	Gallons	—	—	1,219,816	—	—	83,875

Appendix S: Main Sources of Imports and Destinations of Exports

IMPORTS

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	10,101,000	11,211,000	15,209,000	17,707,000
Western Germany ..	812,000	1,064,000	1,736,000	2,899,000
Italy	1,430,000	1,252,000	1,597,000	2,805,000
France	539,000	873,000	1,086,000	1,410,000
United States of America	1,147,000	1,012,000	1,210,000	1,405,000
Netherlands	747,000	933,000	902,000	1,181,000
Australia	1,240,000	952,000	1,047,000	907,000
Sweden	454,000	511,000	611,000	765,000
Portugal	271,000	456,000	285,000	731,000
Austria	243,000	346,000	422,000	698,000
Canada	17,000	38,000	195,000	624,000
Greece	363,000	296,000	472,000	561,000
Israel	76,000	167,000	273,000	551,000
Belgium	366,000	492,000	493,000	533,000
Aden	—	6,000	63,000	526,000
Denmark	100,000	134,000	217,000	466,000
India	454,000	503,000	622,000	448,000

EXPORTS

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956
	£	£	£	£
Western Germany ..	3,732,000	5,319,000	6,090,000	7,141,000
United Kingdom ..	4,839,000	5,309,000	5,050,000	5,573,000
United States of America	900,000	712,000	889,000	2,478,000
Italy	775,000	741,000	1,590,000	1,646,000
Netherlands	658,000	593,000	1,021,000	1,390,000
France	829,000	785,000	878,000	836,000
Egypt	792,000	744,000	421,000	313,000
Norway	4,000	30,000	19,000	254,000
Denmark	122,000	283,000	201,000	248,000
Sweden	188,000	296,000	224,000	218,000
Czechoslovakia	24,000	7,000	107,000	177,000
Lebanon	122,000	161,000	181,000	167,000
Sudan	200,000	177,000	156,000	131,000
Israel	451,000	257,000	218,000	113,000
Greece	147,000	85,000	227,000	101,000

**Appendix T: Statistics of Area and Production of
Main Agricultural Crops**

	Area		Production	
	1955 (acres)	1956 (acres)	1955	1956
Wheat ..	198,971	194,976	2,319,089 bushels	3,073,859 bushels
Barley	141,227	134,068	2,604,029 ..	3,219,566 ..
Oats	12,160	6,554	130,757 ..	145,990 ..
Broad Beans ..	7,841	7,877	3,223 tons	3,241 tons
Vetches ..	40,032	35,192	235,337 bushels	205,850 bushels
Cowpeas ..	3,536	3,316	412 tons	338 tons
Haricot Beans	3,641	3,990	1,440 ..	1,233 ..
Lentils ..	4,103	3,054	889 ..	704 ..
Louvana ..	1,281	1,274	361 ..	373 ..
Potatoes ..	12,252	12,845	54,420 ..	48,023 ..
Cotton ..	12,193	6,429	2,200 ..	1,315 ..
Cumin ..	1,822	945	296 ..	209 ..
Aniseed ..	158	366	30 ..	71 ..
Sesame ..	2,275	2,646	138 ..	174 ..
Tobacco ..	5,439	4,036	841 ..	668 ..
Onions ..	1,124	845	3,412 ..	2,088 ..
Grapes ..	89,742	—	86,562 ..	82,500 ..
Wines ..	—	—	2,567,988 gallons	2,666,052 gallons
Commandaria	—	—	265,824 ..	158,688 ..
Spirits	—	—	604,263 ..	752,925 ..
Olives	—	—	7,858 tons	12,710 tons
Carobs ..	—	—	50,625 ..	45,675 ..
Citrus—				
Oranges ..	—	—	844,123 cases	835,730 cases
Lemons ..	—	—	172,041 ..	213,610 ..
Grapefruit ..	—	—	250,180 ..	182,483 ..

Appendix U: General Average Yield of Crops

Crops	Yields
CEREALS—	
Wheat	11.2 bushels per acre
Barley	19.6 "
Oats	16.3 "
INDUSTRIAL CROPS—	
Cotton (unginned)	2.5 cwts per acre
Sesame	1.5 "
Tobacco	3.5 "
LEGUMES—	
Broad beans (dry)	8.25 "
Vetches	5.2 bushels per acre
VEGETABLES—	
Onions	68 cwts per acre
Potatoes (winter crop)	68 "
Potatoes (summer crop)	72 "
Tomatoes	49 "
TREES, ETC.—	
Vines (grapes)	17 "
Carobs	50 lbs. per tree
Olives	10 "
Apples	18 "
Apricots	24 "
Figs	45 "
Lemons	209 fruit per tree
Oranges	99 "
Pomegranates	30 lbs. per tree
Almonds	3 "
MINOR CROPS—	
Aniseed	3.5 cwts per acre
Broom Corn	3.0 "
Cherries	15 lbs. per tree
Chickpeas	3.25 cwts per acre
Cowpeas	1.50 "
Cumin	3.50 "
Favetta	6.3 bushels per acre
Flax (Linseed)	4.5 cwts per acre
Grapefruit	103 fruit per tree
Haricot Beans	4.75 cwts per acre
Hazelnuts	5.4 lbs. per tree

Appendix V: Statistics of Animal Population

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Horses ..	4,180	•	3,715	•	2,549
Mules ..	6,550	•	7,639	•	6,920
Donkeys ..	44,253	•	47,737	•	42,266
Cattle ..	30,257	•	34,718	•	28,406
Camels ..	447	•	308	•	143
Sheep ..	311,378	346,895	361,337	382,236	385,214
Goats ..	163,126	194,680	182,041	147,349	157,863
Swine ..	32,117	34,981	35,025	34,376	32,583

• Biennial count.

Statistics of Livestock Products

	Production 1952	Production 1953	Production 1954	Production 1955	Production 1956
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cheese ..	861	833	1,380	1,300	1,128
Wool ..	296	331	450	480	490
Hides and Skins ..	•	•	260	350	550

• No figures are available.

Livestock Produce Prices

	1953 per oke	1954 per oke	1955 per oke mils	1956 per oke mils
Beef ..	10/- to 12/-	9/- to 13/-	450 to 570	450 to 550
Lamb ..	10/- to 13/-	9/- to 14/-	500 to 700	500 to 700
Pork ..	9/- to 12/-	10/- to 13/-	500 to 650	500 to 650
Milk (Cows') ..	1/3 to 1/7	1/3 to 2/-	65 to 90	65 to 90
Cheese (halloumi)	8/- to 14/-	8/- to 14/-	425 to 670	500 to 670
Eggs (per dozen)	2/3 to 5/7	2/6 to 5/3	160 to 230	160 to 250

Appendix W: Average Producer Prices for some Agricultural Products

Commodity	1955		1956	
	(mils)	Unit	(mils)	Unit
Wheat *	50	per oke	50	per oke
Barley *	28	"	28	"
Oats	32	"	32	"
Carobs	4,395	per Aleppo Kantar	4,215	per Aleppo Kantar
Olives, black ..	141	per oke	231	per oke
Olive Oil	432	"	473	"
Cotton Lint ..	393	"	327	"
Cotton Seed ..	35	"	29	"
Linseed	67	"	70	"
Hemp Fibre ..	180	"	195	"
Cumin	210	"	222	"
Aniseed	217	"	160	"
Sesame	135	"	139	"
Cowpeas, dry ..	133	"	145	"
Haricots, dry ..	102	"	133	"
Vicos (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	39	"	49	"
Rovi (<i>Vicia ervilia</i>)	40	"	51	"
Broad Beans ..	55	"	76	"
Potatoes	27	"	27	"
Lemons, Sour ..	3,519	per 1,000	3,500	per 1,000
Oranges	5,242	"	8,500	"
Grapefruit	10,000	"	10,000	"
Grapes: Local white or black		18 per oke		21 per oke

* Government fixed prices.

Appendix X:

Industries with gross annual output exceeding £10,000 (in order of the International Standard Industrial Classification):

Ice cream;	Furniture and upholstery;
Cheese;	Printing; lithography;
Fruit Drying;	Tanning;
Fruit and vegetable canning;	Handbags and travel goods;
Flour milling;	Tyre re-treading;
Sugar confectionery;	Olive-kernel oil; cotton-seed oil;
Carob (locust bean) kibbling;	Perfumery;
Olive oil pressing and re-finishing;	Soap;
Macaroni;	Polishes;
Coffee roasting and grinding;	Essential oils;
Fodder compounding;	Bricks and roofing tiles;
Minor food products;	Cement;
Wines, grape juice and spirits;	Pottery and earthenware;
Brewing;	Cement tiles ("mosaic");
Aerated and other soft drinks;	Gypsum plaster-board; plaster;
Cigarette manufacture;	Asbestos sheets;
Petroleum gas bottling;	Earth colours (umber, etc.);
Cotton and rayon spinning and weaving;	Copper, iron and tin smithing; nail manufacture;
Knitted garments and hosiery;	Crown corks;
Footwear, manufacture and repair;	Buckets and metal containers;
Shirt making, tailoring and dressmaking;	Motor bodies; carts;
Quilts;	Buttons;
Lace and embroidery;	Artificial teeth;
Saw-mills;	Carob (locust bean) gum;
	Ice plants;
	Brooms.

Appendix Y: Output of Cyprus Industry, 1954

These are provisional figures from the Census of Industrial Production for the year 1954, and relate to gross output, i.e. the total value of all goods produced and other work done during the year.

The total gross output is divided into that of groups of industries and the figures for more detailed industries are included in the respective group totals. Thus, the sum of the industry totals in any group does not agree with the group figure as all industries are not included.

<i>Industry or Group of Industries</i>					<i>Value £000s</i>
MINING AND QUARRYING :					9,681
Metal mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,502
Asbestos mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	740
FOOD MANUFACTURING :					6,509
Cheese making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	450
Grain milling (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,840
Bakery products (b) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	784
Carob kibbling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	880
Olive oil production .. .. .	..	..	..	..	489
Coffee grinding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	220
Fodder production .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76
BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (c) :					1,993
Brewing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	312
Wines and spirits preparation (factories) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	991
Soft drinks industries (d) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	691
TOBACCO MANUFACTURING :					1,687
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES AND WEARING APPAREL (e) :					2,286
Spinning, weaving & finishing of textiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	183
Wearing apparel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,121
Knitting mills (including hosiery) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27
Footwear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	963
Lace .. .. .	..	..	..	..	148

(a) This figure of £2,840,000 is an estimate based on the census figure which was considered to be an under-statement.

(b) In addition, a considerable amount of bread was made in houses and sold. The value of this is estimated at £1,316,000.

(c) In addition to this figure, home production of zivania is estimated at £400,000 and of wines at £265,000. Some of these wines are purchased by factories for further processing.

(d) This includes the manufacture of essential oils.

(e) Home spinning and weaving are not included.

<i>Industry or Group of Industries</i>	<i>Value £000s</i>
WOOD MANUFACTURES (a) :	907
OTHER MANUFACTURES :	2,784
Printing and publishing	393
Leather & leather products (excl. footwear)	162
Industrial oils	104
Soap	64
Bricks and tiles	324
Non-metallic mineral manufactures (e.g. plasterboards, asbestos sheets and earth colours)	282
Buttons	142
Artificial teeth	16
CONSTRUCTION :	7,599
PUBLIC UTILITIES :	618
Electricity production and distribution ..	508
ALL INDUSTRIES	34,064

(a) Excluding work done for construction.

Appendix Z: Minerals exported from Cyprus during the year ended the 31st December, 1956.

Mineral	Quantity Long Tons	Value £
Asbestos	12,504	678,617
Chrome ore or concentrates	5,826	66,650
Cupreous concentrates	119,211	6,621,991
Cement copper	3,700	736,140
Cupreous pyrites	171,032	1,802,887
Iron pyrites	821,727	3,845,241
Gypsum (calcined)	3,023	10,232
Gypsum (raw)	25,424	14,939
Terra umbra	4,748	54,188
Yellow ochre	405	7,223
Bentonitic clay	958	6,281
Terre verte	1	21
Other	100	844
Total (value)		13,845,254

Appendix AA: Notifiable Diseases

The following table shows the incidence of the principal notifiable diseases over the last five years:

Year	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Poliomyelitis
1952	401	374	28	171	336	626	2
1953	220	106	107	36	175	356	7
1954	365	100	27	57	639	358	12
1955	355	60	27	20	285	38	8
1956	184	143	100	18	11	61	27

Year	C.S. Meningitis	Enteric Fever	Dysentery	Leprosy	Tuberculosis	Trachoma
1952	4	231	37	12	243	107
1953	4	138	23	11	255	228
1954	7	112	57	9	211	144
1955	6	120	98	10	187	125
1956	1	50	232	1	193	67

Appendix BB: Hospitals

(a) Hospitals maintained by Government

Name and location of Hospital	Number and Category of Beds				
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
Nicosia General Hospital ..	236	33	—	—	—
Limassol Hospital	49	4	—	2	—
Famagusta Hospital	73	12	—	—	—
Larnaca Hospital	53	7	—	4	—
Paphos Hospital	42	10	—	2	—
Kyrenia Hospital	35	4	—	—	—
Athalassa Sanatorium	—	—	50	—	—
Kyperounda Sanatorium	—	—	115	—	—
Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	577
St. Haralambos Home	12	—	—	12	—
Athienou Rural Hospital	9	1	—	—	—
Klirou	8	—	—	—	—
Palekchori	4	2	—	1	—
Morphou	7	—	—	—	—
Pyrgos	5	—	—	—	—
Pedhoulas	9	4	—	1	—
Lysi	9	1	—	—	—
Lefkara	8	1	—	—	—
Lefkoniko	8	—	—	—	—
Yialousa	3	5	—	—	—
Polis	13	3	—	—	—
Platres	10	3	—	2	—
Agros	6	—	—	—	—
Total	599	90	165	24	577

(b) Mines Hospitals

Cyprus Mines Corporation Hospital: 51 beds.

Cyprus Asbestos Co. Hospital: 36 beds.

(c) Private Nursing Homes

There are 53 such hospitals registered in the island with a total of some 780 beds.

Appendix CC: Cases reported to and dealt with by the Police, 1956

OFFENCES	NOT TAKEN TO COURT			TAKEN TO COURT								
	Pending at 31.12.55	Total reported in 1956	Under investigation at 31.12.56	Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trial, handed over to Military or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi	Awaiting trial at 31.12.56
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>												
Against public order ..	192	9,240	322	2,915	558	2,355	2	6,195	5,290	410	61	434
Perjury ..	—	6	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	—
Escape and rescue ..	7	47	19	21	14	7	—	14	10	2	—	2
Other ..	13	239	16	42	30	12	—	194	170	9	1	14
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>												
Rape and indecent assault ..	3	52	4	16	13	3	—	35	22	10	—	3
Unnatural offences ..	—	14	2	4	4	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Other ..	3	24	7	5	2	3	—	15	14	1	—	—
<i>Against the person:</i>												
Murder and manslaughter ..	35	245	71	192	1	188	3	17	7	5	1	4
Attempted murder and suicide ..	19	24	1	30	4	25	1	12	10	2	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc. ..	6	135	20	10	3	6	1	111	94	10	1	6
Assaults ..	82	1,579	61	296	173	121	2	1,304	1,186	62	2	54
Other ..	43	351	46	183	77	106	—	165	135	21	1	8

OFFENCES	Pending at 31.12.55	Total reported in 1956	Under investigation at 31.12.56	NOT TAKEN TO COURT				TAKEN TO COURT				Awaiting trial at 31.12.56
				Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	<i>Nolle Prosequi</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Against property:</i>												
Thefts and other stealings ..	204	3,910	260	3,365	729	2,636	—	489	391	48	3	47
Robbery and extortion ..	3	779	18	749	8	741	—	15	4	6	—	5
Burglary, house and store-breaking ..	51	842	95	694	9	685	—	104	85	4	—	15
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. ..	4	53	5	18	10	7	1	34	31	1	—	2
Receiving stolen property ..	8	61	3	7	5	2	—	59	56	2	—	1
Arson ..	6	158	10	152	11	140	1	2	—	—	—	2
Praedial larceny ..	8	90	9	42	5	37	—	47	39	2	—	6
Other ..	53	868	51	767	84	683	—	103	86	10	2	5
<i>Against the Penal Code:</i>												
Forgery and coinage ..	3	28	6	10	—	9	1	15	9	3	—	3
Other ..	53	514	17	209	59	150	—	341	295	35	2	9

OFFENCES	NOT TAKEN TO COURT			TAKEN TO COURT				Awaiting trial at 31.12.56				
	Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or undetec- ted, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed		<i>Nolle Prosequi</i>			
Pending at 31.12.55	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Against Traffic Laws ..	706	21,504	535	5,534	1,122	4,412	—	16,141	14,853	341	34	913
Against Municipal Corporations Laws ..	48	6,662	71	899	151	748	—	5,740	5 058	222	12	448
Against Liquor Laws ..	—	11	—	2	2	—	—	9	8	1	—	—
Against Betting Houses, Gaming Houses, Lot- teries and Gambling Pre- vention Law ..	36	238	25	63	28	35	—	186	162	14	—	10
Against Explosive Sub- stances Law ..	5	2	—	4	2	2	—	3	2	1	—	—
Against Firearms Law ..	12	634	1	30	25	5	—	615	573	39	3	—
Against Employment Laws	9	203	9	41	15	25	1	162	156	5	—	1
Other ..	42	709	39	127	101	26	—	585	549	22	—	14
Total ..	1,654	49,222	1,725	16,428	3,246	13,169	13	32,723	29,304	1,289	124	2,006

Appendix DD: Prisons Statistics

The daily average number of prisoners in 1956 was 390.55 as follows:

<i>Remand</i>	<i>Debtors</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Total</i>
23.22	0.14	367.19	390.55

These figures do not include persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law or under the Emergency Regulations.

Comparative figures for the previous five years:

1951	..	..	..	637.69
1952	..	..	..	628.52
1953	..	..	..	476.49
1954	..	..	..	380.99
1955	..	..	..	353.90

Number of convicted prisoners received during 1956, classified by religion, sex and age-group.

Age-group (years)	Total	Christian			Moslem		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Fe- male
Under 16	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
16-20	168	156	153	3	12	12	—
21-25	266	221	220	1	45	45	—
26-50	243	176	172	4	67	66	1
over 50	28	20	17	3	8	8	—
Total ..	709	577	566	11	132	131	1

Length of Sentence of those committed to Prison.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
18 months and over	186	4
12 months and less than 18 months ..	36	1
6 months and less than 12 months ..	86	2
3 months and less than 6 months	95	1
1 month and less than 3 months	120	4
under one month	174	—
Total	697	12

Appendix EE: Statistics of Ships using Cyprus Ports

The following return shows the nationality, number and tonnage of steam vessels entered at Cyprus ports during 1956:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British	588	1,296,469
Italian	238	382,622
Greek	135	264,162
Yugoslavian	104	79,486
Norwegian	98	209,604
German	98	142,853
Israeli	83	122,750
Dutch	83	91,263
Swedish	73	117,211
Danish	57	67,551
French	55	143,081
Costa Rican	28	29,432
American (U.S.A.)	17	62,027
Turkish	17	28,770
Panamanian	14	39,779
Roumanian	12	3,681
Other	48	76,072
Total ..	1,748	3,156,813



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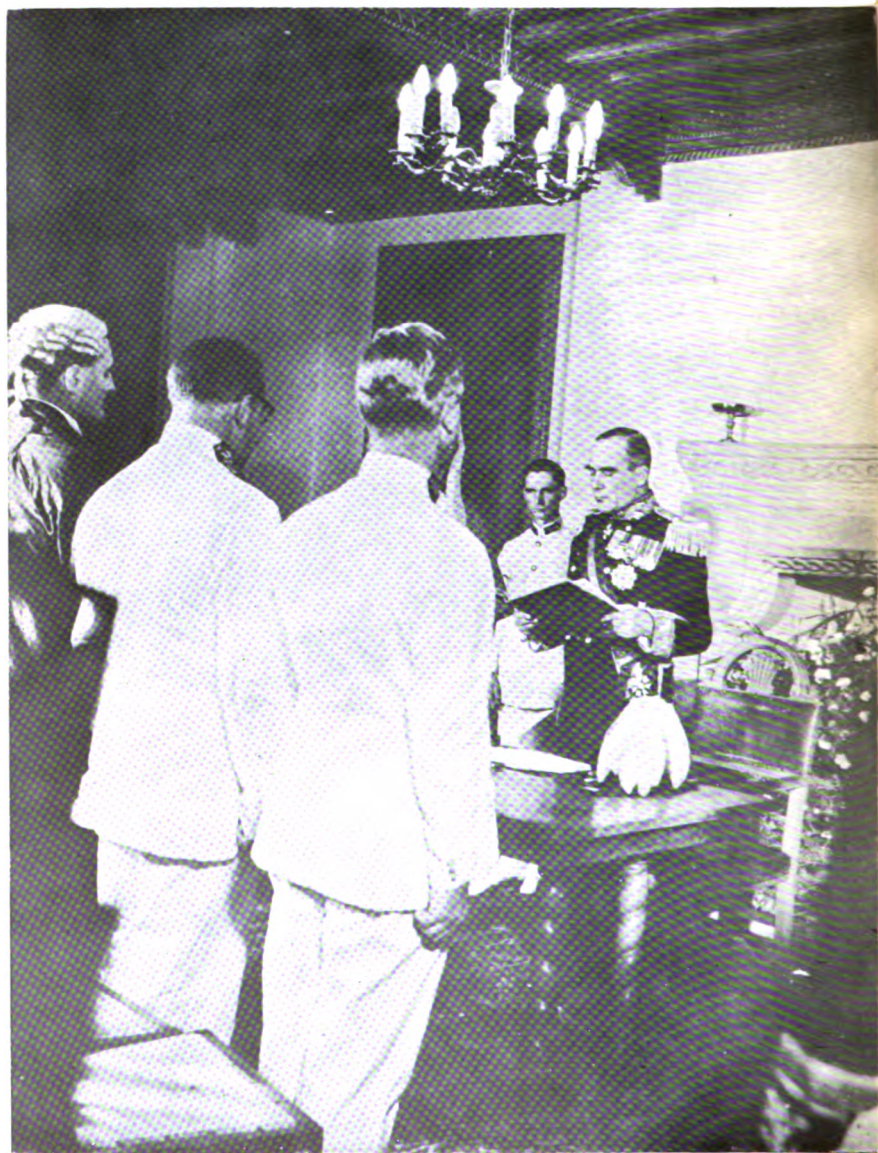
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Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., takes the oath as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus. The swearing-in ceremony at Government House on December 3rd, 1957.

COLONIAL OFFICE

CYPRUS

Report for the year
1957

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1958

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PART I

Review of the Year

SIR Hugh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., who had been Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica since 1951 and had served as Colonial Secretary in Cyprus during 1943-45, was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at a ceremony at Government House on 3rd December. He succeeded Field Marshal Sir John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who relinquished his appointment on completing the term of two years for which he had agreed to serve as Governor of Cyprus.

At the beginning of the year full-scale operations against the EOKA terrorist organisation were in progress. Many of the terrorist leaders were killed or captured and considerable quantities of arms and ammunition were seized. Nearly all the "hard core" terrorist gangs in the mountains were rounded up. The re-organisation of the system of command within the Security Forces had been rapidly implemented, and the Director of Operations, Major-General D. A. Kendrew, C.B.E., D.S.O., had under him for the first time an independent striking force of brigade strength. The use of a helicopter squadron made it possible to move small, well-armed parties of men quickly, and with the element of surprise, into the heart of the operational areas. All branches of the Services—the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force and the Cyprus Police Force—contributed to the reverses suffered by EOKA, which led to the proclamation of a "suspension of operations" by its leader on 14th March.

Meanwhile the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly was discussing in New York a British complaint "of support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus" and a Greek application for recognition "of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus". On 22nd February a draft resolution was introduced by the delegate of India, and was adopted by 76 votes to none, with two abstentions; this resolution was later approved by the General Assembly in plenary session. It read:

"The General Assembly, having considered the question of Cyprus, believing that the solution of this problem requires an atmosphere of peace and freedom of expression, expresses the earnest desire that a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found in accord with the Principles and Purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and the hope that negotiations will be resumed and continued to this end".

The British Government welcomed the United Nations' resolution and has made every endeavour to give effect to it. The Turkish Government also fully supported it. The Greek Government insisted that the phrase about negotiations being resumed applied

exclusively to negotiations between the British Government and the Cypriots, and not to negotiations on the international plane between the three Governments concerned.

On 15th March the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. offered his good offices for promoting a conciliation in the dispute. The British and Turkish Governments accepted. The Greek Government rejected the offer as being inconsistent with its interpretation of the United Nations resolution.

The EOKA proclamation of 14th March declared that it was "ready to order the suspension of operations as soon as the Ethnarch (Archbishop Makarios) is set free". But it was known from captured documents that at the time EOKA's morale was broken and its organisation disrupted. Over sixty of its members faced capital charges (none was in fact executed). From the terrorists' point of view the "truce" was a shrewd move designed to stop the Government's offensive against them. Several months later EOKA was ready to resume violence, having made good use of the "truce" interval to recoup its strength.

On 20th March the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when informing Parliament that the offer of the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. to use his good offices for conciliation on the Cyprus question had been accepted, said that if Archbishop Makarios would make a clear public statement calling for the cessation of violence by EOKA a new situation would have been created, and Her Majesty's Government would be ready to bring to an end his detention in Seychelles. A week later Mr. Lennox-Boyd told Parliament that the Archbishop had now made a statement, that it could not be regarded as the clear appeal for which he had been asked, but that, nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government had concluded that in the circumstances now created it was no longer necessary to continue the Archbishop's detention. He was released at once. It was made clear that there could be no question at that stage of the Archbishop's return to Cyprus or of the immediate ending of the state of emergency in the Island.

Upon his release Archbishop Makarios declared that he was prepared to have talks with Her Majesty's Government only when he was allowed to return to Cyprus and when the state of emergency was lifted. He commended the Greek Government for rejecting the offer made by the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. The Archbishop went from Seychelles to Athens, where he remained for the rest of the year, save for a visit to the United States in the autumn to canvas support for a further Greek appeal to the United Nations General Assembly.

The ordinary Cypriot man-in-the-street had heard of EOKA'S proclamation with undisguised and heartfelt relief; but it was soon apparent to him that "suspension" did not mean that there was any intention on the part of EOKA of abandoning violence. Throughout the remainder of the year it continued terrorising and intimidating the people of Cyprus, and the lull in open acts of physical violence was only temporary.

During the summer months Her Majesty's Government sounded the Greek and Turkish Governments confidentially in an attempt to reach agreement, in compliance with the United Nations resolution, on the solution of the Cyprus problem. In these approaches the British Government sought a compromise solution acceptable to all the parties concerned—the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus no less than the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

During these months of diplomatic probing EOKA was faced with the problem of how to keep its grip over the Greek Cypriot community, while maintaining the appearance of a truce. This it did by increasing its threats against those whom it called "traitors", by enforcing strikes, and by organising memorial services for its members who had been killed by the Security Forces. These services took the form of ceremonies for the glorification of EOKA and the propagation of its aims and its threats. At the same time EOKA paid particular attention to stimulating hatred of the Government by allegations of brutality and by vilification of the Governor, the Security Forces and officers in the Government Service. From Athens the Archbishop issued a lengthy and fantastic catalogue of alleged British "atrocities".

From the beginning of August EOKA started a new campaign of insidious violence. Physical attacks were first resumed on those regarded as political rivals, and there were repeated incidents involving the beating and wounding of members of left-wing clubs and organisations, including the Trade Unions. In almost every case the victim was too terrified of the consequences to make a complaint to the Police. Greek press and Athens Radio insinuations that these happenings were the result of private feuds, and were not organised, were later disposed of by EOKA in a leaflet admitting its responsibility.

Persons holding office in local government were also frequently victims of assault, particularly the Mukhtars (village leaders) who were forced to hand over their seals of office. To give but one example of EOKA methods: a willing candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of the Mukhtar of Asha was dragged from his bed early on 14th August by a group of masked and armed men, taken to the local Church and bound to the palings with his arms outstretched. Around his neck was hung the notice: "This is what happens to collaborators". He was at least more fortunate than the Mukhtar of Dhali, who two months later was shot dead in his office by an EOKA assassin.

During the six months following the EOKA "suspension of operations", the Cyprus Government took a great many steps (which are described below) towards creating conditions favourable to a peaceful settlement, but searches for arms were, of course, never discontinued, and on several occasions large quantities were recovered. Between 14th March and the end of the year Security Forces captured over a hundred precision weapons—rifles, automatics, pistols and revolvers—as well as over sixty shotguns,

hundreds of sticks of dynamite, bombs and grenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition and cartridges.

On 28th March it was announced that the Governor was prepared to offer immediately a safe conduct out of Cyprus to the EOKA leader, Grivas, and to any other foreign nationals who were members of the organisation and were still at large. There was no response. On 4th April a number of emergency regulations were revoked or amended, the latter including a substantial reduction in the number of offences for which the death penalty was mandatory. The progressive release began of persons under detention. On 9th August a further 33 regulations were dispensed with, as a further proof of the Governor's desire to restore normality as quickly as was consistent with security. On 12th September the regulations involving the death penalty were again amended and relaxed. Thus only those emergency regulations strictly required by the exigencies of the situation were retained. The object was always to achieve a balance between the necessity to retain measures considered essential for the security of life and property in the Island and the desire to abandon extraordinary powers, reluctantly taken and sparingly used. But there was no response from either EOKA or the political leaders of the Greek Cypriot community, and the life of Cyprus continued to be dominated by EOKA terrorism and intimidation.

With Archbishop Makarios in the United States and the time approaching for the second United Nations debate of the year on the Cyprus question, EOKA abandoned any pretence of maintaining a "truce", and its operations were renewed on the familiar, tragic pattern of murder and sabotage. Nine persons were killed and 39 wounded or injured between 14th March and 31st December. Captured documents seized in a private house in Nicosia, which was being used as the hub of an EOKA courier network, gave a comprehensive account of the preparations being made and these were confirmed by a terrorist area leader who surrendered voluntarily on 9th October. He handed to the authorities a list containing the names of over 200 so-called "traitors"—all Greek Cypriots—who had been marked by EOKA for execution.

The most serious act of sabotage was the total destruction of a Royal Air Force Canberra bomber at Akrotiri on 26th November; damage to four other aircraft in the same incident was so severe that they could not be repaired. The hangar itself was badly damaged. During October and November a broadcasting transmitter was blown up, a merchant ship at anchor holed, and electricity transformers at the R.A.F. Station, Nicosia destroyed. The damage to property caused in these incidents was valued at over £1½ million.

The threat of organised counter-terrorism by elements in the Turkish Cypriot community, in the face of a situation regarded by that community as constituting a grave menace to their safety and future well-being, was brought to the fore when an explosion took place on 31st August in a Nicosia house, killing four Turkish Cypriots who were making bombs. Turkish Cypriot leaders

continued to urge restraint on their followers, but their efforts met with less response as EOKA intensified its activities. The murder by EOKA of a Turkish Cypriot Police Inspector, shot in his car on the eve of his wedding (his fiancée was wounded in the attack), added to the tension between the two communities. When another Turkish Cypriot policeman was shot and wounded during Greek Cypriot demonstrations in Nicosia on the occasion of the second United Nations debate, Turkish Cypriot rioters made attacks on Greek property and a curfew had to be imposed.

The situation with which the new Governor was confronted on his arrival was a very dangerous one. In the Island EOKA had resumed overt violence, including an attempt to murder a United Kingdom Police Officer (though seriously wounded, he survived the attack). There was sharpening conflict between left-wing and right-wing extremists among the Greek Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot community was restless, and there was marked tension between the two communities. An underground Turkish resistance movement had emerged. Outside the Island Her Majesty's Government had been unable to make headway in their efforts to secure a solution acceptable to all concerned; the Turkish Government's attitude had hardened in favour of partition; and the Greek Government continued to demand nothing less than self-determination.

Sir Hugh Foot announced at once that he had been asked by the Secretary of State to report to him as soon as he had formed an assessment of the situation. He visited every District, and met members of all communities. He explained in broadcast talks that his aim was to attack the barrier of mistrust and animosity and to establish confidence with Greek and Turk alike. As gestures of goodwill he gave directions that the Larnaca Lyceum—a secondary school closed in November, 1956—should be permitted to reopen, and that a further 100 persons under detention should be released before Christmas. At the same time restrictions on 600 former detainees were relaxed. The Governor repeatedly emphasised that a final and complete solution of the Cyprus problem could not be brought about at once, but that his purpose was to open up a road for all to follow leading towards a just settlement. He asked for time, patience and trust. On 30th December the Governor left for London to make his report.

In December, as already mentioned, the Greek Government—to the accompaniment in Cyprus of strikes, demonstrations and disturbances organised by EOKA—again raised the Cyprus question before the Political Committee of the United Nations. Voting in the Political Committee on an amended Greek resolution was 33 for, 20 against, and 25 abstentions. When this came before the General Assembly the voting was 31—23—24, and the resolution therefore failed since it had not obtained the necessary two-thirds majority. The resolution passed in February accordingly remained the last substantive resolution on Cyprus by the United Nations.

By the end of 1957 the political situation thus remained as intractable as ever. The great mass of the Greek Cypriot people had long grown weary of the futile and tragic loss which terrorist extremism had brought to a once peaceful and happy country. They were well aware that violence and intransigence had achieved nothing except damage to Greek Cypriot interests and aspirations. Yet they were powerless to express their feelings, firmly held as they were in the grip of EOKA intimidation.

In spite of the difficulties of the situation, 1957 was another year of appreciable progress and development by Government departments in their many spheres of activity.

A considerable advance was made in the construction of the new £950,000 water supply scheme for Nicosia and its suburbs. Water was provided from some of the new sources during the latter half of the year. Village domestic water works were carried out in 51 villages and 82% of the Island's 627 villages now have a piped water supply. 293 boreholes were drilled and the area of land brought under irrigation for the first time during the year, as the result of Government drilling and gravity irrigation works, is estimated to exceed 20,000 donums. Two dams, one 105 ft. high at Trimiklini and the other of 60 ft. near Pyrgos (Tylliria), were under construction and site investigations were completed in connection with several other larger irrigation reservoir projects.

The Public Works Department continued work on a number of big projects which included improvements to the Nicosia-Limassol road, scheduled for completion in 1961 at a cost of £633,000; various works on the Limassol-Ktima road estimated to cost £128,000; and other road works in Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos districts. Work also proceeded on several large building projects which included a new Police Headquarters on the outskirts of Nicosia, the Teachers Training College and Technical Institute at Nicosia, and the Technical Schools at Limassol and Lefka.

Cyprus did not escape the world epidemic of influenza in 1957 and 7,661 cases, two of them fatal, were reported. The year was otherwise free from any serious epidemic and for the eighth year in succession no primary case of malaria was reported. Work started on five rural health centres due for completion in 1958. Each will be staffed by a medical officer, a health inspector, a pharmacist and a midwife or community health visitor.

There were far fewer riots and demonstrations in the Greek Cypriot schools than had occurred in the two previous years. Good progress was made on staffing the new technical schools and a new secondary school for girls was opened in September. The schools inspectorate was reorganised, and evening classes for adults were considerably expanded.

The schools savings scheme in general maintained the steady progress recorded since its start in March 1950. Over 66,500 pupils in 687 schools are now depositing an average of about £8,850 weekly; the total deposits in June exceeded £602,000.

The 1956-57 crop season started rather badly. No effective rains fell in the main plains area until well into December which impeded the sowing of winter crops. Good rains in December improved the situation, but temperatures were too low to encourage good vegetative growth on the rough pasturage and prolonged periods of drought were experienced during the spring months. Hot, dry wind storms did considerable damage to crops, especially in the Paphos District. In late spring some localised damage was caused by frost to citrus groves and by hail to deciduous fruit and, to a limited extent, vines. Rain storms in the early summer months did considerable damage in some hill areas. Substantial rains fell early in the 1957-58 winter season which resulted in good grazing conditions in many parts of the Island and facilitated the sowing of winter crops.

Considering the lack of spate waters for the spring irrigation of crop land in the Eastern Mesaoria the overall production of cereals proved surprisingly good, and reflected the increased use of fertilizers, weed-killers and insecticides. The 1956-57 citrus export season ended well with 35,930 tons of fruit being exported out of a total production estimated at 46,000 tons. There was a good demand for citrus fruit for local processing and it is estimated that in all 5,110 tons were so utilised. Olives yielded fairly well although there was a good deal of variation from area to area. Reports indicate that in most producing areas the carob crop was fairly satisfactory. The almond crop, while fairly satisfactory, obtained only about 50% of last year's good price. Both cherries and apples suffered severe hail damage in some localities; where the fruit escaped injury the yield and quality were satisfactory. In general, crops of pears, plums and apricots were satisfactory and found a good market locally.

The total production of grapes was estimated to be practically the same as that of last year, around 94,000 tons. 3,374 tons of table grapes was exported. There was a good demand from the factories for grapes for vinting and it is estimated that rather more than a third of the total production was processed for wine. Government again subsidised vinting grapes. The production of the spring potato crop was good, but after a promising start the export demand slackened and growers were left with very large quantities on their hands. Because of unfavourable climatic conditions for the early crop in Britain, an unexpected demand suddenly developed in June and further exports were made at high prices. Growers of the hill (summer) crop realised excellent prices as did those who were in a position to lift early the summer planted crop.

Tobacco was planted on a larger area than of late years. The yield obtained was satisfactory and leaf of good quality found a fairly ready market, but some difficulty is being experienced in disposing of poorer quality leaf. There was a good demand for the onion crop which yielded well although planted on a considerably smaller area than previously. The export of carrots to the United Kingdom is now beginning to be a trade of considerable importance.

Both spring and autumn crops of haricots yielded well and there was a good market for green pods.

In spite of the rather unfavourable climatic conditions for grazing livestock, which prevailed in the early part of the year, and the outbreaks of two major livestock diseases—foot-and-mouth and sheep pox—the health of livestock was, in general, good. These outbreaks have been countered by an island-wide vaccination of sheep and cattle. Prices of livestock products again remained high and remunerative.

The co-operative movement continued to expand. The 494 thrift and credit societies continued to provide the rural communities with a variety of services and remained the heart of the rural agricultural economy. The consumers co-operative movement also flourished. Thirty-two new co-operative stores brought their total number to 299 and their total annual turnover reached £3,500,000.

Over 3,500 donums of bare land in the mountains and lowland forests were sown and planted during the year. More than 1,500,000 cubic feet of timber were extracted from mountain and lowland forests, yielding a revenue of £86,000. Forest communications were improved by the construction of 8 miles of new road and the erection of 67 miles of new telephone line. Another six villages were linked to the Forest Telephone System.

In the field of archaeology, the year was a more active one. The French expedition under Professor C. F. A. Schaeffer resumed work at Engomi, while at Salamis the excavations of the Department of Antiquities were on a larger scale. The field survey of archaeological sites throughout the Island was resumed.

On the economic front boom conditions continued and a record volume of activity in most sectors of the economy was attained. During the first two months of the year there was a slight slackening in some fields, due to seasonal considerations combined with security difficulties, and towards the end of the year, as a result of the cuts announced in military construction programmes and of the fall in mineral prices, signs of reduced confidence began to appear. The general indication is that 1957 will prove to be the peak year economically and that from 1958 onwards business activity will tend to be less intense.

These tendencies are borne out by the figures of bank deposits and currency in circulation, which continued to rise during 1957 though the rise was much less steep than in the two preceding years. The supply of money as at 31st December, 1957 was £41.4 millions, made up of £10.5 millions currency and £30.9 millions bank deposits.

Agriculturally the year was favourable and most crops gave good yields, with the result that the market was well stocked with local products. But this did not lead to any slackening in the demand for imported consumer goods of all kinds, which arrived in quantities exceeding 16 per cent above the previous year.

A still more striking feature was the growth in demand for durable goods and labour-saving appliances. The number of imported refrigerators, for example, has risen from about one thousand in 1953 to nearly eight thousand in 1957 and the value of domestic electrical goods (such as washing-machines, kettles and the like) from £6,000 to £319,000. Some of these goods are purchased by members of the Forces and their families, but in the main their import reflects a revolution in the economic situation and tastes of the Cypriot population.

In total the value of imports in 1957 was £45 million against £39 million in 1956 and £30 million in 1955. During a period of such rapid growth the commercial community has naturally been doing highly profitable business, and the urge to enter into commerce, which is always strong in Cyprus, has been much intensified. In the re-registration carried out by the Department of Commerce and Industry over 2,600 firms and persons registered themselves as importers. Though only a handful of them carry out regular imports on a substantial scale, most of the others are constantly on the look out for an opportunity of introducing some new line or other.

This energy devoted to the introduction of imported goods inevitably tended to react adversely on the development of local manufacturing industries, even though they are for the most part helped by a moderate tariff protection (generally ranging between 12% and 28%) and in some cases by import restrictions. In the face of rising local costs and intensified outside competition, some local industries were unable to derive much advantage from the greatly increased purchasing power of the population as a whole.

Nevertheless investment in new plant was again considerable. The two largest new projects were the pyrites treatment plant at Mitsero Mine and a large flour mill in Nicosia, which were completed during the year, at a cost of about £1 million together. But the plant invested in small concerns (largely on service installations, such as garages, laundries, bakeries, repair shops and so on, and on installations connected with construction) totalled at least a further £1 million. Investment from public loans and other funds on the electrical grid system, telecommunications and technical education was also maintained to the extent of over £1 million. Investment in transport was still more striking. Vehicles, including 4,504 passenger cars, were imported to the value of £3½ million.

While the import of consumer and investment goods was stimulated largely by the "invisible" earnings of Cyprus, such as those from military expenditure, and by short term external credits, the country's visible earnings from exports remained fairly satisfactory. Total exports amounted to £19 million against £22 million in 1956 and £18½ million in 1955. The decline was due chiefly to the fall in price of copper pyrites.

Agricultural exports were up to expectations. Since the calendar year cuts right across the Cyprus crop year, the annual export

statistics do not reflect the success of the farmers in marketing their products for any given crop year, but the figures for 1957 bring out clearly enough that citrus and wines both enjoyed a brisk market, due largely to exceptional weather in the competing countries. Though the main crops enjoyed fairly good markets, it became clear that rising local costs were pricing several minor crops out of the market, particularly irrigated crops such as onions, hemp and linseed. These crops were consequently to some measure replaced by fresh vegetables and other products for which, with the present large number of service families in Cyprus, an assured remunerative market continued.

Towards the end of the year freight rates were declining though the cost of shipping agricultural export products had not been much affected. For a country so greatly dependent on external trade lower freight rates must be of advantage.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE civilian population of Cyprus at the end of 1957 was estimated to have been 544,000, representing an increase of 93,886 persons, or nearly 21 %, since the last census held in 1946. At that time females outnumbered males by a little more than 5,000.

In Cyprus there are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8%) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5%); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the central plain. The 1956 population of the main towns, according to estimates based on the registration of residents, were:

Nicosia and suburbs 81,700; Limassol 36,500; Famagusta 26,800; Larnaca 17,900; Paphos 7,300; Kyrenia 3,700.

The percentage increase of the population per annum has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under British administration was taken. During the period 1946–1956 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.66 per cent. The birth rate is moderately high (26.37 per thousand) and the death rate is low (6.30 per thousand). There has been a striking decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 33 per thousand.

In 1957, 37,918 persons arrived in, and 35,249 persons left, the Island. Analytically arrival and departure figures were as follows:

Arrival

Immigrants	..	..	..	..	..	1,766
Temporary immigrants	..	..	..	..	..	9,642
Temporary visitors	..	..	..	..	..	10,295
In transit	..	..	..	..	..	1,278
Permanent residents returning	..	..	..	..	..	14,937

Departure

Permanent residents	..	..	..	..	..	16,237
Emigrants	..	..	..	..	..	5,447
Temporary visitors departing	..	..	..	..	..	7,477
In transit	..	..	..	..	..	1,024
Temporary immigrants departing	..	..	..	..	..	5,064

Of the immigrants over 1,000 came from the United Kingdom and 333 from Egypt. A proportion of these were former emigrants from Cyprus returning home after several years abroad. Temporary immigrants consisted of wives and families of service personnel.

Of the 5,447 emigrants 4,702 went to the United Kingdom and 267 to Australia. Thirteen went to Turkey, and seven to Greece.

The majority were aged between 15 and 35 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dressmakers, barbers, labourers and their dependants. Of the total 64.9 % were Greek Cypriots and 17 % Turkish Cypriots.

In November the Registration of Residents Law was enacted to embody in permanent form the system of registration under which all residents over the age of 12 were issued with identity cards in 1956. Members of Her Majesty's Forces, the Cyprus Police Force, and visitors staying for less than one month are not required to register.

During the year the Department of Registration issued over 19,000 new identity cards.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE mid-year population of the Island was about 536,000 and of this number it is estimated that 267,900 were gainfully employed. About 137,156 were engaged in agriculture, being about 51 % of the total gainfully employed population.

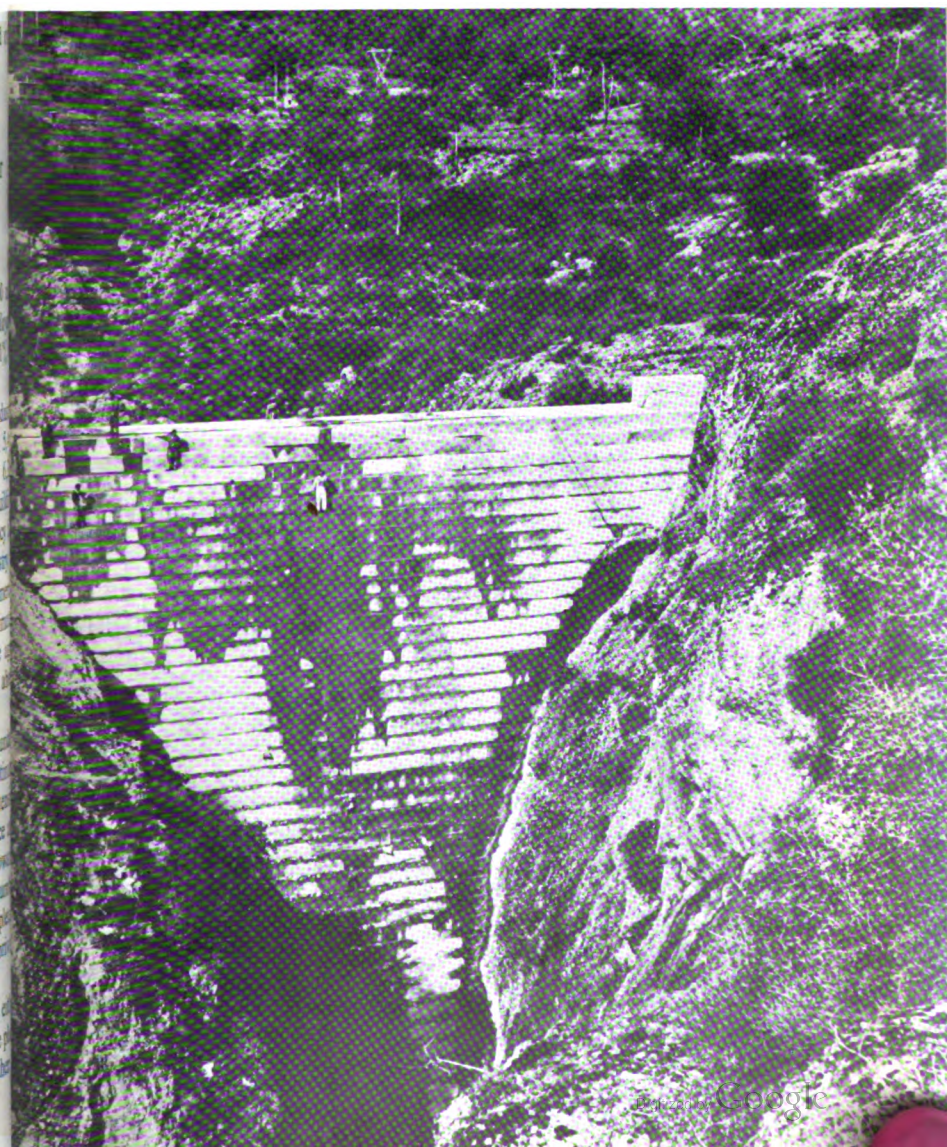
About 38,000 were engaged in manufacturing and industry (Appendix B). Employment in mining averaged more than 5,448 during the year and reached a seasonal peak of 6,329 during the month of July. The number engaged in building and construction work rose to 20,000 there being a tendency for agricultural workers to be attracted into the expanding industry.

About 63,000 were engaged in other activities, such as commerce, public administration, transport and other services. It is estimated that the total wage and salary-earning population outside agriculture (omitting self-employed and family workers) was about 97,000.

There are as yet no reliable figures for unemployment or under-employment but conditions approaching full employment continued to prevail during most of the year largely as a result of the extensive building and constructional works undertaken by the Service and Government Departments, as well as by private builders. Towards the end of the year Government and the Services released a number of workers, the major building projects having been completed, but the released labour force was quickly absorbed by private building demands.

Such involuntary unemployment as there was in 1957 was either purely seasonal or due to the movement of workers from one place of employment to another and from one occupation to another.

Water development. The Trimiklini dam (Limassol District) with a capacity of 55,000,000 gallons, will supply irrigation water to 600 donums of perennial crops.



Water development.
Reinforced concrete
irrigation channels
under construction
at Kythrea, in the
Nicosia District.



The following table shows, by age and sex, the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at specified dates:

Date	Male			Female			Both sexes total
	Under 18	18 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and over	Total	
13.12.1956	92	374	466	6	162	168	634
14. 3.1957	69	560	629	4	190	194	823
13. 6.1957	214	875	1,089	17	209	226	1,315
12. 9.1957	120	798	918	21	366	387	1,305
12.12.1957	34	870	904	14	221	235	1,139

Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter and declines during the summer. The mining of asbestos in the higher mountainous areas ceases during the winter months while building and constructional activity declines noticeably with the onset of winter rains (December–February). The autumn harvests of grapes, carobs, olive and citrus fruit provide much employment in agriculture, in grading and packing of agricultural products and road and port transport.

There is no real immigration to Cyprus, apart from Pakistanis and, to a lesser extent, Sudanese, who follow in the wake of the Services and who find employment in military camps. The majority of immigrants are persons of Cypriot origin who emigrated to foreign countries and return to Cyprus to retire. Skilled technicians and foremen, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, continued to be admitted from time to time on temporary employment permits, usually on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them when their permits expire.

During the year about 40 qualified engineers from abroad obtained employment in Cyprus.

Cypriots mainly emigrate to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America. Emigration figures of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, Armenians and Maronites during the past three years have been:

	U.K.	Commonwealth	U.S.A.	Greece
1955	3,466	1,098	107	—
1956	3,448	864	103	68
1957	3,961	349	108	7

WAGES AND HOURS

Appendix C provides data about the average weekly earnings in certain industries.

Appendix D gives examples of the weekly hours normally worked in typical occupations in the principal industries and services and predominant wage rates.

The data in both these appendices relate to the week ended 19th October, 1957.

COST OF LIVING

A revised Retail Price Index was introduced at 100 in March, 1957, and the compilation of two separate indices, one for urban workers and one for Civil Servants, was then discontinued. Appendix E shows the mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department has been decentralized to ensure the more effective administration of the recently introduced Social Insurance Scheme and in view of its other increasing responsibilities.

The Headquarters of the Department in Nicosia are divided into four sections: Administration; Factories and Inspection; Employment Exchange and Social Insurance; and Industrial Relations, Research and Information.

There are District Labour Offices at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos with sub-offices at Morphou, Kyrenia, Lefka, Yialoussa, Lefkoniko, Polis and Amiandos.

The Department is entrusted with the administration of the Island's Labour Laws. Its work includes the administration of employment exchanges, the management of port labour pools, the inspection of steam boilers, factories, workshops, hotels and other work places, the inspection of conditions of employment of young persons, women and domestic servants, the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, the administration of the Social Insurance Scheme, the settlement of workmen's compensation claims and the collection of information and statistics.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade union movement showed an unprecedented expansion during 1957. One hundred and thirty one trade unions and branches were registered, as against 59 in 1956; 35 applications for registration were also under consideration at the end of the year. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in each of 186 villages as well as in the six main towns. The total number of trade unions and branches has now reached 461 with a membership of 52,465 as against 387 with a membership of 42,928 in 1956.

There are several types of unions, i.e. Craft, Industrial, Occupational and General Labour.

During the year a second course for trade union officers and auditors was successfully organised at one of the private commercial schools. Arrangements were made for more trade unions to provide their members with correspondence courses on the functions of

Trade Union Officials, Trade Union Law, Industrial Relations and International Labour Legislation.

There are six Trade Union groups:

- (i) the left wing organisation of "Old" Trade Unions called the "Pancyprian Federation of Labour" which is by far the most important group; this group is communist dominated and is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions;
- (ii) the right wing organisation of "New" Trade Unions called the "Cyprus Workers' Confederation", which is nationalist dominated and is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour;
- (iii) the Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any apparent political orientations, registered in 1957;
- (iv) the Cyprus Turkish Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community;
- (v) the Civil Service Trade Unions, the large majority of which have been exempted from registration and whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown;
- (vi) other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The organisation of employers is well advanced in the building industry; during the year engineering and catering and entertainment employers were organised; other employers are beginning to realise the need for such organisation.

Appendices G and H show the distribution of employees trade unions and their membership by industry or service and by groups at the end of 1956 and 1957.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1957

No principal laws were enacted in 1957. The following subsidiary legislation was promulgated:

(1) The Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) (Cyprus) Order, 1946.

Under Defence Regulation 79B the Governor issued an order prohibiting a strike declared by the Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Trade Union against the Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority and appointed an arbitration tribunal to settle the dispute. The dispute was over wages and conditions of employment.

(2) The Minimum Wage (Nahieh of Paphos) Order, 1951 and the Minimum Wages (Cyprus Mines Corporation) Order, 1945, were revoked.

The Factories Law, 1956, came into operation on 2nd April and a Chief Inspector of Factories and Inspectors were appointed. A Factories (First-Aid) Order, 1957, prescribed that the first-aid boxes or cupboards required by section 54 (i) of the Law should comply with the standards set out in a Schedule to the Order.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The Social Insurance Law came into operation on the 7th January and a Chief Insurance Officer and Insurance Officers were appointed. The Governor appointed a ten-member Social Insurance Advisory Board for a period of two years. A Social Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with the United Kingdom) Order, 1957, came into operation on the 7th January. The scope encompassed insurance against unemployment, sickness, maternity, widowhood, orphanhood and old age and death.

All persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, other than those employed in small agricultural farms and a few other minor groups, became insurable compulsorily. Other gainfully occupied persons could join voluntarily. The latter are entitled to widow's pension, orphan's benefit, old age pension and marriage grant only. The new scheme did not affect other social security schemes such as provident and pension funds and medical benefits schemes run by employers and trade unions.

The number of persons registered compulsorily under this scheme amounted to 126,629 and those who joined voluntarily to 82,000. The number of cards exchanged by the end of the year, which gives an approximate indication of the numbers employed in insurable employment, was 87,344 for males and 19,127 for females.

The income from contributions amounted to £625,143 and the administration expenses to £28,776.

Widows pensions (where the death of the husband occurred out of and in the course of his employment) and orphans benefits were payable from the start of the scheme. Four other benefits, i.e. sickness and unemployment benefits, maternity and death grants became payable during the second half of the year. Widows pensions in general, old age pensions and marriage grants become payable after three years' contributions have been paid. Weekly contributions remained the same, i.e. 60 mils per week for males and 30 mils for females. Employers and Government contribute at the same rate.

The following table shows the number of claims received and the amounts paid by benefit during the year:

Benefit or Pension	No. of Claims	Amount	
		£	Mils
Sickness Benefit	4,454	6,953	500
Unemployment Benefit	3,751	8,398	550
Maternity Grant	3,235	9,540	000
Death Grant	73	390	000
Widows Pension	16	857	700
Orphans Benefit	—	—	—
Totals	11,529	26,139	750

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Excluding mining and quarrying 576 accidents, including 16 fatalities, were reported from industrial undertakings. (A reportable accident is one involving at least three days absence from work). Increasingly greater emphasis has been placed during recent years on the prevention of accidents in industrial undertakings. It is hoped that the strengthening of the Factories Inspectorate last year with the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Factories will go some way towards the solution of the problem.

No cases of occupational diseases were reported during 1957. The majority of the more important employers have realized that well-lighted, clean and ventilated factories have a marked effect on the health of their employees. This, unfortunately, is not yet appreciated among many of the smaller concerns. Factory Inspectors exert considerable efforts to educate and train employers and employees alike to the fact that they cannot afford ill health brought about by unsatisfactory working conditions in the factory and old fashioned methods of working, with the consequent reduction in labour productivity and deterioration of living standards.

A sum of over £7,600 was paid by Government as compensation for accidents during 1957. Payments for compensation by private employers during the same period amounted to £15,983.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Technical training, including practical and theoretical instruction in engineering and allied trades, is provided at the Government Technical Schools in Nicosia, Limassol and Lefka.

A Rehabilitation Centre, for training ex-tuberculous patients in suitable crafts, operates near Nicosia. Facilities are available for agricultural training at the Rural Central Schools of Morphou and Pergamos. The majority of the trainees are farmers' sons. Training and apprenticeship courses are provided by a limited number of industrial undertakings and mining concerns. There is a shortage of skilled artisans.

Part-time educational facilities are being developed by the Department of Education in their new technical training development schemes and will enable apprentices employed in industry to reach City and Guilds standard.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Cyprus Government's revenue and expenditure under the main heads for the past three years are given in Appendix J and the revenue and expenditure of the four principal local authorities in Appendix K.

DEVELOPMENT

Development in Cyprus is financed in three ways : from the Development Fund, in accordance with a five-year Development Programme ending on the 31st December, 1961; loans from the Public Loans Fund to public bodies for all kinds of works, the capital of the fund being almost entirely obtained from annual appropriations from revenue; and loans on the London Market, or raised locally, which have hitherto only been raised for the central electrification and internal telecommunication schemes.

The fund established under the 1946-55 ten-year development programme was wound up at the end of 1955. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000 and the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund, 1956-61, but the bulk of this amount is being used for the completion of old schemes which were carried over from the old programme. The full programme of development announced at the end of 1955 is estimated to cost £38 million, and a major part of this programme is expected to be completed within the five-year period, though some longer term projects will continue after 1961. The balance of the new fund as at the 31st December, 1957, was £2,922,557 and expenditure during 1957, the second year of the new programme, amounted to £3,628,119. The main items are:

	£
Agriculture	247,800
Broadcasting	58,800
Civil Aviation	57,000
Education	631,100
Forests	54,500
Harbours	187,000
Medical	62,600
Roads	560,800
Rural Development ..	385,100
Water Development ..	752,500

No internal or external development loans were raised in 1957 and the Electricity and Telecommunications Authorities had to fall back on temporary finance in the form of advances from Government until further loans can be raised.

During 1957 the Public Loans Fund issued 111 loans to various public bodies for development works of all kinds, amounting to £659,463.

Appendix L to this Report gives Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes initiated or in progress during 1957, with their numbers and titles, and the division of expenditure between Colonial Development and Welfare and local funds.

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1957, is given in Appendix M. On that date the Funded Public Debt of Cyprus amounted to £9,267,973.111 mls with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,000,032.280 mls. Unfunded Public

Debt amounted to £460,936.750 mils; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash held by the Treasury.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH

Customs Tariff

The revenue from import duties charged in 1957 amounted to:

	Value of Imports		Import Duty	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£
Dutiable	20,500,655	25,586,851	4,776,498	6,805,773
Free of import duty	17,356,402	19,000,695	—	—
Total ..	37,857,057	44,587,546	4,776,498	6,805,773

A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at greatly varying rates of duty, both *ad valorem* and specific.

The highest rates are payable on luxury goods and on saccharine (including substances of a like nature or use). Raw materials and commodities in common consumption are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty.

Jewellery attracts import duty at 60% or 70% *ad valorem*, preferential or general rates, respectively; caviar at 90% or 100%; shot guns at 60% or 75% and furs at 50% or 60%. Liquors pay £3.300 mils or £4.100 mils per gallon and cigarettes £5.250 mils or £5.500 mils per oke. Motor spirits generally having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit, pay £6.875 mils or £8.750 mils per 100 gallons; motor cars 20% or 35%; motor lorries 15% or 30%; motor cycles 20% or 40% and cotton piece goods 12% or 20%. Raw cotton attracts only 2% or 10%; undressed hides and skins free or 5%; iron and mild steel bars 4% or 6%; paints 4% or 5% and medicines 7% or 12%.

One hundred and seventy-five items are specifically exempted from Customs duty; these include wheat, barley, flour, butter, meat (frozen), fish (fresh), machinery, books and printed matter, disinfectants, insecticides and fungicides, and goods imported for certain specific industries or undertakings.

There are no export duties.

Excise Duty

Excise duty is payable on:

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the Customs duty—at the rate of £3.444 mils per oke. The total amount of excise duty paid on tobacco during the year was £1,139,752.

- (ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus. Excise duty is equal to the rate of Customs duty payable for the time being on matches of British Commonwealth origin imported into the Colony. No excise duty was collected on matches during 1957 as there were no factories operating in Cyprus.
- (iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus. Excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the Customs duty payable on playing cards of British Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus. At present playing cards are not manufactured locally.
- (iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The rate of excise duty is 600 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein. The total amount of excise duty paid on intoxicating liquor during the year was £212,898.
- (v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The rate of excise duty is 100 mils per gallon. The total amount of excise duty paid on beer during the year was £112,070.

Licence Fees

	<i>Annually</i>
	£
Licence for the manufacture of—matches	100
playing cards	1
beer	25
intoxicating liquor *	10
((*) as from December, 1957, this licence fee was increased to £25).	
Licences to fish for sponge:	
(a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons) ..	150
(b) For each boat fitted with " Fernez " diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons)	75
(c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons)	35
Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse	100
Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse	50
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal)	5
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary)	1
Maturation Warehouse Licence	1

The total amount collected by way of licence fees during 1957 was £36,757.

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services, such as boat licences and fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees are collected in stamps in respect of services such as the registration of clubs, firearms, and patents, the issue of passports, etc.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax, which was first introduced in Cyprus in 1941, is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived from all sources (other than "emoluments" from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment and on "emoluments" from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to "emoluments", a simplified P.A.Y.E. system has been in operation since the 1st January, 1953, whereby the tax on emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax, and the tax ranges from 50 mils for every pound in excess of £300 to 750 mils for every pound in excess of £6,000.

Relief is given in respect of children, wife's earned income, and life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions.

In the case of bachelors and spinsters, the tax payable is increased by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ rising to 50% where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500.

Companies and similar bodies pay tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the pound, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the British Empire where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Collections from income tax in 1957 amounted to approximately £5,581,000 compared with £4,468,093 in 1956.

Appendix N gives examples of tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force in 1957.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate Duty, which was first introduced in 1942, is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are

divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent and 30 per cent on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war or to terrorist activity.

The following table gives examples of the Estate Duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1957 :

<i>Net Value of Estate</i>	<i>Estate Duty payable</i>
£	£
2,000	NIL
2,500	40
5,000	140
10,000	715
25,000	3,845
50,000	9,995
100,000	23,595

Collections from Estate Duty (including interest) in 1957 amounted to approximately £113,700 compared with £71,000 in 1956.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The Cyprus pound, which is divided into one thousand mils, is equivalent to the pound sterling.

Currency in circulation on 31st December, was as follows:

- (i) Currency Notes (£5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils)=
£9,827,972.467 mils.
- (ii) Coins (100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 5 mils and 3 mils pieces)=
£390,839.511 mils.

Banking

Banking business was carried out in Cyprus during 1957 by banks incorporated overseas and banks incorporated in Cyprus. The overseas banks are the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank D.C.O. (with its subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium term finance on a commercial basis for development projects of all kinds), the Chartered Bank, the National Bank of Greece and Athens, and the Turkiye Ish Bankasi. The local commercial banks are the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank

of Limassol and the Turkish Bank of Nicosia. Specialised banking business is also transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Ottoman Bank; the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Bank of Cyprus; and by the Co-operative Central Bank, the activities of which are described in the section on Co-operative Societies in Chapter 6.

A Banker's Council consisting of representatives of the principal Banks operating in Cyprus was established in 1955 under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. Its function is to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information between the Government and the bankers and to formulate a mutually agreed credit policy.

Chapter 5: Commerce

COMMERCIAL activity continued to expand in spite of the political strains in Cyprus and throughout the Near East. Petrol rationing, introduced towards the end of 1956 and discontinued in April, 1957, had little impact on the economy. Much of the buoyancy in trade may be attributed to the boom in the construction industry, which was fully engaged even though, in order to relieve pressure on the skilled labour force, both private building and the programmes of the Armed Services and Government were held rather below the level they might otherwise have reached.

Imports at £45 million were once again a record. Much of the increase took the form of motor vehicles and durable domestic goods. Imported passenger cars numbered 4,504 against 2,866 in 1956, and the increase in refrigerators, sewing machines, electric stoves and such goods was even more striking. In general there has been a tendency towards goods of higher quality, whether in foodstuffs, clothing or domestic articles.

On the export side conditions were more difficult. A steep fall in the price of copper and a more gentle decline in that of pyrites led to a decrease of some £3½ million in the total value of mineral exports, in spite of increases in the quantities exported. Agricultural exports followed much the same pattern as that of 1956, as is illustrated by the figures set out in Appendix Q (although calendar year figures, which cut across the main crop season, may be rather misleading). On the whole the tendency of prices of export crops was downwards—in the case of almonds very steeply. On the other hand the market for vine products was unexpectedly good, owing largely to adverse weather in European producing countries. Wine exports to the United Kingdom, encouraged by the promotion work carried out by the Government sponsored Cyprus Viticultural Board, rose from about 450,000 gallons to more than 510,000. Another favourable feature was the sale of raisins to the U.S.S.R. This is a new market which was opened up by means of a "triangular" transaction, payment for the raisins being met from the proceeds of goods imported from Czechoslovakia.

On the whole the 1956-57 agricultural season was a good one and supplies of local fruit and vegetables and other agricultural products on the market were satisfactory. This did not, however, prevent a general tendency for prices of these products to be higher than in the previous year. Prospects for the 1957-58 agricultural season appear to be favourable.

Local manufactured products, including some processed agricultural products, on the whole experienced difficulty in maintaining their position in the local market, and a number of requests were made for increased protection, whether through import duties or through import restrictions.

The tourist trade continued to be handicapped by the effects of local unrest, but the entertainment trade showed signs of recovery as a result of the increase in the national income and the greater ability of the public to spend money on leisure time pursuits. A modern cinema in Nicosia with a seating capacity of over one thousand and a new hotel at Limassol with 32 bedrooms both started operations towards the end of the year.

Some further slight relaxation of import restrictions was made by the Department of Commerce and Industry during the year. Imports from O.E.E.C. countries are now liberalised to a level of about 90 per cent. Imports from State-trading countries under reciprocal transactions were also on a rather larger scale than in 1956.

In the licensing of imports and exports and the imposition of standards of quality and of packing for agricultural export products, the Department is advised by sub-committees of the Trade and Industry Advisory Board. This Board, which meets under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary, contains representatives of the various trade and industrial associations and of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation.

The Cyprus Government has a trade representative in London. His address is:

The Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office,
15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR

A new department was established at the beginning of the year headed by the Official Receiver and Registrar. It is entrusted with the administration of the legislation relating to Bankruptcy, Business Names, Companies, Partnerships, Patents, Trade Marks and Trade Unions.

BANKRUPTCY AND LIQUIDATIONS

There were no major bankruptcy or company liquidation cases; the work in this sphere confined itself to a few minor cases.

COMPANIES, PARTNERSHIPS AND BUSINESS NAMES

During the year 63 companies, 204 partnerships and 42 business names were registered, as against 39 companies, 132 partnerships and 36 business names in 1956. The number of new companies is the largest so far recorded except for 1946. Five overseas companies also established a place of business in Cyprus two of which were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and overseas companies indicates the rapid growth of business activity during the last two decades:

	1938	1948	1957
Number of local companies	114	295	545
Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies ..	£1,131,465	£5,237,486	£12,603,953
Number of overseas companies operating in Cyprus	67	71	129

Of the 129 overseas companies, 81 were engaged in insurance, 12 in trading, 8 in contracting and 6 in banking.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

Cyprus has no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom can be registered locally. During the year 13 were registered as compared with 2 in 1938 and 5 in 1948.

The post-war export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 309 trade marks were received compared with 88 in 1938, 177 in 1948 and 234 in 1956. The number of trade marks received is the largest since 1952; most of such trade marks came from the United Kingdom followed by Germany, Italy, United States of America and Cyprus. There are now 3,070 trade marks on the register.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

LAND use problems are considered by an inter-departmental committee, known as the Land Use Co-ordination Committee, consisting of the Deputy Financial Secretary (Chairman) the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Water Development, the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Director of Lands and Surveys and the Secretary

for Natural Resources. The Senior Agricultural Officer (Lands), who is responsible for all land use projects including soil surveys, is charged with the supervision of the Land Use Service of the Department of Agriculture. The Section works in collaboration with the Department's extension staff which is responsible for the supervision of minor soil conservation and other works subsidised by Government. The Land Use Service, which operates heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, is responsible for the execution of major land use and soil conservation works, while the Department of Water Development carries out major irrigation and drainage works. Additional Soil Conservation Divisions were formed under the Soil Conservation Laws bringing the total number in existence at the end of the year to eleven. The total cost of the associated schemes is estimated at nearly £100,000 of which one half will be borne by Government as a direct subsidy. The total area to be developed under these schemes is about 9,500 donums.

Work continued on a number of major land reclamation projects and good progress was recorded with the many minor works, including the levelling of much agricultural land for irrigation purposes, which the Land Use Service has been called upon to undertake for private enterprise. Work on several land reclamation projects affecting Crown Lands, especially "Kafkalla" (lands with a hard calcareous crust) continued during the year. Satisfactory progress was made with the execution of a scheme for the reclamation of an area of saline land, over 2,100 acres in extent, which forms the bed of an old reservoir. The principal method used is drainage followed by the application of gypsum and leaching with rain water.

The Land Consolidation Officer, appointed towards the end of 1956 to study the problem of fragmented holdings and to make recommendations for possible consolidation measures, has done much preliminary work. The stage has now been set for the consideration by Government of a draft Land Consolidation Bill.

The principal water laws of Cyprus are:

- (i) Government Waterworks Law.
- (ii) Wells Law.
- (iii) Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law.
- (iv) Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.
- (v) Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law.
- (vi) Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law.
- (vii) Water (Development and Distribution) Law.

The Government Waterworks Law vests most underground water and all waste surface water in Government. The Wells Law provides that no well or borehole may be sunk without a permit and that private well drillers must be licensed. Where special measures are necessary for the protection of water sources the sinking of new wells may be forbidden. Water Boards, for supplying domestic water to towns, may be set up under the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, and Village Water Commissions, for supplying domestic water to villages, may be formed under the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.

The Irrigation Divisions Law and the Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law are similar in that both provide the means for land and water owners to combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining irrigation works. The individual members of a Division have no private rights to the use of the water, which is controlled by an elected committee. Members of an Association retain their right to private ownership and an elected committee has a duty to regulate the water so that each member receives his correct share. Government usually provides greater financial assistance to a Division than to an Association.

The Water (Development and Distribution) Law provides for the compulsory acquisition of privately owned water where it appears to the Governor that its better use and equitable distribution can be more effectively secured thereby.

Land ownership

Immovable property includes land, buildings, trees, water rights in *alieno solo* and in undivided share in any of these. Buildings, trees and water may be owned separately from the land with which they are connected, but since 1946 the separation of the ownership of land from the ownership of the immovable property on it is no longer possible. The ownership of and succession to land are regulated by the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law and the Wills and Succession Law which came into force in 1946. Under these laws the complicated systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. The tenure sections of the Immovable Property Law are aimed at reducing the incidence of dual ownership (i.e. the ownership of land and the things on it by different persons), the incidence of co-ownership and of fragmentation. Land may be disposed of by will, but wills are rare and consequently succession is normally regulated by law. The main principle of the law is equality of inheritance by individuals in one class of heirs to the exclusion of subsequent classes after provision has been made for the spouse, if living. A difference of religion is now no bar to inheritance.

Aliens may not acquire land without the approval of the Governor. The extent of the lands they own is not contentious. They include some model plantations. The State Forests, most of the grazing land, some experimental farm land, river beds and water running to waste are owned by the Cyprus Government. The remainder of all types of land is owned by the indigenous inhabitants.

There is only one estate subsisting in immovable property. It is akin to the English freehold estate except that the ownership of minerals is vested in the Crown outside certain specified parts of the built-up area of towns and villages.

Of the agricultural land 5% is held on short leases for terms of one or two years; another 5% on leases for a longer term and 6% is share cropped. The remainder of the agricultural land is worked by the owners.

Settlement and laws affecting settlement

Land settlement is the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Surveys which operates under the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law, settlement being the definition of the property by means of a cadastral plan and the registration of the name of the owner in a book kept in the District Lands Office. Settlement may be sporadic or systematic. Sporadic settlement may be voluntary on application to the District Lands Office and is compulsory for dealings. Systematic settlement, known as general registration, has been completed over 2/5ths of Cyprus and is proceeding.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the Island's agricultural produce is grown by small holders. There are but few sizeable estates on which crops are grown under the plantation system. The largest is that of the Cyprus Palestine Plantations Company Limited in Limassol District, where citrus and table grapes are produced on a large scale under modern husbandry methods. Although an extensive range of produce is grown on the Island, most farmers have to rely on relatively few crops for their livelihood. Many of the hill areas depend solely, or almost so, upon the culture of vines. Excluding tree crops (olives, carobs, citrus, deciduous fruits and vines) there are three main classes of annual crops: those grown mainly or entirely on winter rainfall; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains, augmented by flooding with spate water; and those produced by means of perennial irrigation from springs, shallow wells and boreholes. Over 6% of the arable land is perennially irrigable from springs, wells and boreholes and in a normal season it is possible to augment the rainfall on a further 11% of the arable land by flood irrigation from the rivers and streams carrying waters from the hills. Spring-time irrigation, which has been much improved in recent years by minor works, may be a very potent factor in increasing yields and often has a considerable influence on the overall yield of annual crops.

The principal rain fed crops are temperate climate cereals and winter legumes. Crops grown from retained moisture include cotton, melons, haricots, cowpeas and sesame. Typical crops grown under perennial irrigation include citrus, deciduous fruits, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, summer legumes, lucerne, etc.

There are some 20 ginning mills with a total potential output of around 700 tons of cotton lint per annum. Of the two spinning factories only the larger in Nicosia is in operation at present.

Although there are a number of modern processing plants, operated by private enterprise and Co-operative Societies, a large proportion of the total olive crop is still pressed for oil in small village presses. The residue from these presses is chemically extracted for the production of pyrene oil which is used for manufacturing purposes. One of these factories has a plant capable of



**The new Central Medical Laboratory
in the Nicosia General Hospital.**



Although malaria was eradicated by 1950
the Medical Department still keeps an
unceasing watch on potential breeding
places of the anopheles mosquito.



A view of the machine shop at the Nicosia Technical Institute

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Nicosia Technical Institute. Although the building has not yet been completed the Engineering and Building Trades departments are functioning.





An instructor and students of the Forestry College, Prodhromia. The college, which offers a comprehensive two-year course in forest management and utilization, attracts not only Cypriots, but students from other parts of the Commonwealth and from many Middle East countries.

refining, for human consumption, both crude olive and pyrene oil and is marketing a locally produced refined olive oil of low acidity. There is also a large refining plant in the Nicosia area which processes seed oil, much of which is obtained from imported oil seeds. Local factories, some of which are operated by Co-operative Societies, kibble nearly the entire carob crop. Carob kernels are processed for the production of gum by a privately owned factory in the Limassol area which has a limited output. There are several well equipped modern wine and spirit factories operated by private enterprise and one by a Co-operative enterprise. As a result of a Government subsidy on vinting grapes sold to factories, they are estimated to have dealt, in 1957, with about 33% of the total crop which was estimated at about 75,000,000 okes. One of these concerns also runs a brewery, but the raw materials for it are imported. Several factories are producing concentrated citrus juice both for export and for use in soft drinks for local consumption. The large modern canning factory established in the Limassol area by the Smedley (Cyprus) Canning Company has again expanded its operations. The range of its products has been further enlarged and considerable quantities of canned vegetables, deciduous and citrus fruits (tomato juice, stringless beans, spinach, broad beans, strawberries, grapefruit segments, citrus juice, apricots, cherries, peaches) have been produced for export or local consumption. There are several broom factories on the island using locally produced and imported broom corn. The drying of deciduous fruits such as apples, cherries, apricots and figs is carried out by private and co-operative enterprise on a village basis.

There are two compound fodder factories operated by private enterprise, one in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. The production of compound fodders, which again has been on an increased scale, is controlled by specific legislation, the Animal Feeding Stuff (Control) Law, 1953. Compound fodders are gaining in popularity. The Produce Inspection Service, the control of which was taken over by the Department of Commerce and Industry early in 1956, continued to pay attention to the improvement of exported agricultural produce, especially citrus. The Agricultural Produce Export Law, originally enacted in 1933 and amended in 1954, enables a thorough inspection of produce to be carried out, thus ensuring a uniform and high standard in the agricultural produce exported. This Service is maintained at the chief sea ports and at Nicosia airport.

The Cyprus Grain Commission, a quasi-Government organisation, which is responsible for the purchase of local grain surplus to growers' requirements and for the import and export of all grains, continued its activities in 1957. Purchases from the local crop amounted to 42,963 tons of wheat and 15,899 tons of barley—a new record. During the year additional quantities of barley, amounting to approximately 3,100 tons, were imported for local feeding.

The Administrative Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are in Nicosia, together with the specialised sections

of the Department which are responsible for investigational activities, plant protection, seed production, horticulture, veterinary services, animal husbandry, soil conservation, extension and information services and economics.

For agricultural extension purposes the Island is divided into seven districts, corresponding to the administrative districts, one of which (Kyrenia) is treated as a sub-district. These are supervised by an agricultural officer, of Agricultural Officer Class II, or Agricultural Superintendent, Grade I, rank. The districts are sub-divided into beats, each under the care of an agricultural officer of the rank of Agricultural Superintendent, Grade II or Agricultural Assistant. Each beat is designed to cover, on an average, 25 villages.

The Veterinary Service is represented at district level usually by an officer of Veterinary Officer cadre. The Veterinary Headquarters are in Nicosia. Quarantine facilities are available at Famagusta. The Department has two major mixed farms, four large stations devoted to a number of projects, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a viticulture station, a sericulture station, an experimental citrus grove, as well as a considerable number of minor nurseries meeting local needs for seeds and seedlings. There is a Plant Quarantine Station. The Animal Husbandry Section maintains eight stud stables in the main stock breeding districts, as well as studs at other stations, where improved sires are made available at a reasonable fee. In addition to livestock sections at the major farms it has units, especially of poultry, at a number of other stations. Most of the poultry units have hatcheries for the production of day-old chicks. The Veterinary Laboratory, in which most of the vaccines used locally are produced, is in Nicosia, where there is also a Veterinary Clinic.

The general policy of the Department is, in collaboration with the farmers and other Government Departments concerned with their betterment, to maintain and increase the productivity of the island's land and livestock so as to obtain from them the maximum possible economic return.

Matters to which considerable importance is attached at present are:

- (i) The establishment of adequate research and specialist technical services.
- (ii) The development of an efficient Extension Service, with its corollaries of farms, stations, nurseries and stud stables, providing direct advice and service to farmers and stock breeders.
- (iii) The creation of a Land Utilisation Service equipped with modern earth moving machinery, to carry out anti-erosion works for farmers and to provide advice on soil conservation and improved land use practices in general.
- (iv) The replacement of the cereal-fallow system in the main agricultural areas by a system in which fodder crops are substituted for the fallow, and improvement of

grazing and fodder resources by research and its subsequent application.

- (v) The improvement of livestock and farm crops by the introduction, selection, trial and distribution of types or varieties suited to the different agro-climatic zones.
- (vi) The encouragement for further planting of tree and other permanent crops, more especially carobs, citrus, table grapes, deciduous fruits and olives and the introduction of improved cultural and processing practices for these crops.

Two additional large-size cabinet mammoth incubators, each capable of turning out over 2,000 chicks weekly, were imported during the year and the number of chicks turned out from Government hatcheries during the 1957-58 hatching season, will be increased by over 50%, thus reaching a total figure of 13,000 chicks weekly. The demand for day-old chicks is very great and the present supply is still inadequate to meet it. Poultry farms run by private concerns are now proving an additional source of supply for day-old chicks. Large numbers of day-old chicks are imported, chiefly from Israel, to supply the needs of the broiler industry which has shown further expansion. In spite of supplementary imports there is still a great demand for broilers from urban areas.

During the year the Seed Production Service of the Department of Agriculture certified approximately 3,000 tons of cereal seed produced by approved growers. These growers are supplied with stock seed of a high quality produced by the Department of Agriculture and the growing crops were kept under constant supervision. For producing certified seed the growers receive £2 per ton over and above the rates paid by the Grain Commission. The seed so produced is collected, effectively cleaned, dusted with a fungicide and distributed through Co-operative Societies to growers. The Department has been able to meet all requests and it has only a small surplus to carry over.

Farm mechanisation continues at a rapid pace. The year was marked by the importation of a large number of combine harvesters and tractors.

It has now been shown that the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, the incidence of which was becoming a serious limiting factor in the Island's citrus export, can be effectively controlled by the use of modern insecticides, such as dieldrin. An Island-wide campaign against this pest proved successful. A second line of defence is being established by the fumigation of fruit intended for export.

Livestock Services

The Island is dependent for most of its meat and milk products on the flocks of sheep and goats which feed on rough grazing on land unsuitable for cultivation and on crop residues. Because of the low winter rainfall and the hot dry summers, only seasonal natural pasturage is available. The Department has embarked on a long-term programme for the improvement of natural pasturage

by re-seeding and controlled grazing. Efforts are being made to increase livestock productivity to meet the needs of the steadily increasing human population and its increased spending power. Indigenous cattle, kept primarily for draught purposes, have further decreased in numbers owing to the rapid increase in farm mechanisation. This has had an adverse effect on meat supplies. There is no indigenous breed of dairy cattle. The dairy cattle, found mostly under stall fed conditions in the vicinity of the main towns, are mainly of the Shorthorn breed. Small scale importations of Friesian cattle from Holland and the United Kingdom have taken place in post war years. Pigs and poultry are kept on a relatively small scale in villages throughout the Island. The Department of Agriculture has started two large intensive pig fattening ventures which, it hopes, will in due course be taken over by farmers' co-operatives. A steadily increasing number of persons are showing interest in developing specialist laying flocks and in keeping poultry for broiler production. A few are showing interest in establishing intensive pig fattening units.

Villagers, especially those in hill areas who have balloted against the keeping of free range goats, keep improved types of goats under controlled conditions. The Department has a livestock unit at its hill station at Saittas which specialises in the keeping of tethered goats. During the year a new goat ranch was established at Oritis (Paphos District) for breeding sires of the Damascus breed which are much in demand. During the year consignments of goats of the Saanen breed and of sheep of Chios and Sarda breeds were imported by the Department for distribution to selected breeders.

Hides, skins and local types of cheese remained important livestock exports. Large quantities of preserved milk, cheese and meats continue to be imported. The embargo on the importation of livestock for slaughter purposes was continued because of the danger of introducing disease. Retail prices of meats have been high but there has been no special scarcity. The limited imports of frozen meats, which were largely of good quality joints, had relatively little effect on the supply situation or the price of locally produced meats.

Two major animal diseases, sheep pox and foot-and-mouth disease (type A)—from which Cyprus has been free for many years—reappeared in the Island towards the end of 1956 and campaigns for their control had to be carried out during 1957. Following immediate quarantine measures, all sheep and cattle in the island were inoculated against sheep pox and foot-and-mouth disease respectively. These measures proved very effective in controlling and restricting the epidemics, and losses during the year were remarkably small. The situation as regards other animal diseases was more or less normal. Fowl pest (Newcastle disease) was again troublesome and appears to be becoming endemic.

Agricultural and Veterinary statistics are given in Appendices T, U and V.

An Agricultural Provident Fund Scheme was introduced in October, 1956. The Scheme, which is run by Commissioners on a district basis, enables farmers to insure certain of their crops against some of the more frequent natural calamities. The insurable crops are vines, deciduous fruit trees, and wheat and barley against hail, and wheat against the various forms of rust. The scheme operates on the basis of shares saleable to farmers who wish to insure their crops. The price of each share is 500 mils, and a farmer who buys one such share is entitled to compensation up to £50 in respect of damage that may be caused to his crop by hail or rust. For every share bought by a farmer Government contributes an equivalent amount to the Provident Fund of the District in which the farmer owns the insured property. No farmer may buy more than 10 shares, and no compensation is paid for the first £5 of any damage caused at any one time. If a District Provident Fund has not got sufficient money to compensate all the claimants up to 50% of the assessed damage, Government has undertaken to make an advance to such Provident Fund, recoverable when the financial position of the Provident Fund has improved. The scheme is still very much in the experimental stage and no legislation has yet been enacted.

The first shares were valid for the period 1st October, 1956 to the 31st December, 1957. Subsequent shares however will be valid for the period 1st January to 31st December of each year. 6,555 shares were bought by farmers during the first period and some £26,000 was paid by way of compensation for damage sustained during the validity of the shares.

FORESTRY

The area of forest in Cyprus is computed at 669 square miles, amounting to 18.74% of the total area of the Colony. Most of the forests are Crown reserves and only some 52 square miles of privately owned forest lands are recorded. Of the Crown reserves 532 square miles (86%) have been declared main state forests dedicated in perpetuity to forestry and are managed by the Forest Department. The remainder consist of communal or minor forests administered for the time being by the District Administration in the interests of village communities.

All forest areas are accessible and are open to exploitation. Most of the main state forests are situated in the mountains where their main role, in addition to timber production, is the protection of catchments against erosion and the conservation of water supplies.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with the Aleppo pine (*Pinus brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant, are: *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *Cedrus libani* var. *brevifolia* (Cyprus cedar), *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *Juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered valleys of the

mountains the oriental plane and alder abound, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen shrubs and bushes, several of economic importance. In the minor forests the upperstory forest has mostly disappeared leaving the understory species to form a maquis type of scrub.

During 1957 the Forest Department carried out a reconnaissance survey of the communal and minor forests with the object of deciding which of them should continue to be managed purely for forestry and which of them should be used for some other purpose such as arable farming, pasture and fruit tree culture. All these areas will be scrutinised more closely in their various category classes with the object of fixing some definite pattern of future development, and of allocating their control to those sections of the Government service most suited to undertake this responsibility.

As a result of the generally disturbed atmosphere, a spirit of lawlessness amongst certain sections of the country population was evident as far as forest crime was concerned. Illicit goat grazing in particular increased considerably in some areas. Thanks to assistance and close co-operation received from the Security Forces, damage from fire was much less than in the preceding year. A total area of 2.5 square miles of forest was burnt over.

Forest Management

All the main state forests were worked under intensive management and the forest road and telephone system was maintained in the normal way. The departmental telephone system was improved by the addition of certain radio telephone links which, together with portable VHF sets gave increased ground control to the forest fire fighting services. Extensions to the communication systems during the year consisted of 8 miles of new forest road and 14 miles of new telephone pole routes. Six more villages were connected to the forest telephone system. As a result of the large fires of the previous year all felling of fresh trees for timber production was stopped. The bulk of the trees burnt in the previous year were sold to a local company which, after a promising start, was forced to terminate its contract towards the end of the year on account of financial difficulties.

Sylviculture and Afforestation

Sylvicultural operations in young crops continued throughout the year, there being a ready market for pit props and poles of all sizes. Afforestation activities were mainly confined to the newly burnt areas. During the year, 3,534 donums were re-afforested. In the lowlands 166 donums of new plantations, mainly of *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* species, were created.

Nurseries

The Central Forest Nursery at Morphou produced 289,482 seedlings and transplants. The nursery at Athalassa, operating mainly for research purposes, produced 163,212 seedlings. The mountain nurseries at Platania and Stavros produced 20,921 and 6,750 plants respectively.

Forest Utilization

A volume of one-and-a-half million cubic feet of timber was extracted during the year from mountain and lowland forests, bringing in a revenue of £86,000.

Sawmills worked at full capacity and there was full employment in all the wood cutting communities. In particular the local fruit box industry has shown signs of further expansion. Fruit box producers, however, are still not prepared to adopt set standards and are losing the opportunity of building up confidence in the quality of their produce. The Morphou sawmill, which is operated by the Forest Department, was leased for most of the year to the company which was working the burnt trees.

Forestry Education Research

The Forestry College completed its sixth academic year with 32 students, all of whom secured their certificates. In all, 106 students have now completed their training, 67 of them have returned to posts in Cyprus and 39 foreign students to key posts in the Forest Services of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya, British Somaliland, British Honduras and the British West Indies. The greater part of the spring term was spent, for the first time, at the new winter camp near Dhiorios Forest Station. This was formerly a Royal Air Force camp, to which have now been added two lecture rooms and two dormitory buildings. The camp proved to be of great value. For the seventh academic year, which started in October, the student registration comprised: 22 Cypriots, 4 Iraqis, 4 Libyans, 2 Iranians, 2 Lebanese and 1 from British Somaliland. All but two are taking a two-year course to Forest Ranger level. The two other students, from Iraq, will only stay for the first year course.

As a result of the very large forest fires in 1956, research has been concentrated on a series of experiments designed to establish the most satisfactory and economic method of large scale reafforestation. Species trials with *Eucalyptus* and *Populus* species have been maintained and extended.

Entomological and pathological studies have been made of the occurrence of insect and fungus attack on standing trees killed by fires, and also of the recent occurrence of fairly severe *Myclophilus* attack on *Pinus brutia* following summer thinning.

During the year Mr. J. N. R. Jeffers, Statistician, Forestry Commission Research Station, visited the Department to advise on experimental design and statistical analysis.

Organisation of the Forest Service

The organisation of the Forest Department was modified by splitting, on the one hand, the Research and Education division into two separate charges under a Research Officer and an Education Officer, both holding the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests; and on the other hand by merging the Plains Division, which is responsible for Village Fuel Areas as well as for certain lowland forests, with the Northern Range Division.

For management and administration purposes the main state forests are grouped into three territorial divisions—the Paphos, Troodos, and Northern Range Divisions. There are four specialist divisions dealing with forest management and surveys, forest engineering, forest research and forest education respectively. The Forest staff at the end of the year consisted of 11 senior and 238 subordinate staff on the permanent establishment and 2 senior and 34 junior temporary employees. All forest revenue amounted to £121,500.

FISHERIES

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is also the Inspector of Fisheries. Through his staff of Customs and Excise Officers he supervises fisheries and sees that the provisions of the fisheries legislation are carried out.

Fish is caught in Cyprus waters between the shore and about two miles out to sea. With the exception of the closed season for trawlers from June to August fish is taken all the year round, in good weather. Cyprus fisheries are, however, not rich, on account of the lack of nutrient salts; the supply of fish, usually of small size, is not therefore equal to the demand. All catches are sold locally at prices varying from £0.250 mils to £1 per oke, according to size, such fish being consumed fresh. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. There is no deep-sea fishing, and there are no processing plants.

With the exception of a few motor trawlers, fish are caught from small boats, the crews varying from 2 to 3 men. Trawlers are manned by 5 to 8 of a crew.

Trawlers are owned by small companies, but the small boats belong to private individuals with limited means. They usually man their own boats, and it may be said that they earn their living only with difficulty.

282 ordinary rowing and or sailing boats, 125 small boats propelled by engines, using nets or lines, and 10 trawlers, employing altogether 1,067 persons, caught 396,240 okes of fish estimated at a value of £124,550 during 1957.

Sponges obtained locally are of good quality and are mostly taken by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands (Greece), there being no Cypriot sponge fishers. No sponge licences to fish were, however, issued in 1957.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There are a number of light industrial establishments in Cyprus, processing local products mostly for consumption in the home market. The button, artificial teeth, crown cork and nail making industries form an exception to this rule, since they procure their raw materials from abroad, and the first two depend for the sale of an appreciable part of their output on foreign demand. The export of buttons has recently been affected by keen competition in the importing markets. The main industries for processing local agricultural products have been mentioned earlier in the "Agriculture" section.

Although some of the existing producers had a rather difficult year, the general trend of expansion in industry continued during 1957, as is indicated by the figures of machinery imports. The Cyprus Flour Mills Co. completed its modern plant and started operations during the year. A second tyre retreading plant is nearing completion and is expected to start operations early in 1958. There has been expansion and modernization in several of the existing industries, especially in brewing, brick-making, bottling and macaroni. The Cyprus Cement Company, which started production in 1956, was operating near capacity for most of 1957 after the first four months. In the field of mining the Hellenic Mining Company, having completed its new ore processing plant at Mitsero is embarking upon the construction of a large pyrites marine loading installation at Karavostasi.

Most of the industries are operated under factory conditions, though the majority of them employ fewer than fifty workmen. There exists also a number of cottage industries in Cyprus, the most important of which are lace and embroidery carried out at Lefkara. Home spinning and weaving are losing importance as their workers are attracted to better paid pursuits. A list of manufacturing industries whose gross annual output is believed to exceed £10,000 is given at Appendix W. The estimated output of the more important groups of industries is given at Appendix X.

Though nearly all the factories are owned by Cyprus firms, the majority shareholding in some of the more important concerns is in the hands of non-Cypriot investors, chiefly Greek.

Manufacturing industries are officially encouraged by means of income tax concessions and also benefit from the import duties imposed for revenue purposes. In certain cases a moderate protective duty has been introduced and in view of the pressure from rising costs and labour shortage, there were several requests during the year for increased protection. Some industries benefit from the few remaining import restrictions, which are maintained for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange, but there are no appreciable restrictions on imports from sterling countries.

The Department of Commerce and Industry was unable to make progress with any co-ordinated plans affecting the development of factory industries, owing to staff difficulties. The scheduling of industrial zones in the main towns proceeded under guidance of the Department of Planning and Housing.

MINING

Extensive ancient workings and slag heaps testify that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millennium B.C. to Roman times. Some authorities hold that the word "copper" was derived from the name of the Island. After the Roman period and until the British occupation in 1878 (except, possibly, during the Byzantine era) mining appears to have been entirely neglected, but in recent years it has developed into an industry of great economic importance.

Mining and quarrying are governed by the Mines and Quarries (Regulation) Laws, 1953 and 1956. The ownership (except in certain built up areas) and control of all minerals and quarry materials are vested in the Crown. Prospecting is not restricted provided the provisions of the prospecting permits are carried out. If economic deposits are proved, mining leases or quarry licences may be granted, the surface rent and royalty being determined for each individual lease of licence. Royalties on current leases call for a nominal payment only, the greater portion of the Government's revenue from mining being derived from income tax on company profits.

Practically all minerals are produced by seven mining companies of good financial standing. During post-war years successful prospecting and metallurgical research has resulted in great expansion in the industry. In 1957 a record tonnage of mineral products was exported but due to the fall in the price of copper the value of mineral exports dropped from £13½ million to £10½ million compared with less than £1½ million in 1938 which was the record pre-war year. Details of mineral products exported are given in Appendix Y.

Prospecting, mainly, for cupreous pyrites, was continued by the main mining companies and a few individual operators but due to the uncertainty of the terrorists' "truce" work on isolated prospecting permits was restricted.

For many years a local company has been engaged in prospecting for oil near Limassol but has so far met with no success. During 1957 an Oil Exploration Licence covering the remainder of the Island was granted to a private American oil corporation and preliminary geological surveys were carried out.

Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral mined. This ore is extracted from the Mavrovouni Mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Kinousa and Limni Mines of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co. Ltd. The copper content from the Kalavassos, Kambia-Sha and Mitsero-Agrokipia Leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. is very low and the ore from these mines is sold for its sulphur content only. All the ore from Kinousa Mine and some from Mavrovouni Mine is shipped after crushing and screening only. The remainder of the Mavrovouni ore is treated by acid leaching and flotation, and yields cement copper of approximately 80% metallic copper, cupreous concentrates carrying about 25% copper and iron pyrites containing approximately 50% sulphur.

The ores from the Kalavastos and Kambia-Sha mines of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. are transported to Vassiliko where crushing and flotation plants are situated, whilst the ore from the Company's mines in the Mitsero-Agrokipia area are now treated in the new Mitsero plant and are then transported to Vassiliko for shipment. The loading station at Vassiliko includes an aerial ropeway extending 1,640 ft. out to sea. During the year experimental piling in the sea at Karavostasi was commenced in connection with the Company's proposal to install a conveyor belt loading station in this vicinity.

Asbestos (chrysotile) is produced by the Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd., from large quarries at Amiandos in the Troodos area. The asbestos-bearing serpentine rock is treated in primary and secondary mills, the graded fibre being transported by lorry to Limassol, from where it is exported. An asbestos cement sheeting factory is in operation at Amiandos and during 1957 this utilized 234 tons of asbestos fibre. Goods to the value of £62,118 were manufactured, the main items being 77,293 asbestos sheets and 13,505 pieces of roof-ridging.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined about two miles north-west of Troodos by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd. Ore was previously conveyed to the treatment plant at Kakopetria by aerial ropeway, but transport is now by means of a new road which has been constructed from the plant to the mouth of a new low level adit. All ore is now treated in the heavy-media separation unit which was installed during 1956.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus but high freight rates and the unsettled situation in Middle East countries have restricted exports of this material which is shipped in the raw state and also after calcining and grinding as plaster of paris. Exports during 1957 showed a slight increase over 1956 but are still well below the tonnages exported during 1953 and 1954. The main producer is Gypsum and Plasterboard Co. Ltd. which operates quarries near Kalavastos. This Company, in addition to exporting 41,687 tons of raw gypsum, utilized 7,026 tons for the manufacture of plaster. One thousand three hundred and fifteen tons of plaster were utilized for the manufacture of gypsum blocks producing 104,582 pieces; local sales of these blocks amounted to 112,791 pieces; 6,902 tons of plaster were sold, 6,702 tons locally and the remainder exported. In addition, 85,817 square yards of plasterboard were sold locally from stocks. Throughout the Island there are numerous small gypsum quarries most of which calcine the rock, and although there is as yet no official record of output from these plants it is estimated that their production of plaster exceeded 43,900 tons in 1957, all of which is used locally in the building trade.

Umber is produced from surface or shallow underground workings mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in the raw state and part, after being calcined, is pulverized and graded into particular shades. Strong competition

from the producers of synthetic products has, however, restricted exports in post-war years.

Approximately 5,400 workers were directly employed in the mining industry during the year. There were no major labour disputes.

About 75% of the cupreous concentrates produced were shipped to Western Germany and the remainder to the U.S.A. Iron pyrites, the market for which weakened considerably during the year, is exported to several countries, the major buyers being Western Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The bulk of the cupreous pyrites is exported to Western Germany and Italy. The United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and Thailand were the main importers of asbestos but smaller quantities were shipped to several countries. All the cement copper was exported to Western Germany whilst chromite was mostly shipped to the United Kingdom and Western Germany and smaller quantities to Austria. Gypsum exports were almost wholly confined to the Lebanon with the exception of one shipment of raw gypsum to the Philippines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On its inception the main task of the Geological Survey Department was the detailed examination of the igneous areas of Cyprus in which the bulk of the mineral deposits occur. Detailed mapping of these areas was started in order to determine their location, their mineral potentialities and to assist in their development. It has since been recognised that planned development schemes, particularly in the field of Water Supplies and Agriculture, require an appropriate geological map of the whole Island which would form a sound basis for such schemes. The scope of the work of the department has therefore been extended to include those areas where sedimentary rocks occur, and it is the intention ultimately to produce a geological map of the whole Island. No systematic geological work had been carried out before the formation of the department, and at present no geological map on a scale larger than 4 miles to an inch is available.

Mapping is being carried out on a scale of 1:5000 (12.6 inches to a mile) and the information inscribed on the field sheets will be reduced to produce published maps on the scale of two inches to a mile. Four strips of country namely the Xeros-Troodos area, the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle, the Akaki-Lythrodhonda area and the Athalassa-Sha region comprising a total of 742 square miles have now been mapped. In addition 216 square miles have been completed on other remaining areas. During the year approximately 250 square miles were mapped.

Two memoirs dealing with the Xeros-Troodos area and the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle are in the course of preparation and the geological map of the former is now with the printers.

Continued use is being made of the services of the department by Commissioners, Government departments and the Services. Its advice regarding landslides is frequently sought. Several reports were furnished during the year.

The year saw the commencement of geochemical prospecting. Work has been carried out in known metalliferous areas near Apliki, Lythrodhonda, Ambelikou, Sha and Troulli. The results so far obtained indicate that this method is likely to prove most useful in determining the more highly mineralised portions of the pillow lavas in which economic deposits are likely to occur. The precise evaluation of the anomalies obtained can however only be determined by experience.

There was a marked improvement in the recruitment of staff during 1957 but two vacancies still remain unfilled.

Until late in 1956 the cost of the Geological Survey, which began in 1950, was borne entirely from funds made available under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The progress of the co-operative movement continued in 1957. Forty-three societies of all types were registered as compared with forty-one in 1956. Three societies were wound up during the year. The societies registered included seven credit, 33 stores and three others.

One of the societies registered in 1957 is a Co-operative Dairy Society, the first of its kind. This society was formed by the shepherds of 22 villages in the Larnaca District with its main offices at Larnaca. It has made arrangements for the erection of its own buildings and installation of up-to-date machinery. Work will start in February, 1958.

The total number of co-operative societies has reached 864 of which 494 are thrift and credit societies and savings banks. The total membership of the movement now exceeds 150,000.

The village credit society performs a variety of functions; it may pool the products of members for collective sale; it provides agricultural requirements such as fertilizers, insecticides and seed potatoes; it may lease or purchase land for its members; or act as collecting agent for the Government Schemes for the purchase of cereals and zivania. All this is in addition to its basic task of providing short-term credit and inculcating the habit of thrift. These societies are the heart of village economic life and they are within easy reach of every farmer in Cyprus.

The main features of co-operative progress in 1957 have been the increase in the number of co-operative stores, the registration of a co-operative dairy, the increase in all kinds of deposits and the acquisition of owned premises. The store societies now number 299, and the demand for further registrations still continues.

Village co-operative stores have had remarkable success in reducing the rural cost-of-living, and their turnover in 1957 is estimated to have been about £3,500,000. The three Co-operative

Wholesale Supply Unions for the stores of Limassol and Paphos, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Nicosia and Kyrenia are all operating well and are rendering very valuable services to their member societies and the general consuming public.

There are five Carob Marketing Unions, three Supply Unions, one Carob Marketing Federation, two Potato Marketing Unions, the Vine Products Marketing Union, the Co-operative Central Bank and 58 societies of various other types. The latter societies include marketing societies for fruits, citrus, lemons, and other products.

In 1957 the Co-operative Central Bank issued short, medium and long-term loans and advances against produce amounting to £1,263,000. The total deposits from societies amounted to £1,739,000 on the 31st December, 1957, as compared with £1,360,000 at the end of 1956.

The value of fertilizers, sulphur, potato seed, insecticides and other agricultural requirements supplied to societies in 1957 amounted to about £645,000.

Co-operative societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local cereals (wheat and barley) to a value of £2,148,000.

Not all zivania delivered to the Zivania Scheme from 1956-1957 crop was disposed of and big quantities are held in stock. The scheme was also used for the fixing of a safety price for raisins of the 1957 crop and thus purchased a quantity of 4,500 tons for resale.

The scheme was again used in connection with the control of the subsidy paid by Government on fresh grapes of the 1957 crop as well as for the subsidy paid on commandaria wines and wines used for distillation.

The school savings banks movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year (June 1957) there were 687 school savings banks with 66,500 school children depositors, depositing £8,850 weekly. The total of all these savings at that time exceeded £602,000.

The total amount of loans issued through the movement in 1957 is estimated to have exceeded £3,000,000. The Department of Co-operative Development which had a budget of £34,241 in 1957, is responsible for guidance and advice to the movement, the registration of societies, the audit of their accounts and supervision of their activities. The only other direct Government financial assistance to the co-operative movement is the loan of £262,000 granted to the Vine Products Co-operative Marketing Union (SODAP) in 1950 and 1955 and an investment of £250,000 with the Co-operative Central Bank made in 1956 and repayable in four equal annual instalments.

The Cyprus Co-operative movement is always attracting visitors from other countries, coming for short study periods. They are mostly officers employed in their co-operative movements as advisers, co-operative officers, etc. Three such officers visited the Department from Jordan during 1957.

The issue of the quarterly magazine "Co-operation in Cyprus" continued during the year in English, Greek and Turkish.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THERE were 727 elementary schools in 1957 which had a total attendance of 79,133 pupils, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the previous year's figure. The Island's 60 secondary schools were attended by 21,751 pupils, nearly 4,000 more than in 1956. All elementary schools and five of the secondary schools were controlled by the Education Department.

During the school year 1956-57 there were no large scale riots and demonstrations in the Greek Cypriot schools such as interfered so seriously with their work in the two preceding school years. Only a few minor incidents of a political nature affected the Greek Cypriot secondary schools, and work in a number of Greek Cypriot elementary schools, especially in the earlier part of the year, was interrupted for shorter or longer periods by provocative action on the part of EOKA agents. Permission was given by Government for the reopening of the one Greek Cypriot secondary school—the Larnaca Lyceum—which had been struck off the Register, subject to certain conditions which were intended to ensure the establishment and maintenance of sound discipline; these conditions were, however, rejected by the governing body and the school remained closed. In December the Governor gave directions that it should be permitted to re-open for the second term of the 1957-58 school year.

Work continued on the development plan for Technical Education. In the Technical Institute in Nicosia the classroom block and workshops of the Department of Engineering were in use throughout the year, but the strength of materials and telecommunications laboratories are still under construction. A start was made on the Department of Building and it is anticipated that sufficient classrooms and drawing offices will be completed by September, 1958, to accommodate a first entry of pupils. Working drawings for the remainder of the Institute, the Departments of Commerce and of Art, are under preparation.

Good progress was made towards the completion of the Technical Schools in Limassol and Lefka which both started with a first entry of pupils in September, 1956. Both schools will be completed during the first half of 1958, with accommodation in Limassol for 900 pupils, and in Lefka for 240 pupils.

Financial restrictions, led to the postponement of the bilateral technical grammar schools planned for Larnaca, Ktima and Famagusta.

The building of these new schools caused a demand for staff qualified to teach technical subjects. There is as yet no adequate supply of suitably qualified teachers in Cyprus, and an energetic recruitment campaign was launched in the United Kingdom to attract technical teachers and instructors to Cyprus. In spite

of the situation in Cyprus, the response was good, and the staff recruited has contributed a great deal to the task of getting technical education under way in Cyprus.

Another new venture was the opening in Nicosia of the first secondary school for girls to be established by the Government. Known as the English School for Girls, it opened in September, 1957, with a first enrolment of 138 girls, and it has already roused a great deal of interest among parents. A firm of architects has been commissioned to build extensions to the present purchased building: another storey will be added, as well as a combined hall and gymnasium, a library, science laboratories, and domestic science kitchens and work-rooms. A boarding house for 60 pupils is also planned, for construction on land adjacent to the school. When work is completed the English School for Girls will offer a sound education of the type already provided for boys by the English School of Nicosia, and it will be one of the best equipped secondary schools in Cyprus.

Staffing problems in elementary schools are at present more acute than in secondary schools, but the new Teachers' Training College was ready for occupation by the end of the year. So far only the teaching block is ready, but it is expected that the hostel block will be ready by the end of 1958. The new College will take both men and women, and when the students report at the new College in January, 1958, the former College for men in Morphou, and for women in Nicosia, will cease to function. The College buildings are impressive, and when all the work is finished, Cyprus will have a Training College able to provide its students with all the amenities to be expected of such an institution. From a more practical point of view, the new College will provide more teachers each year than was possible from the former Colleges and will thus ease the staffing situation in elementary schools.

Work in the elementary schools will also be affected by a reorganisation of the Inspectorate carried out in 1957.

The Inspectorate was enlarged and the elementary school side decentralised. A general inspector from each community is now attached to each District Education Officer to act as his adviser and to take over all responsibility for the inspection of schools in the district. To assist him in this duty he may call upon the assistance of the Specialist Subject Inspectors based on the Department's Headquarters. These changes have been accompanied by a change in the approach to their work by the Inspectors which brings them in line with accepted modern trends in inspectorial practice.

The ultimate aim is for the Inspectorate to raise the standards of work in schools and with this in view a system of major inspections of schools has been instituted. A panel of Inspectors makes a thorough examination of all the activities of the school in and outside the classroom, of its facilities and equipment, and of its character and potentialities. Constructive advice is given to the teachers and possible improvements are brought out at discussions with the Headmaster and with the school authorities.



Citrus is one of the Island's main exports. A packing shed on a citrus estate in the Limassol District.

Cyprus wines are exported to the United Kingdom and many other countries. Women picking grapes in the vineyards of Lysi, Famagusta district.





Cypriot mothers and children at a Maternal and Child Health Clinic.

For outstanding work in maternal and infant welfare Cyprus, in competition with other Commonwealth territories, won the award of the Baby Welfare Council of Great Britain.

The fight against tuberculosis.
In 1957 a B.C.G. vaccination
campaign was started.





Electricity comes to a Cyprus village. Linesmen bring in the power lines to connect a northern village on to the grid.



Opened in 1957, the Nicosia Headquarters of the Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority.

In 1957 eight members of the Inspectorate were sent to the United Kingdom not only to attend summer courses but also to visit a large number of schools of various types, and so keep abreast of developments in the educational field and to acquire a yard-stick for comparison of standards. The training of the Inspectorate in Cyprus has also been given a great deal of thought and time, and conferences of the Inspectorate have been a feature of the year.

The Inspectorate was fully occupied in the summer months when it conducted, with the co-operation of the Training College staff, seven major courses which were attended by over 600 teachers. For one of these courses—on visual aids—an expert was brought out from the United Kingdom and the follow-up carried out in the schools since this session has shown how effective and successful it was.

An important educational development in 1957 was the extension of the evening classes run by the Department. 500 students are now attending evening classes in Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, and Larnaca. Classes are given in arts and science subjects in all these centres, and in technical subjects at the Technical Institute in Nicosia. In January, 1958, the classes in arts and science subjects in Nicosia will be accommodated in the new Teachers' Training College, and, together with the technical classes in the nearby Technical Institute, may form the nucleus of a future College of Adult Education.

As already stated, a large number of teachers had to be recruited in the United Kingdom to teach in the new schools; at the same time 26 Education Department scholars were sent to the United Kingdom to take courses of higher education to fit them to take over as teachers in these new schools. Such scholarships have been in operation now for a number of years, and already there are many Cypriot teachers who have obtained degrees or other qualifications in the United Kingdom by means of Government scholarships.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The conditions for social development were better than they had been since 1955. There was no widespread improvement in attitudes, however, and work still had to be done in circumstances by no means conducive to the pervading understanding and co-operation on which social development really depends. Nevertheless, the District Development Committees made good headway with a variety of schemes and interesting progress could be recorded in social welfare. At the end of 1957 the Welfare Department became the Social Development Department with wider responsibilities than the provision of curative social case-work services. In future it will seek to extend its activities to social group work and activities that are likely to prevent social problems arising.

During 1957 the Welfare Department continued to provide extensive social case-work services. Covering all towns and villages at least once a month, and often more frequently, its officers

provided welfare services for all communities. £100,000 was spent on Public Assistance to people in distress and about £13,000 on five Children's Homes. Another £9,000 was spent on a boarding-out scheme. Probation, Prison and Reform School After-Care, Prison Welfare, Mental After-Care and a variety of other services were provided. Additional emergency services included a dependents' allowances scheme for the families of detained persons (£120,000) and rehabilitation work with released detainees—two officers lived with the detainees in the Pyroi Release Camp. A special Welfare Department service for the reception, accommodation and resettlement of Cypriot evacuees from Egypt was set up during the year and successfully handled between 500 and 600 people arriving in the Island who were largely destitute and homeless. Over £30,000 was spent in grants and loans to enable them to find jobs and houses and to re-establish themselves.

Hostels for ex-Reform School boys and probationers, which had been set up in earlier years by the Education and Welfare Departments, were brought under the administration of a Joint Hostels Board and improved in many respects. The procedure for daily running was standardised.

There is a great deal of social work still to be done in Cyprus but as regards basic case-work services the Island compares not unfavourably with many European countries and is much further advanced than many of its Middle East neighbours. The system of concentrating all social case-work within a single Department is a new departure in social administration, which has received favourable comment from many universities and international experts on the administration of social services.

PLANNING AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning

The last census was in 1946; circumstances prevailing in the Island prevented a new census being carried out in 1956. However, the registration of all persons over the age of 12 provided valuable information for checking the previously assessed growth of the various towns and villages. The population of Nicosia and Suburbs (Greater Nicosia) is now estimated to be 82,000, that of Limassol 37,000 of Famagusta 27,000 and of Larnaca 18,000. Next in size, though very much smaller, come Ktima, Morphou, Kyrenia, Rizokarpasso, Lefka and Lyssi.

High land values and speculation in and around most of the larger towns have forced an uneconomic scatter of suburban development. This has now largely been held in check by limiting suburban growth to planned development areas to which water can be supplied.

The old commercial centres of the towns were not designed for modern traffic and most of the central commercial streets are grossly inadequate. The following comparative figures of the growth of motor traffic in the Island give some measure of the

problem: 1946—112 persons per vehicle; 1950—52 persons per vehicle; 1957—17 persons per vehicle. As is normal, the majority of the vehicles are concentrated in the towns. These figures exclude military personnel and military vehicles.

Until relatively recently most of the local authorities were not convinced of the need for regulating the location of incompatible land uses. Small workshops, stores, shops and houses grew up cheek by jowl. With the present rapid development, workshops have tended to develop into factories, small stores into warehouses, and handicrafts into mass production operated by machines.

Under the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, the control of construction and sanitation of buildings, the layout of streets and, to a limited extent, the control of urban land use is entrusted to local authorities, advised by the Planning and Housing Department. Industrial Zones have been declared in Famagusta, Limassol and suburbs, and Greater Nicosia. Street widening schemes have now been agreed for many of the major streets, and are gradually being put into effect. Progress on such schemes is, however, slow because local authorities are reluctant to raise their rates in line with increased immovable property values.

The larger Municipalities employ a full-time Municipal Engineer or Engineers and a small staff. The smaller authorities are advised jointly by the staff of the Public Works Department, the Medical Department and the Planning and Housing Department. Although the work of the latter has been hindered by lack of trained staff, the situation improved considerably at the end of the year. Immediate steps were then taken to decentralise the Department and step up supervision and training.

HOUSING

Rural

In the villages, houses are generally constructed on traditional lines using the local materials to hand, such as sun-dried mud bricks or stone with either flat mud roofs or pitched roofs using tiles laid on a layer of mud to give better thermal insulation. In the richer villages more and more detached "suburban" type houses are being built using burnt bricks and reinforced concrete. Sanitation varies from pit latrines to septic tanks depending on the availability of water and the wealth of the householder. Because land in villages is relatively cheap, because structures are simple and because the family often provides much of the unskilled labour, there is, as a general rule, no great housing shortage, although by modern standards there is often overcrowding.

Inspection of the poorer villages shows that housing conditions are slowly improving. It has, however, been noticed that in some cases, even where families can now afford better houses and more space, money has in preference been spent on consumer goods.

Urban

The general standard of building construction in urban areas is much higher than that of the rural, but varies from three, four and five storey reinforced concrete frame structures to suburban cottages much like those in the villages. A house to house water mains supply is being extended in the larger towns and septic tanks are gradually taking the place of pit latrines. There are as yet no comprehensive sewage schemes. In the cheaper houses plumbing and services still tend to be rudimentary. This is because, when the choice is between larger and more imposing rooms and properly laid out kitchens and bath rooms, preference is often given to the former.

Although house building has taken place fast, there is still an acute overall shortage in most towns and rents are still high. Limassol is particularly affected by the immigration of all classes directly or indirectly connected with the local Services installation. It appears, however, that by the end of the year the situation had eased a little.

The exorbitant prices demanded for urban sites continued to rise steadily. The problem of overemployment of building labour, however, eased slowly during the year until by midsummer it was possible gradually to remove the controls restricting non-essential building development.

The construction of Government financed Municipal Slum Re-housing Schemes at Limassol and Famagusta, which started in 1956, went steadily ahead. By the end of the year the Limassol scheme for 140 houses was completed and the houses were occupied. At Famagusta 80 flats out of a scheme to build 340 were completed.

The Government Housing Scheme at Ktima and part of the small estate started at Larnaca in 1956 were completed during the course of the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cyprus is a healthy Island free from quarantinable diseases such as cholera, plague, louse-borne typhus and yellow fever. Smallpox has not occurred for many years nor has a primary case of malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign eight years ago. A vigilant sea and airport health service is maintained to exercise the strictest control over the possible entry of disease and the vectors of disease from elsewhere.

Due to difficulties arising from the political situation, it has not been found possible to compile accurate vital statistics. It is worth noting, however, that statistics for preceding years show the crude death rate to be one of the lowest in the world, the infant mortality rate lower than that of surrounding countries and the birth rate relatively high.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix Z to this report. Brief comment is made on some of these diseases.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough

These diseases are mild in type and of seasonal incidence.

The number of cases of measles and whooping cough notified showed a considerable increase over the previous year. Chickenpox cases showed a slight increase, while scarlet fever cases were slightly fewer.

Diphtheria

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases reported. There has been a steady increase in the number of non-immunes in the population, due to the reluctance of parents to bring their children for immunization to any Government institution. In many cases where a first inoculation was successfully carried out the parents did not bring back the child for the second necessary inoculation.

Following intensified health education propaganda through the medium of the press and radio, a more encouraging response from parents to the inoculation campaigns held throughout the Island has been shown.

Influenza

Cyprus did not escape the pandemic of influenza during the year, and 7,661 cases with 2 deaths were reported. The disease was mainly mild in type and complications were few. Seriological tests showed evidence of virus "A" infection.

Poliomyelitis

Only two cases, both among Army personnel, were reported during the year.

Enteric Fever

The number of cases reported was practically the same as last year; improvement in urban and rural water supplies and sanitation continues.

Dysentery

The number of cases reported showed a slight decrease, and of the 202 cases notified 151 occurred among Army personnel. The predominating strains were Flexner.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified showed a slight increase but there is no waiting list of patients for either sanatorium. B.C.G. vaccination for selected groups was carried on throughout the year.

*Other Diseases**Malaria*

No case of malaria was reported during the year and blood surveys of 106 villages revealed no parasites. Three water points were found to contain anopheline larvae and maintenance work continues, particularly in coastal areas and near airports, at a cost of approximately £52,000 per annum.

Hydatid Disease

The disease being difficult to detect in its early stages or in a latent form, it is not possible to assess its prevalence with any degree of accuracy. Judging by the number of cases eventually requiring surgical treatment the incidence is considered to be relatively high, particularly among the rural population. Measures for the control of dogs have been increased and some reduction in the number of strays has been achieved. Publicity by means of posters and lectures has been continued.

*Curative and Preventive Services**Curative Services*

General Hospitals are maintained by Government in all the principal towns with Nicosia General Hospital as the specialist centre. At Nicosia a new ward block of 90 beds, a new blood bank, pathology laboratory and mortuary were completed and opened during the year. The new Limassol hospital of 100 beds was officially opened and occupied during the year. In addition to the general hospitals there is one sanatorium at Kyperounda in the mountains and another three miles from Nicosia, a Mental Hospital, a Home for the Disabled and an Isolation Hospital. The Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Cyprus Asbestos Mines have fully staffed and equipped hospitals for their employees, while the British Military Hospital at Nicosia and the Royal Air Force Hospital at Akrotiri cater for the needs of the Armed Forces. There are 13 small rural hospitals maintained by local subscription and Government subsidy, situated at various village centres throughout the Island, and some 60 nursing homes of a high standard of design and equipment in urban areas.

Government Medical Officers carry out both curative and preventive work from 18 centres in rural areas at which dispensaries are located and from there pay regular weekly or bi-weekly visits to sub-dispensaries within the area under their control. These officers maintain close liaison with those of other departments—such as school teachers, agricultural assistants, district inspectors—and assist in co-ordinating the work of preventive and curative medicine.

In addition to the Government Medical Officers some 370 private practitioners are registered in the Island.

A list of hospitals, with the number of beds in each, is given in Appendix AA.

Preventive Services

A full health inspector staff exists in both rural and urban areas, its members having been trained at the Sanitary Inspectors' school in Nicosia which has received the recognition of the Royal Sanitary Institute. In the large municipal areas the sanitary work is the responsibility of the local authorities, while the work in the small municipalities, rural areas and ports is undertaken by Government.

In addition to the anti-typhoid and diphtheria immunization campaigns, anti-fly measures have been widespread and improvement in village sanitation has been actively pursued.

Besides the training of health inspectors the Medical Department is responsible for the training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and radiographers. Numerous undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom are available to departmental officers annually, and the following table shows the number of students at present undergoing training abroad :—

<i>Nature of Training</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>	<i>Year courses are expected to end</i>
Medicine (undergraduate training)	9 ..	5 in 1958 1 in 1959 3 in 1961
General Nursing	11 ..	6 in 1958 5 in 1959
Sister Tutor's Diploma	1 ..	1 in 1959
Orthopaedic post-graduate nursing diploma	1 ..	1 in 1958
Mental Nursing	1 ..	1 in 1958
Physiotherapy	1 ..	1 in 1960

Health Centres

Improvement in rural health services was the major aim of the Health Department during the year. One main health centre in each of the five districts of the Island is nearing completion and will be staffed by a medical officer, health inspector, pharmacist, midwife or community health visitor. Funds for these centres were provided by Government at a cost of £6,000 each, including furniture and equipment. In addition to these main centres, 23 new health sub-centres were opened during the year and were regularly visited by a community health visitor or midwife.

Ante-Natal and Child Health Services

Ante-natal and child health centres organised by voluntary associations, municipalities and Government function in all the principal towns and many of the larger villages.

The increasing demand for labour coupled with the rising cost of living has resulted in more and more mothers going out to work. This in turn has created a demand for more day nurseries and several of these have been organised by local authorities, trade unions and Government in the municipal towns and larger villages.

Dental Services

A fully equipped dental centre in the charge of a Government dentist is attached to each Government General Hospital and various sub-centres are visited. In addition, a mobile dental unit operates in each district chiefly for school dental work. There are 7 Government dental officers engaged in this work and during the year 29,210 school children were examined of whom 16,774 were treated.

Laboratory Services and Blood Bank

A new pathology laboratory was opened during the year in Nicosia General Hospital. Smaller laboratories in the charge of trained technicians function at Limassol and Famagusta hospitals. A new laboratory is nearing completion in Paphos hospital. The Government Analyst's laboratory is also centred in Nicosia. A new blood bank and solutions laboratory was opened in Nicosia General Hospital and blood is supplied not only to hospitals in Nicosia but to Kyperounda Sanatorium, Kyrenia, Larnaca and, in grave emergency, to Limassol.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

FORTY Laws were enacted during the year, of which thirty-two were amending Laws.

The eight new Laws included: the Moneylenders Law, which makes provision for the registration of moneylenders and for a limited degree of control of moneylending transactions; the Registration of Residents Law, which makes provision for the registration of persons resident in the Colony and for the issue to them of identity cards; the Display of Advertisements (Control) Law, which repeals and replaces earlier legislation relating to the display of advertisements by a new Law more in accord with present day requirements; and the Patents Law.

Among the thirty-two amending Laws were the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Law, which, *inter alia*, makes it mandatory for a Court to disqualify for holding a driving licence a person who has been convicted for a second time of reckless or dangerous driving, unless there has been a considerable lapse of time between the two convictions, and also makes it mandatory for the Court to disqualify a person from holding a driving licence if he has been convicted of driving under the influence of drink; and the Intoxicating Liquors (Manufacture) Licensing (Amendment No. 2) Law, which makes miscellaneous amendments to the Intoxicating Liquors (Manufacture) Licensing Laws, 1950 to 1957.

During the year various Regulations were made by the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1956. At the same time it was found possible to revoke a substantial number of Emergency Regulations.

Chapter 9: Justice, Internal Security and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890; in matrimonial causes; and to issue prerogative orders and exercise, in all matters where the proceedings of a quasi judicial tribunal or of a ministerial authority are called in question, the powers of the High Court of Justice in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court; an appeal lies from his decision to the full Court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council; but the Supreme Court may also in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional general or public importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting either with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are four Presidents, ten District Judges and eight Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200; and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £100 by Order of the Governor. In proceedings for the ejectment of a tenant from premises under the Rent Control Laws, or for the recovery of possession of immovable property and in certain other specified matters connected therewith, when the title to such property is not in dispute, a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceeding, irrespective of the amount or the value of the property involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £500 or

with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £200 or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £50 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50.

Every Court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the Laws of Cyprus, the common law and the doctrines of equity, save in so far as other provision has been made by any law of Cyprus, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament and Orders of Her Majesty in Council of general application, unless modified by a law of Cyprus. A few Ottoman laws not yet repealed are still applied by the Courts.

In matrimonial causes the Supreme Court applies the law relating to matrimonial causes for the time being administered by the High Court of Justice in England. The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded. There are two domestic tribunals having jurisdiction in divorce: the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal, where the marriage has been celebrated according to the rites of that Church; and the Turkish Family Court, where one party to the marriage is a Turk residing in Cyprus and professing the Moslem faith. There is no appeal from a decision of the Greek-Orthodox tribunal. The Turkish Family Courts have a somewhat wider jurisdiction in "religious matters" than the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal and can (unlike that tribunal) enforce their judgments by the machinery of the civil courts; an appeal however lies to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Turkish Family Courts. There are two such courts: one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia; and one at Limassol for the districts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

Towards the end of 1955 a Special Court was set up by Law as an emergency measure to deal with certain specified and other criminal offences arising from the State of Emergency. The Special Court consists now of three Justices and one Judge. A Justice has jurisdiction to try summarily offences punishable with imprisonment up to seven years, while a Judge has concurrent summary jurisdiction and also exercises jurisdiction as an Assize Court. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from a decision of the Special Court.

A Compensation Assessment Tribunal was established under the provisions of the Compensation Assessment Tribunal Law, 1955, with effect from the 1st March, 1956. This Tribunal is empowered to determine all matters concerning the assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land which was by any law directed to be determined by arbitrators or a District Court either in the first instance or sitting as an umpire, and any other matter of disputed compensation for injurious affection of any land.

The Tribunal consists of a President and such number of other members as may be appointed by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is exercised by the President and any two of its members sitting together.

The decisions of the Tribunal are final but any person aggrieved by any decision on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may apply to the Tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns

Ordinary Courts

In 1957 the total number of persons dealt with in the ordinary summary Courts was 39,083 (of whom 408 were juveniles), compared with 45,912 (385 juveniles) in 1956. Offences arising from the present emergency were all dealt with in 1957 by the Special Court; particulars appear separately under that heading.

Of the 39,083 persons brought before the ordinary Courts during the year, 31,172 (315 juveniles) were convicted, 7,799 (93 juveniles) were discharged and 112 (no juveniles) were committed to Assizes. The corresponding figures for the year 1956 were 31,263 (300 juveniles) convicted, 14,552 (83 juveniles) discharged, and 97 (2 juveniles) committed to Assizes.

Of the 31,172 persons convicted in 1957, 361 (including 15 juveniles) were imprisoned for various terms not exceeding three years; 27,628 (100 juveniles) were fined; while 3,183 (200 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of. The commonest types of offence were traffic offences, offences against municipal rights and bye-laws, trespass and damage by animals, assaults, drunkenness and disturbance.

Convictions for traffic offences numbered 22,940 (of whom 95 were juveniles), representing 73.59% of the total number of convictions. This is the highest percentage on record (it was 52% in 1955 and 64% in 1956).

There has been a noteworthy decrease in recent years in cases of assault, drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour. Thus, in three years, convictions for assault dropped by more than 50 per cent; from 3,195 (67 juveniles) in 1954 they fell in 1957 to 1,469 (15 juveniles). During the same period, convictions for drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour dropped by almost 70 per cent: from 2,825 (17 juveniles) in 1954 they fell in 1957 to only 839 (2 juveniles).

On the other hand, convictions for larcenies went up from 590 (88 juveniles) in 1956 to 812 (125 juveniles) in 1957. There has also been an increase in convictions for forest offences, which rose from 613 (4 juveniles) in 1956 to 968 (8 juveniles) in 1957. Convictions for offences against laws relating to employment rose from 157 in 1956 to 371 in 1957, though they are still considerably lower than the figures for previous years.

The number of persons tried by the ordinary Assizes in 1957 was 73 compared with 84 (including 2 juveniles) in 1956. Fifty-eight of these 73 persons were convicted and 15 acquitted. Three persons

were tried for murder (against 5 in 1956); they were all sentenced to death but two were later reprieved and only one was executed. Two persons were tried in 1957 and convicted for manslaughter (compared with 4 in 1956); they were both sentenced to imprisonment for more than three years. Two persons were tried for attempted murder (compared with 4 in 1956) but they were both acquitted. There were 13 convictions by the ordinary Assizes in 1957 for other offences against the person, as against 12 in 1956, while convictions for offences against property with violence to the person rose from 4 in 1956 to 16 in 1957. Convictions for other offences against property also rose from 6 (2 juveniles) in 1956 to 16 in 1957, but these figures cannot be taken as a safe indication of the prevalence of these offences because many cases of this nature (burglaries, larcenies, etc.), which were formerly triable by Assize Courts only, are now dealt with by Courts of summary jurisdiction under the increased powers given to them at the end of 1952.

Special Court

In addition to the normal cases dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts during 1957, the Special Court, set up in 1955, continued to deal with all offences arising from the emergency. The number of persons dealt with summarily by the Special Court dropped from 11,816 (357 juveniles) in 1956 to 7,388 (240 juveniles) in 1957.

Of the 7,388 persons dealt with during the year, 6,211 (196 juveniles) were convicted. Almost three-quarters (74.37%) of these summary convictions were for offences against the Curfews Law, traffic offences under the Emergency Regulations, and for furtherance of illegal strikes, as shown below :

	<i>Persons convicted</i>
Offences against Curfews Law ..	805 (28 juveniles)
Traffic Offences	1,944 (6 juveniles)
Furtherance of illegal strikes ..	1,870 (23 juveniles)

With the exception of one case of imprisonment, all the other persons convicted of these offences were either fined or bound over.

Summary convictions for offences against the constitution and existing social order went up from 175 (40 juveniles) in 1956 to 400 (82 juveniles) in 1957. On the other hand, there were only 8 summary convictions (3 juveniles) for unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquillity, compared with 269 (41 juveniles) in 1956. Similarly, convictions for offences under the Assemblies, Meetings and Processions Law (Cap. 44) dropped from 264 (77 juveniles) in 1956 to 102 (15 juveniles) in 1957. The most striking decrease was in convictions under the Firearms Law (Cap. 86), which from 603 in 1956 went down to only 7 in 1957.

Of the 6,211 persons convicted summarily in 1957, 247 (11 juveniles) were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms not exceeding 3 years, 4,753 (49 juveniles) were fined and 1,211 (136 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

One hundred and fifty-seven persons (2 juveniles) were tried by a Judge of the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court, compared with 212 (15 juveniles) in 1956; 134 of them (including 2 juveniles) were convicted, as against 168 (8 juveniles) in 1956. Four persons (including one juvenile) were convicted of discharging firearms, etc., at a person and were sentenced to death. Sixteen persons (including one juvenile) were convicted of carrying firearms, ammunition, bombs or grenades; ten of them (including one juvenile) were sentenced to death, one to imprisonment for life, two to imprisonment exceeding 3 years and three to imprisonment for less than 3 years. Four persons were convicted of throwing bombs, etc.: three of them were sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years or more and one to imprisonment for less than 10 years. Nine persons were convicted of possessing bombs, grenades or incendiary articles; two of them were sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years or more and 3 to less than 10 years, while 4 were bound over. In addition, another 70 persons were convicted of possessing firearms, ammunition or explosive articles; 13 of them were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 23 to imprisonment for 10 years or more and 29 to less than 10 years, while one was fined and 4 bound over. Three persons charged with murder, one for manslaughter and one for attempted murder, under the Criminal Code, were tried by the Special Court, instead of by the ordinary Assize Court, upon a certificate by the Attorney-General that the commission of the offence in each case was "prejudicial to the internal security of the colony or to the maintenance of public order". Of the two persons who were convicted of murder, one was sentenced to death and one to imprisonment for less than 10 years. One person convicted of attempted murder was sentenced to imprisonment for life. One person charged with manslaughter was acquitted.

Of the total number of 15 persons sentenced to death, two persons, being under the age of 16, were ordered to be detained during the Governor's pleasure, 11 were reprieved, one sentence was, on appeal to the Supreme Court, quashed and only one person was executed.

General

The total number of persons dealt with in 1957 both in the ordinary criminal courts and the Special Court was 46,471, compared with 57,728 in 1956. The number of juveniles included in the above figures was 648 in 1957 and 742 in 1956.

Civil Proceedings

The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1957 was 12,863. This figure represents a small decrease of 55 actions compared with the 12,918 actions filed in 1956. Actually, the decrease in civil litigation in 1957 occurred entirely in the smaller cases, within the Magistrate's jurisdiction, and amounted to 293 actions in comparison with 1956; the number of actions in all the higher jurisdictions in 1957 showed an increase compared with 1956.

Of the actions filed in 1957, 2,647 represented claims on bonds, 8,065 involved other money claims, 1,407 were actions affecting immovable property (517 of them being actions for the recovery of possession of houses or other premises, as against 485 such actions in 1956), while the remaining 744 actions concerned various other claims.

POLICE AND SECURITY CAMPAIGN

Police

By the beginning of the year the impact of the manpower and equipment brought into the Force in 1956, following the report of the Cyprus Police Commission, had already made its mark in the improved morale and efficiency of the Force, in spite of the proportions which terrorist activity assumed towards the end of 1956. With the new year the task of reorganisation and strengthening continued. A welcome and important feature of the year was the resumption of applications for enlistment into the regular Force by both Greek and Turkish Cypriots; during the year there were no fewer than 1,067 applicants of whom 123 Greek and 150 Turkish Cypriots were accepted, the latter figure not including enlistments into the Mobile Reserve. With this improved situation the new recruits training system, designed to give a thorough and efficient basic training, threw an additional burden on the Police Training Schools where refresher, promotion and specialist courses continued to be vigorously pursued for older members of the Force. Selected officers attended courses and attachments at the Police College and elsewhere in the United Kingdom and with the Armed Forces, with whom co-operation at all levels was maintained on an excellent footing.

At the end of the year the strength of the regular Force was 2,709 all ranks. This falls short of the proposed permanent establishment by 720. The Force was augmented by 1,310 Auxiliary Police and 330 full-time Special Constables, making a total of 4,349. In addition there were 202 civilians in permanent posts attached to the Force. The composition of the regular Force during the year was approximately 50% Turkish Cypriots, 33% Greek Cypriots, 1% other Cypriots and 16% overseas officers, including seconded United Kingdom officers.

In May 53 women police arrived in the Island, on secondment from United Kingdom Forces. These women quickly adapted themselves to their new surroundings, and in spite of language difficulties have played a considerable part in the re-establishment of better relations between the police and the public. By the end of the year four Cypriot women had been enrolled as auxiliary police officers to work in Cyprus with the United Kingdom women police.

During the year a third United Kingdom Police Unit was recruited and took up duty in Cyprus. This Unit replaced members of the first Unit, who returned to duty with their home Forces, and maintained the strength of the United Kingdom Units at 300 men.

The building programme continued with all possible speed and new stations and quarters were completed and occupied. Work on the new Force headquarters outside Nicosia was well advanced by the end of the year and approximately 70 married Cypriot police officers were accommodated in Government quarters. Improvements in Force communications continued. By the end of the year the Force had 531 vehicles of all types, an increase of some 200 during the year. Nearly 130 vehicles were equipped with radio. During the year the Force and Divisional workshops were completed and brought into use. The former supply vehicle maintenance and repair facilities of the highest standard, and are among the best equipped civilian vehicle workshops in the Island. Work on the installation of teleprinters was undertaken during the year and at the end of September two networks, linked at Force headquarters, came into operation, one covering the Nicosia urban area and the other connecting all Divisional headquarters with Force headquarters and the Directorate of Operations.

Security Campaign

The Security Forces' full scale operations at the beginning of the year soon began to have a crippling effect on the EOKA organisation. Troops operating in the Troodos mountains killed several terrorists including one of Grivas' leading lieutenants. Many more were captured including a gang leader notorious for the manufacture of bombs and booby traps. As a result the flow of information increased and many arms were recovered. Elsewhere successful operations were also mounted against EOKA, and the major blow inflicted on the terrorists was the killing of the second in command to Grivas and the capture of his gang in a hide adjacent to Makheras Monastery, from where supplies were being provided.

During January and February, due to their losses as a result of the various Security Forces operations and in order to restore its morale, EOKA increased activity against the Security Forces with bombs, grenades, electrically detonated mines and booby traps. EOKA also continued its killing of alleged Greek Cypriot "traitors"—often individuals who had no contact with and were unknown to the Security Forces. Attacks were continued against unwary and often unarmed British expatriates, and in January alone four were killed and another wounded.

In January the murder of a Turkish Cypriot policeman started communal disturbances between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and there were numerous cases of arson in Nicosia. A second murder of a Turkish Cypriot policeman in February resulted in further disorders and the death of a Greek Cypriot.

In the same month three leading terrorists were captured and a principal EOKA arms cache discovered in a Nicosia house. In addition to large quantities of explosives, thirty-six pistols were seized at this time.

By the end of February EOKA activity had started to decline as a result of these Security Forces' successes, and on 14th March Grivas announced that he was prepared to "suspend operations". It is clear that this tactical step was taken to allow EOKA a breathing space in which to reorganise.

After the release of Archbishop Makarios from detention in Seychelles on 28th March, the Government progressively lifted some of the Emergency Regulations while others were relaxed. Servicemen were no longer ordered to carry weapons off-duty, all restrictions on their movements were lifted, and the resultant increase in trade was welcomed by shop-keepers. Life in Cyprus appeared, on the surface at any rate, to return to some degree of normality.

EOKA however never stopped terrorising and intimidating the people of Cyprus—it merely changed the pattern of its operations. It maintained its hold by the threatening, beating and, when all else failed, the killing of Greek Cypriots. The campaign was partly directed against local Government office holders, and against alleged "traitors". Significant also was the emergence of the intimidation campaign against political rivals of the left wing. This intimidation usually took the form of brutal assaults by masked men, in some cases carrying arms.

EOKA's plans for a renewal of violence were revealed in captured documents, by various incidents and finally confirmed by a surrendered terrorist area leader. Captured documents showed that mountain groups had been reformed, recruits enlisted, and that village sabotage groups were being organised. It was further revealed that newspapers were being intimidated and the political left wing was to receive "special attention". On two occasions Greek Cypriots blew themselves up in the process of manufacturing bombs.

During the period March-December the following were recovered:

- 10 automatic weapons.
- 10 rifles.
- 101 pistols and revolvers.
- 62 shotguns.
- 4 mortars.
- 820 sticks of dynamite.
- 217 bombs, grenades and mines.
- 3,733 rounds of ammunition.
- 3,463 shotgun cartridges.

Most of the weapons were discovered in caches in stone walls, or buried in the ground; invariably they had been carefully preserved and wrapped to prevent deterioration.

Acts of sabotage in October and November included the blowing up of a transmitter at the Cyprus Broadcasting Station, and two electricity transformers at the Royal Air Force Station, Nicosia, were destroyed. A cargo vessel was holed in the hull. At the Royal Air Force Station, Akrotiri, a hangar and its contents of

four Canberra bombers and one Venom fighter aircraft were destroyed or damaged beyond repair.

Casualties inflicted by EOKA during 1957 numbered 33 killed (9 since the "truce") and 124 wounded or injured (39 since the "truce"). Of these, 7 servicemen were killed and 42 wounded/injured, 4 police were killed and 42 wounded/injured, and civilians suffered 22 killed (16 Greek Cypriots) and 40 wounded/injured (31 Greek Cypriots).

Inter-communal clashes resulted in 2 Greek Cypriots being killed and 15 wounded/injured. Two Turkish Cypriots were wounded/injured.

The total weapons and ammunition captured from EOKA during the year included 47 automatic weapons, 17 rifles, 214 pistols and revolvers, 142 shotguns, 8 mortars, 2,270 sticks of dynamite, 760 bombs, grenades and mines, 12,286 rounds of ammunition, and 9,558 shotgun cartridges.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

Prisons

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service are at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the charge of the Director of Prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 700 prisoners. It is reasonably modern with electric lights in each cell, adequate ventilation and a flush lavatory system.

There is also an open prison camp at the Government Stock Farm at Athalassa where young prisoners (under the age of 21) and a number of first offenders and good conduct prisoners are accommodated and are engaged in various farming activities. This camp has large and airy dormitories which can accommodate up to 80.

There were 398 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 500 at the end of the year. They fall under the following three main categories:

	1/1/57	31/12/57
(i) Prisoners convicted for offences not connected with the Emergency	185	226
(ii) Adult prisoners convicted for offences connected with the Emergency	115	127
(iii) Prisoners under 21 convicted for offences connected with the Emergency	98	147

Included in the above figures for the end of the year were eight females convicted of offences connected with the Emergency.

All female persons (and a number of "special" males) detained under the Detention of Persons Law were also accommodated in the Central Prison. The highest number of females under detention at one time was 17. All of them were released during

the year, the last eleven shortly before Christmas. The number of "special" male detainees held in the Prison on January 1st was 13, and 28 on the 31st December.

New accommodation for females and a new block for young prisoners convicted of offences connected with the Emergency were completed in June.

The standard of discipline among ordinary convicts, i.e. those whose offences were not connected with the Emergency, was in every way satisfactory. On the other hand discipline among the female convicts and the female detainees left much to be desired. The behaviour of male convicts serving sentences for offences connected with the Emergency was somewhat better than in the previous year, but it was still possible for a few leaders among them to organise, through threats and by intimidation, occasional mass disobedience against prison authority. This resulted in large numbers of prisoners being placed under punishment.

During the year 14 convicted prisoners undergoing long sentences were transferred to prison establishments in the United Kingdom, joining six others who had been transferred the previous year.

The usual trades—tailoring, shoe-repairing, carpentry, book-binding and printing, mat-making, etc.—continued to be taught in the Prison. The majority of the convicts sentenced for Emergency offences showed no interest in learning any trade. Some progress was, however, made with the young convicts of this class after they had been moved to a separate block in June. A number of ordinary convicts were employed on their own trades in Prison. As in previous years a wage-earning scheme continued to be operated, at a cost to Government of about £1,230.

Adult prisoners whose offences were connected with the Emergency organised from time to time classes under teachers from among their number. Some prisoners started correspondence courses on subjects which included architecture, accountancy, engineering, drawing and electronics. Fifteen applications for such courses were made to institutions in Cyprus, seven to the United Kingdom and eight to Athens.

The general health of the prison population continued to be satisfactory, although there was a large increase in the number of convicts for Emergency offences who reported sick in an obvious attempt to hamper and embarrass the prison staff.

The existing system of remission is as follows:

- (i) No remission is granted for sentences of one month's imprisonment or less.
- (ii) One-sixth remission may be granted for sentences of under two years.
- (iii) One-fourth remission may be granted for sentences of over two years.
- (iv) Progressive remission may be granted for special good conduct and industry of four months every year over three years and up to six years, five months every year over six years and up to nine years, and six months every year over nine years.

- (v) Females with over two years sentence may earn one-third remission, but are only considered for progressive remission after four years in prison.

Remission may be forfeited, as an additional punishment, for offences against prison discipline at the rate of three days for every day in solitary confinement.

The after-care of discharged prisoners again proved successful in facilitating their rehabilitation. Almost invariably prisoners about to be discharged co-operated fully with the Discharge Board, which includes representatives of the Departments of Social Development and Labour. The prevailing conditions of full employment made it easier to find jobs for discharged prisoners.

During the year a total of 22 persons were sentenced to death, 19 of whom had their sentences commuted to various terms of imprisonment, one was discharged on appeal and two were executed—one of them for an offence connected with the Emergency.

Detention Camps

The administration of the Detention Camps was separated from the Prison Department on 1st January but close liaison was maintained between the two Departments.

At the beginning of the year there were 753 persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law, and 642 at the end of the year. At the beginning of the year there were also 43 persons held under the Emergency Regulations, all of whom were released by the end of May.

There were three camps in use during the year, at Pyla, Kokkinotrimithia and Pyroi. The Pyroi camp was opened in June for the purpose of accommodating detainees under conditions of minimum security for a short period before their release, to facilitate their rehabilitation. This camp was taken over by the Welfare Department on 31st December. Of a total of 636 detainees released in the course of the year 344 passed through Pyroi.

Feeding arrangements at Pyla and Kokkinotrimithia were improved when the detainees were persuaded to assume responsibility for their own cooking. (A similar arrangement was not possible in Pyroi in view of the detainees' brief stay there). Food was supplied by a contractor on a scale 50% higher than that prescribed for convicted prisoners. Within this ration scale detainees were allowed to order their own food from the contractor. In addition they were allowed food from relatives and friends up to a maximum of one oke—nearly three pounds—per week. Cigarettes, toilet requisites and material for hobbies were also allowed.

Each detainee was allowed one visit a week from three adults and any number of children. Within reason visits by advocates in connection with the detained persons' private affairs, and special extra visits of an urgent nature were also permitted.

All correspondence to or from detainees was subject to censorship. Each detainee was allowed to write three letters a week and to receive an unlimited number. Additional letters on

urgent matters, petitions to the Governor, the Advisory Committee, the International Red Cross, etc., were extra to the normal allowance of outgoing letters.

The camps were regularly visited by medical officers and specialists. On two occasions they were also visited by a representative of the International Red Cross.

The Welfare Department continued to be in close touch with detainees and their families, and monthly allowances were paid to the latter according to individual requirements. Over £123,000 was paid by Government as family allowances during the year.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

DURING 1957 the Electricity Authority of Cyprus extended its central steam electric generating station at Dhekelia and also built new 66,000 volt transmission lines to meet the rapidly growing demand for electricity. New 11,000 volt transmission lines were constructed, and existing 11,000 volt lines were extended, to serve villages and irrigation and industrial consumers.

The Authority also operated a diesel electric generating station at Paphos and completed construction of high voltage transmission lines to meet the increasing demand and to serve villages in the Paphos area. Orders were placed for materials to extend the 66,000 volt transmission system to Paphos. This extension, when completed, will enable the diesel electric generating station to be shut down and will provide adequate supplies for future development in the area.

The capacity of the generating plant installed at Dhekelia Generating Station was increased from 42,750 kws. to 56,750 kws. The output for 1957 was 146,817,500 units compared with 103,919,400 units in 1956. Over 54,000 tons of fuel oil were used at Dhekelia Generating Station in 1957. At Paphos the output was 1,423,840 units compared with 894,590 units in 1956.

The supply voltage to consumers is 240 volts, A.C., 50 cycles, single phase, for lighting and domestic requirements; and 415 volts 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., to large consumers.

The demand for electricity supply continues to be very heavy and an additional 14,000 kw. turbo-alternator set with two 9,000 lbs. per hour boilers were ordered during 1957 for commissioning during 1959. Civil works to accommodate this plant were started during 1957 and erection of this plant will begin in 1958.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

The main features of the year's activities were the progress towards the completion of the Greater Nicosia Water Supply Scheme, the 105-foot high dam at Trimiklini and a 60-foot dam

near Pyrgos (Tylliria). Steady progress was maintained in providing piped domestic water to still more villages and on the construction of small irrigation works. The tested output of 233 boreholes drilled for water production during 1957 exceeded 41 million gallons per day. The hydrological service continued its work of observing and recording river, stream and spring flows and ground water conditions.

Town Water Supplies

During the year construction work was continued on the scheme designed to relieve the acute summer shortage of water in Nicosia and to provide new supplies for the suburban villages which have practically no piped water. The Greater Nicosia Scheme, estimated to cost £950,000, was prepared in 1954, but its execution was delayed for financial and other reasons and work was not begun until 1956. The scheme will make available an additional million gallons per day from boreholes at Dhikomo, Kokkini Trimithia and Dhali and from an old tunnel tapping an underground reservoir in limestone at Sykhari. Three covered service reservoirs of 1.70, 0.85 and 0.85 million gallons, respectively, are included in the scheme as well as new pipe distribution systems for the suburban villages of Strovolos, Engomi, Ayios Dhometios, Orta Keuy, Trakhonas and Eylenja.

During 1957 the installation of all the pumping plant, the construction of the reception reservoirs, the laying of the main trunk pipelines from the sources to Nicosia and the ring main serving the suburban area were completed. One compartment (half) of each of the service reservoirs at Engomi and Lakatamia was completed and was in use by the end of the year. Water was actually supplied in bulk to the Nicosia Water Board during the summer of 1957. A start was made with the distribution systems of Trakhonas and Ayios Dhometios. The works are due for completion during 1958 and water should be available for distribution to consumers in the greater part of the suburban area by the summer of that year.

The scheme now under construction will not, in itself, satisfy the needs of Nicosia and a long-term project to pump 4 million gallons daily from boreholes near Morphou Bay is in course of preparation. Fifteen prospecting boreholes have been drilled for this scheme, and were tested at rates exceeding 25,000 gallons per hour. The water will be pumped through twin pipe lines over a distance of 23 miles against a gravity head of more than 600 feet. Consulting Engineers have been engaged to design and supervise the construction of the collecting tank and pumping station, and the main pipe lines. The estimated cost of the first stage, with a single 16" pipe line to give a supply of two million gallons per day, is £850,000. Orders have already been placed for the pipes and borehole pumping equipment.

Plans have been prepared for pumping more water to Famagusta. The water level in the Phrenaros boreholes, from which practically all the town water is drawn, is declining from year to year with

very little recovery after the winter rains and it is unlikely that the present output will be maintained for many more years. The position will be aggravated by the increased demand of normal town expansion and projected port extension works. A scheme has been prepared for supplying an additional million gallons per day, in the first instance, from boreholes near Xylophagou and Liopetri, through a 15" asbestos cement pipeline designed for a flow of 2.2 million gallons daily. A million gallon service reservoir, which can be enlarged in future, is included in the scheme. From this reservoir separate pipes will deliver the water to the existing Stavros reservoir, to the northern part of the town. No street distribution pipes are included. A preliminary estimate of cost, based on 1956 prices, was £325,000.

Investigations and studies have been continuing for improvements and extensions to the water supplies of all the other main towns of the Island and proposals await approval and the provision of funds. Proposals have been submitted to the Limassol Water Board for long-term measures to improve the water supply of the rapidly expanding town. The recommended sources are boreholes in the Kolossi-Phassouri area from where the water may be pumped through the existing steel pipe line which carries the present supply from springs to Limassol. This pipe line does not run full in summer and when the flow of the springs is lowest it is capable of conveying an additional 800,000 gallons of water per day. By this means the total quantity of water which can be made available to Limassol in summer may be increased to 2 million gallons per day at an estimated capital cost of £45,000 and annual charges of £4,400. Preliminary proposals have been submitted for the supply of Kyrenia with water from the Lapithos and Karavas springs. Investigations have continued towards finding a satisfactory solution of the rather acute Paphos water supply problem. At Larnaca proposed works include the duplication of the existing 15" main from the infiltration gallery to the town, the construction of an 800,000 gallon covered service reservoir and improvements to the distribution system.

Village Water Supplies

Fifty-one village schemes were completed and a further 14 were under construction at the end of the year. The works normally involve the development of a water source, the piping from source to village, one or more storage tanks and a system of public fountains throughout the village. The source, which may be a spring or borehole, is frequently shared by two or more villages. In some of the larger villages provision is made for direct house connections, for which the demand increases from year to year. During the year a total of 93 miles of pipe were laid for village domestic supplies. In addition investigations were carried out and schemes and estimates were submitted in connection with a further 37 projects for village domestic supply.

The supply of domestic water to the thirteen dry villages of the Eastern Mesaoria from Kythrea spring, which was started in 1956, was completed during 1957. Where previously the only available supply in summer was perhaps a daily share of $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons of brackish water, per head, drawn from unhygienic shallow wells, the villages are now enjoying a daily supply of 150,000 gallons or about 17 gallons per head of excellent water. In compensation for the water acquired from the spring for the dry villages the Kythrea irrigators have now accepted Government's offer to line in reinforced concrete some 18 miles of irrigation channels. This is estimated to cost £80,000. These works, by eliminating wastage, will undoubtedly more than compensate the Kythrea farmers for the loss of the water piped to the villages. The work of lining the channels started at the end of the year.

Of the 627 villages in the Island 68% now have satisfactory piped supplies, another 13% have piped installations which require renewal or improvement and only 19% are still without piped water. The domestic water consumption in villages is increasing rapidly; whereas, a few years ago, 15 gallons per person per day was more than sufficient, 20 gallons is now considered necessary wherever that quantity can be made available.

Expenditure on village water supplies in 1957 was £205,000.

Gravity Irrigation

Gravity irrigation works carried out by the Department of Water Development fall under the following main groups:

- (i) Schemes developing small springs by excavation at their source, by lining channels in reinforced concrete to prevent loss of water, and by constructing tanks for night storage.
- (ii) Schemes involving the diversion of seasonal or perennial flow from rivers and water courses by means of weirs and channels.
- (iii) Irrigation from infiltration galleries constructed in slow yielding aquifers, in fissured rock, or in river gravels either by gravity or by pumping.
- (iv) Water conservation in reservoirs for periods of a few days to several months.

The number of gravity irrigation schemes completed during 1957 was 45. They command about 5,000 donums of previously unirrigated land. Of this about 700 donums can be irrigated perennially. At the end of the year work was proceeding on a further five schemes designed to command another 5,000 donums.

The total area of arable land in Cyprus amounts to about 3,900,000 donums of which 80% to 85% is cultivated; 15% is now irrigated in an average winter and 5.8% in an average summer. It is estimated that as a result of the irrigation works carried out since 1946 under the irrigation development programme the area of all irrigated lands in Cyprus has increased by 47%, the area under pumped irrigation by 161%, and the annual value of agricultural production by £750,000.

The lining of irrigation channels in concrete continued during the year and this type of work is now widely recognised among the Cypriot cultivators as a very effective means of increasing the volume of water reaching the fields. By elimination of seepage losses between source and field additional water becomes available for extending the area under cultivation. In addition less labour is required for cleaning and maintaining channels. During the year 14 miles of channels were thus lined in reinforced concrete. These works were carried out chiefly in the village areas of Meniko, Ayios Therapon, Mesoyi, Aredhiou, Ayia Varvara-Kotchati, Kaliana and Kato Pyrgos (Tylliria).

The usual quota of small schemes involving the excavation and building of springs, and the conveyance of water in pipes or channels to small irrigation tanks has been completed in the hill areas. Among the villages that benefited from this type of small but popular scheme during 1957 are Agridhia, Melini, Aplanda and Lymbia.

Two mass concrete gravity dams for irrigation water storage were under construction in 1957. The one, at Trimiklini, situated in a narrow gorge cut by the river through a mass of volcanic agglomerate, will be 105 feet high from the lowest foundation level to the crest of the spillway and 90 feet high above the river bed. The capacity of the reservoir will be 55 million gallons. The construction, started in 1956, was carried to within a few feet of the spillway level by the end of 1957 and it is expected that the work will be completed in time to impound water for the 1958 summer irrigation. A system of conveyor pipes and reinforced concrete channels carries the water to the 800 donums of land to be irrigated around Trimiklini village. This land has been levelled and terraced by the Agricultural Department Soil Conservation Section with whom the Water Development Department has worked in close conjunction in the design of the distribution works. The estimated cost of the dam and the distribution system is £56,000.

The other dam on which work began during the year is 60 feet high and its estimated cost is about £25,000. When completed the storage of 60 million gallons will extend the period of irrigation of about 600 donums from May to August. Nearly 5 miles of reinforced concrete channels have been laid and these, plus about 2 miles of earth channels, will provide irrigation for up to 1,600 donums. The total cost of the scheme will be about £50,000.

At Petra, earth moving machinery was effectively used to enlarge the capacity of the two existing reservoirs. The work was carried out by two 19R.B. dragline excavators and a D5 Traxcavator. At a cost of £2,000 the storage was increased by nearly 3 million gallons.

Considerable work was done on dam site investigations during the year. The projected reservoirs are on the Korivas river above Meniko, on the Ahacha river, near Klirou, at the locality Sklidros, near Apliki and on the Marathasa river above Lefka.

At Ayios Loucas, near Famagusta, the third phase of an interesting scheme was completed in 1957. This is a ground water re-charge scheme designed to improve underground water conditions around Famagusta town where heavy pumping in past years has caused a general lowering of the water table to such an extent that it is now more than 20 feet below sea level in some places. Sea water is penetrating into wells and boreholes along the coast, causing them to turn brackish or saline, and making the water unfit for irrigation. The first phase of the works was completed in 1954 and includes the repair of an old earth embankment across the Harangas river to form a 30 million gallon reservoir, the construction of a 100 foot spillway, and the driving of a mile of re-charge tunnels in a porous stratum slightly above sea level. The tunnel is intended to convey water from the reservoir into the aquifers that provide irrigation water in and about Famagusta town. It is hoped that the fresh water introduced both through the tunnel and by seepage through the bed of the reservoir will tend to retard the advance of sea water. The second phase was completed early in 1956. It serves to enlarge the scope and effectiveness of the works by bringing in water from Kouklia reservoir, nine miles away, and from intervening catchments. The third phase, completed in 1957, consists of 19,600 feet of re-charge tunnels running roughly parallel to the coast, at an average distance of about 4,000 feet from the sea, at a level of 2.90 feet above sea level. They connect the re-charge tunnel of the Ayios Loucas scheme with the original tunnel which was driven experimentally at Ayios Memnon in 1952. The cost of Phase I was £9,000, of Phase II, £13,750 and the estimated cost of Phase III, £21,000.

Expenditure on irrigation works in 1956 was approximately £180,000.

Underground Water.

The drilling section of the Department of Water Development is largely occupied in sinking irrigation boreholes for private persons under a subsidised drilling scheme. It also sinks prospecting boreholes for Government as well as irrigation, domestic water, and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies on a full cost basis. The benefits of perennial irrigation resulting from recent boreholes are clearly visible in the marked agricultural development that is taking place in drilling areas. Where previously the summer landscape was bare and arid, citrus groves and vegetable gardens are being extended year by year and the agricultural economy of these districts is thereby greatly improved.

A total of 293 boreholes were sunk during the year, 176 for irrigation, 57 for domestic and industrial water and the remainder for miscellaneous technical uses. Of the boreholes drilled for water 75% produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful". The total tested output of the year's well drilling was more than 41 million gallons per day,

sufficient to irrigate 20,000 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. This is a ground water production record for Cyprus. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £77,000.

The large number of boreholes drilled in recent years has caused a proportional increase in pumping in the island generally, and in particular in the Morphou area and in the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca. The increased agricultural production resulting from irrigation by pumped water is of great economic value to the Island and it is very important that the present pumping output should not only be maintained but that it should be increased from year to year where possible. The reserves of underground water, however, are not unlimited and so in developing irrigation from wells and boreholes, care must be taken not to exhaust the aquifers by drawing off more water than can be replaced naturally each year from the rainfall.

In the Morphou area further expansion can no doubt continue for a number of years. At the other end of the island, in the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca, the position is not so hopeful and measurements from Government observation boreholes indicate that the limits of safe development are being approached and in some cases have already been exceeded. The area around Kokkini Trimithia is causing similar concern.

The hydrological service is studying the effect of pumping in all these places with a view to determining the extent of further safe development.

Finance

Water Development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. In the case of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20% to 60% of the cost according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively, as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20% for spate irrigation and 33.3% for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division. Each case is considered on its merits, the average village contribution being about 42%. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest. Occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. A borehole under the Subsidised Drilling Scheme is carried out for a private person at a fixed price of £32,500 mils for the first borehole, and the balance of the cost which, in 1957, on the average amounted to about £157,200 mils is paid by Government. Private individuals requiring a second or third borehole are charged the actual cost in full, including departmental charges. Municipal Corporations, Companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental charges. The recently completed town water supply schemes are paid for in full by the

respective Water Boards, which have raised the money by special loans from Government, and the new Greater Nicosia Scheme is, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Village domestic water schemes are paid for half by Government and half by the village if no house connections are wanted. If there are house connections the extra cost is borne entirely by the villagers concerned. Beneficiaries bear the full cost of operation and maintenance of both irrigation and domestic water schemes.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department continued its heavy building and road development programme. In addition it had to cope with emergency and security works, which entailed a considerable amount of overtime. These were carried out and completed rapidly, no interference or delay being caused to the ordinary building programme.

Roads

In spite of the heavy civilian and military traffic the roads were maintained in good condition. Of the 3,730 miles of roads in the island, some 967 miles (of which 797 miles are bitumenised) are maintained by the Department, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration, other departments and municipalities. There are 1.044 miles of road per square mile.

The more important new works and improvements undertaken during the year were:

- (i) The realignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road continued and the whole project, which is estimated to cost £633,000, will be completed in 1961.
- (ii) The improvement and realignment of the Famagusta-Larnaca road, which is expected to be completed in 1960. The road will be widened to 22' of asphalted carriageway and 60' overall road width (road reserve).
- (iii) Two new diversions were constructed on the Larnaca Nicosia road at M.P. 21 and 23. The carriageway was asphalted to 18' road width and a road reserve of 40' was effected. The total cost, excluding compensation for trees and lands, was £19,950.
- (iv) The Limassol-Ktima road widening: this extensive scheme (M.P. 58½—M.P. 70½), started early in 1955, is due to be completed in 1958. Mostly road widening, the work also included ten major improvements the five most important ones being executed as Class A road, with 22' wide asphalted carriageway. The widening was carried out against rocky hillside. Later in 1957 another major improvement was included in this scheme, through Episkopi village, at a cost of £7,500. Total expenditure of the whole Limassol-Ktima road widenings is estimated at £128,000.

- (v) The Mount Olympus road: this road gives access to the highest peak on the Island, Mount Olympus, which is 6,403 ft. above sea level. The tracing of the road started in 1956, and asphaltting was completed in 1957 at a total cost of £17,000.
- (vi) The first phase of an access road to Famagusta Port was completed at a cost of £12,000.
- (vii) On the Nicosia-Famagusta road a bye-pass was constructed near Kalopsidha village at a cost of £27,847.
- (viii) Work on various security roads in Paphos and Famagusta districts, which started in 1956, was completed at a cost of about £200,000.

Buildings

Normal maintenance of buildings was carried out when required. The percentage of expenditure to capital cost was in the region of 1.5%. One of the most important new building works undertaken in 1957 was the Police Headquarters in Nicosia. This is a three-storey building of a total area of 50,500 square feet in the shape of the letter Y. The central portion has four storeys and supports a radio mast. Construction began in April, 1957, and it will be completed towards the end of 1958. This will be the first building in Cyprus which will have an electrical floor heating system, making use of electricity at "off peak" periods. The total cost is estimated at £150,000.

A three-storey building, estimated to cost £140,000, is under construction at Limassol and will be used as Police Divisional Headquarters and Town Station. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1958. This building will also be heated in the same way as the Police Headquarters building in Nicosia.

Some 240 houses and blocks of flats are being erected in Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos for the Cyprus Police Force. One hundred and seventy four of these houses are for Nicosia Police. In addition, Police Stations and houses are being erected in a number of villages including Vatili, Ay. Amvrosios (Kyrenia), Kophinou, Myrtou, Episkopi and Lefka. The estimated cost of these buildings is in the region of £500,000, excluding the value of land.

During the year work began on a new Konak at Morphou. It will house the District Inspector's and the other departmental branch offices, the Post Office, Cable and Wireless, the District Medical Officer, the Dispensary and Courtroom. The cost of the building is estimated at £23,000.

A new P.W.D. Depot is under construction at Limassol at an estimated cost of £57,000. The Depot, which will be completed in 1958, consists of offices, workshops, unallocated and furniture stores, timber shed, sheds for vehicles and a recreation-dining room for the staff.

In addition to the above, work on the erection of the Teachers Training College at Nicosia (£500,000), Technical Institutes at Nicosia (£400,000), Limassol (£300,000) and Lefka (£186,000) is proceeding satisfactorily.

Harbours

In addition to normal maintenance operations, dredging was carried out at Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos. At Larnaca a concrete wall, 500 feet long, was erected east of the Customs House and the reclaimed area so formed was filled and asphalted. Total expenditure amounted to £9,000. At Paphos the extension of the breakwater was completed together with the access road at a cost of about £11,000.

Labour and Materials

Labour relations remained cordial and interruptions to works because of strikes or labour disputes were negligible. The average number of workers employed by the Department was 3,300 and the wages paid amounted to £904,809, averaging £274 per head per annum.

Materials of all kinds were freely available throughout the year and no shortages occurred to delay progress.

Chapter 11: Communications

PORTS AND FACILITIES

THE three main ports, in order of importance, are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca.

At Famagusta vessels of up to 425 feet overall length, and a draft not exceeding 22 feet 6 inches, can enter the inner harbour and be berthed alongside the quay. A Government tug assists shipping manoeuvring upon entry into and departure from the inner harbour. Quay and storage accommodation, a floating pontoon derrick, mobile cranes, tractors and trolleys can cope with ordinary trade requirements of about 40,000 tons of imports and exports per month. There is a small lighter basin at the south end of the harbour for vessels discharging into lighters. Bunker coal and fresh water are available in limited quantities. Fuel oil is available from 5-ton tank lorries from Larnaca, by arrangement with the oil companies. Minor repairs to shipping can be undertaken.

At Limassol and Larnaca ships anchor in the open roadstead about 4-5 cables off the main jetty, and goods are transported to and from shore by means of lighters of from 20 to 40 tons capacity. Both these ports have sufficient quay and storage accommodation, cranes, tractors and trolleys to cope with ordinary trade requirements.

Limassol has a lighter basin and small vessels not exceeding 155 feet in length or 10 feet draught are permitted to enter the basin. Karavostasi, Vasiliko-Zyyi and Limni are mainly used for the export of minerals. Each has a pier and sufficient lighters to work ships at anchor in the open roadstead, and there is a loading pylon at Vasiliko-Zyyi. Kyrenia and Paphos are minor ports with limited port facilities.

Plans for the approved major extension to Famagusta Port were being prepared during the year by the Consulting Engineers. The extension provides for 2,100 feet of extra berthage space, a dredged depth of 32 feet and extra anchorage space within the proposed new sheltering arm. By the end of the year the Consultants had made considerable progress with the preparation of plans and specifications, though various substantial points of detail were still under discussion between them and the Government departments concerned. Improvements to Paphos and Larnaca ports were put in hand during the year.

SHIPPING LINES AND LOCAL SHIPPING

General cargo steamers of the British Conference Lines (Mediterranean Section) call in turn at approximately weekly intervals from British ports *via* Mediterranean ports. Some of these steamers have accommodation for up to twelve passengers. The voyage between the United Kingdom and Cyprus usually takes between 10 and 14 days.

General cargo steamers of several companies call at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly intervals on voyages between Northern European and Mediterranean ports, some with limited passenger accommodation.

Regular calls were made at Cyprus ports according to itinerary schedules by vessels in the passenger and cargo trade to Levantine ports; also to Greece, Turkey, Italy and France. Tankers frequently call at Larnaca to discharge petroleum products.

Statistics of ships which used Cyprus ports in 1957 are given at Appendix DD.

11,081 passengers arrived in Cyprus and 12,464 left by sea. Approximately 726,000 gross tons of cargo were landed and 1,407,000 gross tons exported during the year.

A few locally-owned schooners are used in coastwise trade and the conveyance of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

Nearly 800 miles of asphalted main highways provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of over 2,900 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by one or more public transport vehicles stationed in the village; these

vehicles leave for town in the early morning and return in the afternoon or evening. Frequent bus and taxi services serve the main centres of population.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains; the mountain roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

The number of motor vehicles of all types which were licensed on 31st December, 1957 was 34,555 of which 16,157 were private cars, 6,854 commercial vehicles, 7,633 motor cycles, 1,193 taxis and 2,694 tractors. The number of driving licences issued or renewed was 42,050.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at Nicosia provides the main entry and exit point for passengers arriving at and departing from the Island. During the year seven scheduled and eleven non-scheduled airline operators carried a total of 102,223 passengers through the Nicosia Airport, a drop of nearly 2% over the previous year's traffic. The quantity of air freight processed through the airport showed a drop of 45% in respect of disembarked freight and a drop of 54% for transit freight. The amount of freight embarked, however, showed a slight increase (4%) over the previous year's figures.

The number of scheduled aircraft movements decreased by 7% while non-scheduled movements decreased by 48%. The sharp decline in the number of non-scheduled movements over the previous year can be related to the unexpected increase in non-scheduled flights of a trooping nature during the Suez crisis towards the end of 1956.

	1956			1957		
	Inwards	Outwards		Inwards	Outwards	
Scheduled services ..	2,067	2,058		1,917	1,918	
Non-scheduled services	1,491	1,488		781	780	
Local flights	202	203		113	112	

	Embarked			Disembarked			Transit		
	1956	1957	%	1956	1957	%	1956	1957	%
Passengers	43,024	44,879	+4	49,336	46,324	-6	11,508	11,020	-4
Freight (kilos)	327,262	340,331	+4	1,820,620	1,005,298	-45	544,291	251,210	-54
Mail (kilos)	88,372	41,298	-53	132,123	78,533	-41	21,693	4,603	-79

The above figures do not include service passengers arriving and departing in civil aircraft handled by the Royal Air Force.

The internal security situation did not permit any relaxation of the stringent restrictions imposed at Nicosia civil airport by the Cyprus Government. Responsibility for enforcing these security measures continued to be vested in the Royal Air Force.

The installation of a modern aerodrome lighting system was completed during 1957. The Public Works Department performed routine maintenance of the airport buildings and parking apron and completed detailed surveys of the land previously allocated for the development of a new Airport Terminal, work on which, it is hoped, will begin in 1958.

Considerable progress was made towards implementing the Nicosia Flight Information Centre which, when operative early in 1958, will be responsible for controlling and safeguarding movements of all civil aircraft through the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Airport was equipped with additional radio navigational aids to meet the requirements of modern aircraft with higher performance and operating speeds. A runway locator beacon, a Ground Control Approach (Radar) unit—the latter provided by the Air Ministry—and a Very High Frequency Omni-directional Navigational beacon were installed. In addition, two non-directional radio beacons were provided at Dhekelia and Myrtou at the eastern and western ends of the Mesaoria plain. These navigational aids assist aircraft in entering and leaving Cyprus along the authorised corridor.

There were no accidents to civil aircraft during 1957.

Towards the end of the year, Cyprus Airways Limited entered into an agreement with British European Airways whereby the Company's route network would be operated by British European Airways Viscount aircraft under a royalty basis. Consequent upon this arrangement Cyprus Airways planned to dispose of its fleet of Dakota aircraft.

The total revenue earned from Airport concessions, tariffs, licences and traffic permits amounted to £37,625, a decrease of 9.30 per cent over the figure for 1956.

POSTS

There are 22 main Post Offices, including five summer offices in hill resorts, and 711 Postal Agencies; motor mail services run once or twice daily between the main towns. Mail deliveries to the villages are by motor, bicycle and animal transport. Well over a million miles were covered during the year in the carriage of mails. With the exception of the Post Office at Troodos the summer offices did not operate in 1957.

In the latter half of the year another Post Office was opened in Nicosia near Metaxas Square. In Famagusta, an additional office was established within the old town, and the main Post Office was transferred to a more suitable building at Varosha. Additional office accommodation was also obtained to enlarge the Post Office at Limassol.

The security situation allowed the reopening to renters of all private letter boxes.

The volume of postal traffic handled during 1957 was 3.5% greater than that of the preceding year. It included 18,658,000 letters, 13,278,000 printed and commercial papers and 668,000 registered articles.

In March the Department undertook the handling of Forces parcel mails despatched to the United Kingdom by the overland route, and the despatch of surface letter and parcel mails to Malta *via* Italy. It also handles Forces surface letter mails from and to the United Kingdom.

One of the main features of the year's activities was the sale of social insurance stamps following the introduction of the Social Insurance Scheme. These stamps comprise three denominations, 30, 60, and 120 mils. Their sale is restricted to the District and Sub-offices and to Postal Order Agencies. The value of the sale of these stamps now exceeds the value of the postage stamps sold in the Island. In addition, the Department started, in August 1957, payment of all Social Insurance benefits except unemployment benefits.

External mail services functioned normally throughout the year. The steamers of the Nomikos Lines resumed their services in April and those of the Hellenic Mediterranean Lines in November. There was a noticeable improvement in air mail services. The direct air mail service from Cyprus was extended to Austria, Malta, Belgium and India. At the same time arrangements were made for air mail correspondence posted in Cyprus for Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania to be despatched *via* Athens instead of *via* London, with a consequent reduction in transit time. The air parcel service from Cyprus, which had been confined to the United Kingdom and Israel, was extended to nineteen other countries which include Australia, Canada, East Africa, Greece, Nigeria, Turkey and the United States of America.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued or renewed was 79,492 (including those issued free of charge) as compared with 68,938 in 1956, an increase of 15% over the 1956 figure. 430 Wireless Dealers licences and 40 Amateurs Wireless licences were issued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

On 1st November, the Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority assumed the administration of all telephone and inland telegraph systems in the Island.

The towns of Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta and Kyrenia have modern automatic telephone exchanges. During the year further extensions were made to the exchanges in Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta thus increasing the number of subscribers served in these towns.

An extensive trunk network connects the six main towns and 123 villages by means of underground cable, overhead wires, open wire carrier systems and V.H.F. radio.

The inland telegraph system connects the six main towns by teleprinter circuits and 15 of the larger villages which accept both overseas and inland telegrams of all categories.

The radiotelephone service available to the United Kingdom, most European countries, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, Israel, Turkey, Egypt and other Arab countries was extended during 1957 to the U.S.S.R. and Kenya. The radiotelephone circuits connecting Cyprus to these countries are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Cable and Wireless Limited operate submarine telegraph cables between Larnaca and Alexandria and between Larnaca and Haifa. Wireless Telegraph Circuits are available to London to augment these submarine cable services when necessary. Medium wave W/T communication is maintained with ships at sea by Cable and Wireless Ltd. A facsimile service (transmission of pictures) between Nicosia and London is also operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. who also act as agents for the Cyprus Government in the operation and maintenance of the aeradio services.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

Chapter 12: Information Services

BROADCASTING

THE main event of the year was the inauguration of a pilot television scheme on 1st October, the first television service in an Eastern Mediterranean country. At the start this provided viewing twice a week, from 7.15 to 9.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, but from 15th December this was increased by a Sunday evening transmission lasting two hours. Programmes consisted of films with dialogue or commentaries in English, Greek or Turkish, newsreels and live performances.

The television studios were built as an extension of the sound studios, and the television aerial was erected adjacent to the studios. Two installation engineers were attached to the Cyprus Broadcasting Service in June on loan from Messrs. Marconi for six months, while several members of the staff attended various television courses with the B.B.C.

The scheme covers a 10-mile radius from Nicosia with a potential viewing public of eighty thousand. Good reception has, however, been obtained at Kyrenia, 16 miles away, and pictures have been received even further afield. Shopwindow demonstrations by Nicosia dealers attracted considerable crowds.

In the main section of the Station the work of consolidation and repairs, which were put in hand after earlier acts of sabotage, were completed by the beginning of the year. Sound broadcasting continued in two channels—one primarily for Greek programmes, and the other for Turkish with English programmes broadcast from 4.30 to 5.00 p.m. and from 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. The early morning news transmissions in English, Greek and Turkish, which were started at the time of the Suez crisis, continued throughout the year.

Programmes were carried by two 20 kilowatt transmitters, with relay stations at Limassol on the south coast and Paphos at the extreme west of the island, until as a result of further sabotage on 17th October an explosion damaged the transmitter which carried the Turkish programme. An immediate search revealed bombs in the other main transmitter and in the television transmitter. Normal service was resumed the following morning when a smaller reserve transmitter was brought into use. Work on repairing the damaged transmitter was expected to be completed early in 1958.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Cyprus continued to make headlines in the world's press with the result that a large number of journalists and cameramen visited the Island, some of them several times, in the course of the year and claimed the attention of the Public Relations Department. The majority of these journalists came from the United Kingdom and the United States of America: some came from as far as afield as Iceland and Japan. Every facility was offered to these visitors, including arrangements for them to meet a large number of persons representing every shade of opinion on the Island.

The Department's Central News Room, which was set up in December, 1955, as a channel for the release of information concerning internal security, continued to function throughout the year. Apart from dealing with a large number of enquiries—it averaged 2,500 telephone calls per month—the Central News Room released nearly 2,000 items of news on behalf of Government House, the Security Forces and departments. It continued to be responsible for the documentation of journalists.

The Department's Press Section had another busy year. Apart from routine work such as press summaries, preparation of departmental releases and translations, it also dealt with a large number of questionnaires submitted by the press and individual enquirers.

In March the Publications Section launched a new weekly publication, "Cyprus Pictorial", which replaced "Radio Cyprus". It is an eight-page publication the main purpose of which is to publicise achievements in every field of development and progress in the Island, not excluding private industry. "Cyprus Pictorial" is produced in three languages with a total weekly circulation of 20,000 copies which are distributed free. It has been particularly appreciated by students and educational establishments. The monthly magazine "The Countryman" which, as its title implies,

is designed to appeal to the Island's farmers, continued to appear regularly and maintained its popularity both in Cyprus and abroad. Besides these regular publications the Section was responsible for the production of a large number of posters, pamphlets and brochures on behalf of several Government Departments, the Department of Agriculture in particular.

The Film and Photographic Section was again unable to resume its regular mobile cinema shows to rural audiences owing to the unsettled conditions, but the two units in commission gave regular shows to a variety of other audiences. Clubs, schools, the Services and individuals made liberal use of films from the Section's library. Its photographers were in constant action covering the Governor's official engagements and other important events for "Cyprus Pictorial". In addition large numbers of official photographs were made available to the local and overseas press.

During the year some 30 newspapers and periodicals were published in Cyprus in English, Greek or Turkish. Their circulation varied from a few hundred to over 14,000. A list of the principal ones is included in the bibliography.

TOURING

The Tourist Development Office continued to function as a section of the Public Relations Department.

Despite the somewhat improved conditions obtaining in the Island after mid-March, the year was again marked by the almost total absence of any tourist traffic. The number of visitors to the Island showed a further, if slight, decrease from the previous year—11,600 as compared with 12,500 in 1956 and 30,300 in 1954. Of this reduced number only a minute percentage represented holiday-makers.

The uncertainty of the situation in Cyprus precluded any worthwhile attempts at tourist publicity and the Tourist Development Office had perforce to confine its activities to answering overseas enquiries, and assisting visiting journalists or business men who wished to see something of the Island's tourist attractions. The office was again responsible for the production of the Cyprus Calendar and 10,000 copies were quickly sold, mostly to Servicemen serving in the Island.

Members of Her Majesty's forces stationed in Cyprus made full use of the Tourist Development Office and its Information Bureaux at Limassol and Famagusta. With conditions easier the summer hill resorts were able to attract visitors, although their clientele was almost exclusively Cyprus residents.

Out of 108 established hotels 90 operated during the year and 12 were taken over by the Services. Two new hotels were built in the course of the year, one at Lapithos and the other at Limassol. Hotels throughout the Island were inspected at regular intervals, and the Hotels Guide for 1957 was produced and widely distributed.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

PROFESSOR C. F. A. Schaeffer, resuming his excavations at the Bronze Age site at Enkomi—now widely regarded as the ancient Alasia—extended his excavation of “Building 18”, the imposing façade of which fronts one of the east-west streets in the centre of the town. At the rear of the building, where the parallel street to the north was reached, some more well-dressed masonry walls were found, as well as the rubble reconstructions which followed the burning of the original buildings around 1200 B.C. Beneath them, among numerous previously excavated tombs, two intact chambers were found; one of the Middle Bronze Age, and the other of the fourteenth century B.C. containing Mycenaean vases and a Polychrome faience cup.

Dr. P. Dikaïos, Curator of the Cyprus Museum, returned for supplementary work to the Sanctuary of the Horned God at the same site, which he excavated in 1948-1953 during the Antiquities Department's association with the French Expedition. He completed, with useful results, the excavation of the material filling the shafts of a number of wells and soak ways. In one of them was the front part of an ox-skull, probably used as a mask in the rituals which took place in the sanctuary.

In the cemetery of Salamis Dr. Dikaïos examined the approach passage leading to the stone-built tomb chamber discovered in 1956. In the packed earth he found the impressions left by the decomposed wooden shafts, yoke and one of the solid wheels of the wagon used in the seventh century B.C. for the second and last interment in the tomb. The skeletons of three of the four horses which drew it were also found. Disturbed remains of two more horses were recovered, belonging probably to a smaller vehicle used about a hundred years earlier in the funeral of the original occupant of the tomb, possibly a princess of the royal house of Salamis.

At Salamis itself further excavations by the Department of Antiquities were directed mainly to the gymnasium, where the limits of the main building between the Palaestra (“the Marble Forum”) and the sea were laid bare and much of a long room occupying the north side was cleared. The rooms along the portico on the landward side have now been excavated to floor level. All incorporate remains of the first Roman building, which replaced a Hellenistic Gymnasium, probably in the time of Augustus. The north room belongs in the main to a second century remodelling, with a bathing establishment of massive vaulted architecture. The west rooms in their present form owe much to the reconstruction of the Baths in the early Byzantine period after the Gymnasium as such had ceased to exist. Among the debris of the vaulting of the central room (probably the tepidarium), was found an inscription in Byzantine Greek recording the renovation of the

city by "virtuous sovereigns, out of affection", which is believed to refer to Justinian and Theodora. To the previously found series of classical statues retained to embellish their restoration of the baths was added a headless figure of a reclining river-god in grey marble.

In another part of Salamis was found a marble head of Hera of more than life size, worn but of the good Greek style of the Roman period. It had been built into the late fortification wall with which the centre of the city was ringed, probably after the first Arab raids in the mid-seventh century. More of this wall was laid bare.

Much of the small church which adjoins the Great Basilica of St. Epiphanius was excavated by the Department. Constructed probably in the late seventh century, after the ruin of the original building, it originally had a timber and tile roof but was later reconstructed with three domes over the nave. This is probably the "beautiful chapel" with which an English traveller found the tomb of St. Epiphanius enshrined in 1344, for its west end extends into the area of the original basilica to enclose the new empty tomb rediscovered in 1956, which is believed to have been that of the saintly prelate.

At Kato Paphos trial excavations were undertaken by the Department at the mound of the "forty columns", which latter had gained for it the reputation of a temple site. Substantial remains were revealed, not of a temple, but of a Byzantine fortress, into the walls of which columns taken from earlier buildings had been built as a reinforcement against battering rams. The castle consisted of a keep with a small central courtyard surrounded by an outer wall and a ditch.

Most of the coins found date from the seventh century and the building of the Castle was probably a Byzantine reaction to the first Arab raids. This is doubtless the "Castellum Baffes" which surrendered to Richard Lion-heart in 1191 and also the castle which is known to have perished with the whole of Paphos in a severe earthquake in 1222. Ample evidence of destruction by earthquake was found.

Apart from these and lesser excavations the Department also resumed the survey and registration of all archaeological sites identifiable by surface indications. Two areas were covered, the north coast from Vasilia to Kyrenia and the Yialias valley from Nisou to Pyroi.

MUSEUMS

In the Cyprus Museum a notable addition to the sculpture gallery was a limestone grave-relief of about 400 B.C. acquired in Polis. It depicts a seated girl with a dove in one hand, whose name, "Aristila", is given in an inscription in the Cypriot syllabary. In the students gallery new storage cases for small objects were provided, and new cabinets for the coin collection. A small store extension made possible the better arrangement of the reserve

collections of inscriptions and sculpture. In the Topkhané, believed to be a fragment of the old palace of the Lusignan Kings, a provisional display of Byzantine, Lusignan and later antiquities was completed.

At the Famagusta Museum the cataloguing and arrangement of the medieval material found in excavations in the old town was put in hand. In the Paphos Museum two tomb chambers found in the French excavations at Ktima were reconstructed and additional space was gained by moving the office out of the main building. At Kouklia (old Paphos) the temple inscriptions were moved into the local museum in the Turkish additions to the Royal Manor, more of which were restored for this purpose. These, and other works at the Episkopi and Larnaca Museums, were part of a scheme under the Development Programme to improve and expand local museums, in view of the congestion in the Cyprus Museum.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

In Nicosia a further section of the shell of the Bedestan (former Orthodox Cathedral) was disengaged by demolition of adjoining shops. At the Topkhané a doorway of medieval type from a house in Nicosia was re-erected as the new entrance to this annexe of the Cyprus Museum. At Famagusta the treatment of the badly damaged curtain wall between the Jambulat and Campo Santo Bastions was completed as the first stage of a campaign financed from development funds to put the fortifications into a better state of repair. At Larnaca Fort the repair of the badly damaged wall facing the sea was put in hand. The roof of the outbuilding at Kolossi Castle was re-surfaced and a start was made on the reconditioning of the ground floor rooms of the keep. At Kantara Castle the tank outside the entrance was repaired and covered and the terrace roof of the west range was made good. Precarious sections of the Salamis gymnasium buildings revealed in the excavations were consolidated. At Kyrenia Castle the vaulted roof of the north section of the west range was repaired and a part of the ramp leading to the battlements was paved. The cistern in the basement of the royal apartments at St. Hilarion Castle was restored to provide a water supply for future works in the upper ward.

The repair of the dome and roof of the church of Ayios Mamas at Morphou was undertaken by the Church Committee. The Kyrenia See reconstructed the timber and tile roof over the Byzantine church of Panayia Arakou at Lagoudhera and completed the repair of the church of Ayios Evlalios at Karavas. Other churches were repaired for the ecclesiastical authorities with the aid of Government grants, including those at Polemidhia (Carmi Church), Kouka, Paralimni, and Kouklia.

Access roads were constructed to Vouni Palace and Buffavento Castle under the Development Programme. A stretch of land to the north of the old town of Famagusta was expropriated to prevent the encroachment of building development onto the area of the fortifications.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

Position

CYPRUS, with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of that sea. The nearest points of the mainland are Turkey, about 40 miles from Cyprus, and Syria which is some 60 miles distant. The nearest British territory is Malta which is 1,000 miles to the west. The flying distance between London and Nicosia is 2,000 miles.

Physical Features

In general outline the morphological features of the island appear deceptively simple. A slender mountain range running in a generally east-west direction occupies the northern part of the island; a massive, towering mountain assemblage lies in the southern half and between the two is the most extensive lowland area.

In detail both the geology and morphology of Cyprus are very complex. The northern range is a steep upfold of sedimentary rocks (limestone with mainly clay lower sides) which becomes generally lower eastwards, so that in the long Karpas peninsula it is hardly a mountain at all. Three passes allow easy crossing of the range and carry asphalt roads. Along the northern coast and the coastal areas of the Karpas there is a discontinuous belt of coastal plains which are in effect raised beaches.

The central lowlands are made up of various morphological regions: the fertile Morphou alluvial fan with its red soils; the maze of undulations called "hummocks" along the southern foothills of the Kyrenia Range—the Mesaoria—which in effect is the alluvial floodplain and delta jointly of the Yialias and Pedieos rivers which drain into the Famagusta Bay; and finally the low tablelands with limestone capping and in places with vivid red soils (the terra rossas). The southern mountainous mass is made up of the Troodos igneous massif and the high limestone plateaux. The massif is bulky, much dissected, and of some considerable height (Khionistra or Mount Olympus is 6,408 feet above sea level). Deep valleys issue radially from this mass. A number of saddles allow easy crossings.

White limestone, mainly chalky, plateaux occupy the area south of the massif; they are of considerable altitude near that range but fall, step-like fashion, towards the coast. In places they end in sea-cliffs but often they recede to give fairly extensive coastal plains each of which carries the local district town: Larnaca, Limassol, Ktima, Polis. These coastal lowlands are recent raised beaches associated with river deltas, and, therefore, with often

rich alluvial soils. Near Larnaca and Limassol two salt lakes mark arms of the sea which have been cut-off by uplift and silting.

In Cyprus water is of paramount importance, and it all comes from precipitation. High evaporation involves considerable loss. The underground water becomes available by issuing through springs or by being brought to the surface mechanically. The springs are generally in the mountain or high plateau areas especially in the lower flanks of the Kyrenia Range and in the Troodos Massif. Large supplies are made available by pumping especially in the Morphou and Limassol areas, in the south-east of the central lowlands, and at Kokkinotrimithia. The water available for use today enables irrigation of about 15% of the agricultural land in the rainy season and nearly 6% in the dry season.

Climate and Vegetation

Cyprus as an island is under sea influences, but such influences are mainly local and continental influences predominate owing to the presence of large land masses on almost all sides. The sea gives Cyprus mild winters but brings humidity to coastal areas in the summer. The continental influences are evident in the prevalence of blue skies and, therefore, abundant sunshine, but also in the low and erratic rainfall.

Cyprus has two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. In winter the weather is variable because travelling cyclones cross the area in a west-east direction. Although the winter is the rainy season there is usually plenty of sunshine and rains come generally in showers. Prolonged drizzling from grey skies is very rare in Cyprus. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 50° in the inland lowland areas to 54°F in the coastal areas and 36°F in the highest parts of the massif. Rainfall is low and concentrated mainly in December-February. Thus the annual rainfall ranges from below 12" in the west of the central lowlands to over 45" in the highest parts of the massif. The main agricultural areas receive a rainfall of 12" to 16" in a year. The rainfall is erratic and serious droughts occur roughly once every ten years, while two or three years in every ten may give insufficient rainfall even for a medium crop. Annual rainfall as low as under 4" and as high as over 70" has been recorded. Precipitation on the highest peak of Troodos is often in the form of snow which stays for a few months.

The summers are hot and almost completely rainless. The mean temperatures of the hottest months range from 80°-84°F in the lowland areas to 72°F in the highest parts of Troodos. The day temperatures are usually excessive (over 100° for up to ten days in the year). The evenings are often cool inland and especially in the high mountains, but they can be oppressive on the coast.

The vegetation adjusts itself to the rhythm of the climate and especially to the availability of water. Plants are either annuals which complete their life cycle during the cool, rainy season or

hardy, deep-rooted trees and shrubs which develop characteristics to protect themselves against the heavy evaporation and fierce insolation of the summer. Such protective features include small, leathery or hairy leaves and oily or resinous substances. The olive, the oleander, the golden oak, the cistus, the myrtle, the laurel, and the pine exhibit such characteristics.

The natural vegetation in Cyprus would almost everywhere be the Mediterranean forest, but there is hardly any place where vegetation is in its natural state. The forests of Cyprus used to be famous in antiquity but now fully-stocked forests occupy only about 5% of its area. The best forests are to be found in the western half of the Troodos Massif and to a much lesser extent in parts of the Kyrenia Range and in one or two areas of the lowlands. The most numerous forest tree by far is the Aleppo pine; the stone pine is found on the highest slopes of the massif while the cedar is now almost a curiosity in the island.

The degraded forest vegetation is seen in some few areas as scrub or maquis, containing bushes and stunted trees: golden oak, cistus, pine, juniper, olive and carob. Further degeneration results in sparse, low, prickly shrubs like the thyme and the prickly turnet: such degraded vegetation, garigue, is found on most uncultivated areas especially in the lowlands, which are used for the grazing of flocks.

Population

The population of Cyprus at the end of 1957 was 544,000, which gave an overall density of about 150 persons per square mile. There is a slight excess of females over males. The population is young and is increasing fast, in spite of considerable emigration at the rate of 4,500 Cypriot-born people a year. Birthrate is high (26%) and death rate (6%) is one of the lowest in the world. Infant mortality has fallen since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 33 per thousand.

The capital, Nicosia, with its suburbs has a population of 82,000 and is in the centre of the Island. It is interesting to note that, unlike most islands, Cyprus has an inland capital. Old Nicosia is a walled town but in recent decades the city has greatly expanded, and building has been phenomenal in the post-war years. Limassol, the second largest town in Cyprus (population 36,500), is an important export port having a hinterland rich in a variety of agricultural produce, especially vine products and carobs, and minerals. Limassol is built on the lowest raised beach but is rapidly expanding inland. Famagusta has rapidly grown in recent years into a large town (pop. 27,000), and has become the principal port. Ships with up to 22' 6" draught can berth alongside its quay. The old walled town is behind the harbour but the modern town is to the south and west. Famagusta is built on the lowest raised beach and on a series of ridges which are, in effect, consolidated sand dunes parallel with the coast.

The attractive town of Larnaca has declined from being, up to the turn of the century, the first port of Cyprus to playing

a minor part in the Cyprus economy today (pop. 18,000). Its harbour is an open roadstead and it is used as a passenger port for outgoing traffic by some shipping lines. The remaining two district towns are small and very attractive but with relatively little activity. Paphos (pop. 7,300), plays a vigorous part in serving its district but Kyrenia (pop. 3,700) is overshadowed by Nicosia.

The rural population lives in 627 compact, nucleated villages and the dispersed settlement or isolated farm is almost non-existent. Some villages are large, with a population exceeding 5,000, and many more have over 2,000 people. An increasing number of villages are largely dormitory centres for workers employed in towns, in mining or in construction work.

A large proportion of the rural population retains its foothold in farming. Holdings are small, fragmented and dispersed and their operation necessitates travelling to and from the village where each farmer's residence and farm-buildings are to be found.

Economic conditions

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country in the sense that the enterprise which employs most people (51% of the gainfully employed) is farming and that agriculture is the staple source of living. Cyprus at present is in the transitional stage when non-agricultural activities, together, have outstripped agriculture in economic importance in that they contribute more to exports and to the national income.

The latest figures of employment and national income in the main groups are as follows:

	<i>Employed Actual</i>	<i>Persons %</i>	<i>National Income %</i>
Agriculture	136,000	51	25
Manufacturing & Industry	37,000	14	16
Building and Construction	20,000	8	
Mining	6,300	2	

Some of these activities may prove to be transient. Agriculture, therefore, still remains the backbone of the country's economy.

Cyprus agriculture has in recent decades been gradually moving from a state of near subsistence farming to production for the local or export market. Vestiges of subsistence agriculture still remain but vary from production unit to production unit and from area to area. Holdings are small—the average being approximately 20 acres—and fragmented, the average holding being in 14 dispersed plots. Much farming is no more than part-time occupation or carried out by proxy.

1,500,000 acres or 66% of the land is used for agriculture, and 400,000 acres or 18% in state forests.

The largest single acreage every year is perhaps still occupied by fallow land although cereals (335,000 acres) are the most extensive cultivation. Wheat occupies mostly the better soils in dry farming lowland areas although in parts, as in the east

central lowlands, where wheat growing is concentrated, flood irrigation is practised. Barley occupies the less favourable soils in lowland areas but it is found also in plateau and mountain areas. Cyprus grows from one half to two-thirds of its needs in wheat but at present roughly balances its requirements in cereal feed. Other dry-farming crops include legumes for food and for feed.

Viticulture accounts for the second largest acreage, 80,000, and in large areas assumes monocultural proportions. It is mainly practised in the upper slopes of the white plateaux and the eastern parts of the massif although some lowland areas have extensive vineyards mainly for table grape varieties.

Industrial crops include tobacco, almost exclusively found in the Karpas and in the Kyrenia lowlands; cotton found in clay or silt soils as a rain-fed crop or in irrigated areas as an intensive crop; cumin and aniseed mainly in the western central lowlands; hemp mainly in the Paphos lowlands; flax for seed in the eastern central lowlands and for fibre in the west of that region.

Tree crops include the very valuable citrus groves which are found mainly in coastal areas with abundant water (oranges at Famagusta, Morphou, Fasouri, Lefka, Yialia; lemons at Lapithos, Karavas, Kythrea, Fasouri; and grapefruit at Fasouri). The area under citrus is 24,000 acres and the fruit is mainly for export to European markets and vies with carobs as the most important agricultural export. Carobs are found on sea-facing coasts and constitute the most profitable tree in relation to the attention it requires. Olive trees are widespread being completely absent only from high altitudes, but they are concentrated on the lower slopes of the east of the massif and the Kyrenia range. Other crop trees include almonds, pomegranates (mainly in irrigated areas) cherries which are almost exclusively found in the Pedhoulas village area of the massif, apples (mainly in the upper massif valleys) and plums, pears, walnuts, hazelnuts, figs, mulberries and others.

Vegetables originally grown for the local market are now included in the exports. Market gardening is found in areas favourably placed as regards the market but also where light soils, abundant water, and mild climate are combined to give favourable conditions. Potatoes in some areas, like the Famagusta red-earth villages, assume monocultural proportions.

Livestock is important in Cyprus. Apart from the draught animals whose number has declined there are large flocks of sheep and to a decreasing extent, goats. Sheep (400,000) are found in the lowland areas, particularly the central lowlands, and provide especially milk, meat and wool. Free range goats have been excluded from forest areas and from many surrounding and other agricultural areas. The keeping of tethered goats is encouraged and is to be found in areas of perennial irrigation. Goats (numbering 158,000) give milk and meat. Pigs are widespread while specialized chicken farms have now spread widely, producing mainly broiler birds. Egg-production is still in the hands of village families as an incidental side-line.

Cyprus either derives from or gives its name to the mineral copper, for which she was famous in antiquity. Even to-day cupreous concentrates constitute the largest mining product and the most valuable export. Copper is mined as pyritic ore in the periphery of the massif at the junction near the surface of the lavas and of the limestone cover. Other main ores include iron, chrome and asbestos from the plutonic rocks at the highest part of the massif.

Cyprus is not an industrial country, and its few industries are relatively small. There are no natural fuel resources such as coal and oil and raw materials are minerals and a variety of agricultural produce. Most industries serve the local market: tobacco, soft drinks, textiles, flour-milling, cement, and edible oil manufacturing. Export industries are mainly those for wines and spirits.

The principal source of power is thermal electricity generated at the oil-fired Dhekelia plant, which supplies electricity to all towns and mining or industrial centres and to an increasing number of villages.

Communications

Cyprus has no railway apart from short mineral lines, and very little coastal shipping communication. Internal transport is by road and there is a good network of 800 miles of asphalted road. Roads over the mountain ranges follow convenient crossing points offered by gaps or saddles. With rare exceptions all villages are linked with main roads and there is hardly a part of the Island which is inaccessible. Externally Cyprus is served by a number of passenger and cargo shipping lines, although off the main world shipping routes. The civil airport of Nicosia is used by many air lines in their Near East and wider services.

Chapter 2: History

RESEARCH has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 3700 B.C., when the island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons, about 2500 B.C., coincided with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600-1050 B.C.) these had focussed neighbouring attention on the island, which prospered

as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name *Alasia* it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achaean colonies established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 499 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.), raised the island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast. But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "betwixt Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicephoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They, in turn finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a great epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised the island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of

Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of Gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the island open to the intrigues of Western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew from the island. The population increased to some 200,000, but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government at Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in several instances remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87% in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000 a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. Increasing prosperity since the war, with buoyant revenues, has accelerated this development of all services, and this process has been given added momentum by the grants provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The transfer to Cyprus of the Middle East Headquarters has become a distinct ingredient, of much importance, to the island's economic life.

The Greek Government's action in 1954 in taking the question of "self-determination" for Cyprus to the United Nations and Her Majesty's Government's announcement in July of the same year that it was intended to introduce a constitution as a first step towards self-government gave an added impetus to local political activities. In spite of the United Nations resolution to shelve the question of self-determination the Greek Government announced its intention to raise the issue before the United Nations once more, whilst the Church and local politicians continued to advocate a boycott of the plans for introducing self-governing institutions which they stigmatized as a betrayal of Enosis.

In April, 1955, a terrorist organisation, supported from Greece and led by a former Greek Army officer, launched a campaign of murder, sabotage and intimidation in the island in support of the demand for Enosis. This led to the declaration of a State of Emergency towards the end of the year.

In an attempt to get to the root of the Cyprus problem the British Government invited Greece and Turkey to a Tripartite Conference in London in September, 1955. It was suspended without agreement being reached.

Shortly after the breakdown of the Tripartite Conference the Governor began discussions with Archbishop Makarios. They ended in February, 1956, without agreement being reached on proposals for constitutional government despite Britain's formal recognition of the principle of self-determination. Later the Archbishop, the Bishop of Kyrenia and two other persons were deported to Seychelles for their complicity in the terrorist campaign.

In December, 1956, the British Government announced its acceptance of constitutional proposals prepared by Lord Radcliffe which outlined a very wide measure of self-government. The Greek Government promptly rejected the proposals before the people of Cyprus had even had an opportunity to study them.

Chapter 3: Administration

FOUR years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members, and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbances of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council, was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at the end of 1957 consisted of five official members, is to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council, under existing laws, and on major policy.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed

by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

There has however been some disruption as by the end of 1957 over half of the Greek Mukhtars and Azas had resigned under threat and intimidation by the terrorist organisation EOKA which was used to enforce the passive resistance campaign launched by the Ethnarchy at the end of 1955. In these circumstances Government did not accept the resignations, but only a minority of Mukhtars and Azas continued to perform some or all of their duties.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration; to register births and deaths; to issue certificates of ownership of animals; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals); to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate, damage or destruction to agricultural property for the purpose of assessing compensation; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the Education Department, and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them. (The salaries of the teachers are paid by the Education Department).

In those villages (the great majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorizing and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health; the protection of water supplies from contamination; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 47 villages which have been declared "Improvement Areas" under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953. These are administered by Boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings: the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village Boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors, is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. However during the year all the Turkish Municipal

Councillors serving on Councils where they were in a minority resigned, as part of a political campaign aiming at the amendment of the Municipal Corporations Legislation in their favour. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has not been applied.

Municipal Councils have a status roughly comparable with that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not, however, make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. They are responsible for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of such social welfare purposes as the Governor may determine. They have powers to borrow money for municipal works, to acquire land compulsorily for public utility purposes, to make bye-laws, to undertake or to assist charitable or educational schemes, and to establish markets and parks or other places of recreation. The more important of the powers of Municipal Councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

In all the six district towns except Kyrenia there is a resident District Commissioner who is the local representative of Government, responsible for supervising the work of municipalities and villages and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils. In Kyrenia and the sub-district of Lefka there are resident Assistant Commissioners.

A new district was temporarily formed in March, comprising 49 villages on either side of the Troodos range, which formerly belonged to Nicosia and Limassol districts. The headquarters of the district, which has its own District Commissioner, is at Platres.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils already mentioned, each District has a District Council with the Commissioner of the District as chairman, and, as members, the Judge of the Turkish Family Court, a person to represent the Greek community, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner and six other persons appointed by the Governor. These District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various questions affecting the rural population.

The District administration plays an important part in the field of rural development through the District Development Committees. These Committees, which include local representatives of Government Departments, are presided over by the District Commissioner. They are allocated funds for the execution of a variety of projects which, despite their importance, are too numerous and of too diverse a nature to be included in the overall plans for major development schemes. District Development Committees pay particular attention to projects designed to satisfy local popular demand. The beneficiaries willingly contribute towards the cost of such schemes mainly by providing free labour.

During 1957 the District Development Committees undertook a large variety of projects the majority of which were connected with agriculture, animal husbandry, roads and sanitation. Agricultural works ranged from the supply of seedlings, insecticides and spraying equipment to the reclamation of swamps, river beds and other types of hitherto unproductive land. Soil conservation and irrigation works were heavily subsidized.

Great strides were made in the improvement of tethered livestock by the distribution of large numbers of imported goats of the Saanen variety. Pig breeding, bee-keeping and rabbit breeding were encouraged and assisted in a variety of ways. Sheep-dipping tanks were constructed in several villages.

Hundreds of miles of village roads were reconditioned and in some cases entirely reconstructed and several new bridges and causeways were constructed. The streets of many villages were asphalted.

Rural sanitation was considerably improved by such schemes as the subsidization of latrines and intensive campaigns against fly breeding.

Miscellaneous works included the construction of village grain stores; the furnishing of village health sub-centres; the provision of instructresses to teach lace-making to village girls; the construction and distribution of wooden frames for tobacco curing; demonstrations, courses and other forms of training.

A total sum of about £385,000 was spent on rural development projects during the year.

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The following list is not claimed to be comprehensive, and includes some works which are out of print or difficult to obtain, but which have been noted because they are considered to be of interest and historical value. Students are advised to consult the indices of the major libraries for further information.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications listed in the preceding sections as published by the Government Printing Office, many other official publications, including the annual reports of the various Government departments in Cyprus, are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nicosia. A price list of these publications may be had on application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following is a list of the principal journals published in Cyprus:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Name	Language	Price	Address
Cyprus Mail	.. English	.. 15 mils	.. 24, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Times of Cyprus	.. English	.. 15 mils	.. 6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia.
Eleftheria	.. Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 30, Plutarch Str., Nicosia.
Ethnos	.. Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 3, Sophocleous Str., Nicosia.
Phos	.. Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 9, Skoudaridou Str., Nicosia.
Fileleftheros	.. Greek	.. 15 mils	.. 13-15 Sophocleous Str., Nicosia.
Haravghi	.. Greek	.. 15 mils	.. Soutsou Str., Nicosia.
Halkin Sesi	.. Turkish	.. 15 mils	.. 90, Asmalti Str., Nicosia.
Her Söz	.. Turkish	.. 15 mils	.. 28A, Kurt Baba Str., Nicosia.
Yeni Ort	.. Turkish	.. 15 mils	.. 75, Asmalti Str., Nicosia.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

Cyprus Gazette	..	English	..	85 mils	..	Government Printing Office, Nicosia.
Cyprus Pictorial	..	Eng., Gr., & Turkish	..	Free	..	Public Relations Department, Nicosia.
Alithia	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	31, Pygmalionos Street, Nicosia.
Athlitiki	..	Greek	..	20 mils	..	8, Larnaca Str., Nicosia.
Chronos	..	Greek	..	500 mils	..	Athens Street, Limassol.
Ergatiki Phoni	..	Greek	..	10 mils	..	3, Archangelos Michael Str. Nicosia.
Kypriaki	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	63, Phaneromeni Street, Nicosia.
Kypros	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	10, St. Barnabas Street, Nicosia.
Paratiritis	..	Greek	..	700 mils	..	11, Pournboulinas Street, Limassol.
Ergatiko Vima	..	Greek	..	10 mils	..	12, Pythonos Str, Nicosia.
Nei Kaeri	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	8, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Phoni ton Agroton	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	59, Arsinoe Str., Nicosia.
Halkin Sesi	..	English	..	15 mils	..	90, Asmalti Str., Nicosia.

FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATION

Times of Cyprus Magazine	..	Greek	..	100 mils	..	6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia.
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MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

Countryman	..	English, Greek & Turkish.	..	Free	..	Public Relations Department, Nicosia.
Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Journal	..	Greek	..	free to members.	..	232, Ledra Str., Nicosia.
Cyprus Trade Journal	..	English-Greek.	..	100 mils	..	223, Ledra Str., Nicosia.
Agrotiki	..	Greek	..	15 mils	..	Cosmos Press Ltd., Nicosia
Elliniki Kypros	..	Greek	..	50 mils	..	Archbishopric, Nicosia.
Kypriaka	..	Greek	..	100 mils	..	5, Santaroza Str., Nicosia.
Grammata	..	..	..	..	..	..
O Phacos	..	Greek	..	50 mils	..	9, Neophitou Rodinou Str., Nicosia.

MAPS

The following lithographed maps may be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Nicosia:

	Scale	Date	Price mils
Cyprus—Adminis. Map (unlayered)	.. 4 miles to 1"	1952	100
Cyprus—Administration Map (layered)	.. 4 miles to 1"	1952	150
Cyprus—Geological Map	.. 4 miles to 1"	1946	250
Troodos & Hill Resorts (contoured)	.. 1" to 1 mile	1946	150
Famagusta Town and Environs	.. 8" to 1 mile	1948	100
Nicosia Town (within the walls)	.. 25" to 1 mile	1956	100
Nicosia Town (outside the walls)	.. 8" to 1 mile	1956	100
Kyrenia Town	.. 12.5" to 1 mile	1956	100

Sunprints of large-scale topographical and cadastral plans of the Island are available on application.

Appendix A: Weights and Measures

CURRENCY:

1 Cyprus pound (£)=1,000 mils.

Par Value.—as announced 18th September, 1949:—

£1=2.48828 g. fine gold=U.S. \$2.80000=£1 sterling.

U.S. \$1=£0.357143.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: British system; Metric system being gradually introduced; in addition the following units, with their Metric and British equivalents indicated, are used.

UNIT	EQUIVALENTS		
	Domestic	British	Metric
<i>Length:</i>			
1 Pic		2 feet	0.6096 metre
<i>Area:</i>			
1 Evlek		3,600 sq. feet	334.5 sq. metres
1 Donum (scala) ..	4 evleks	14,400 " "	1,337.8 " "
<i>Volume:</i>			
1 Oke (liquids) ..		1.125 qt.	1.278 litres
1 Cyprus litre ..	2.5 okes(liquids)	2.8 qt.	3.182 "
1 Kartos	4 " "	4.5 qt.	5.114 "
1 Kouza	8 " "	2.25 Imperial gallons.	10.228 "
1 Kilé		8 gallons or 1 bushel.	36.368 "
1 Gomari or load	128 " "	36 Imperial gallons.	163.656 "
<i>Weight:</i>			
1 Dram		0.112 ozs.	3.175 grams
1 Oke (weight) ..	400 drams	2.8 lbs.	1.27 kilograms
1 Kantar (general)	44 okes (weight)	123.2 "	55.882 "
1 Aleppo Kantar (carobs).	180 " "	504.0 "	228.6 "
1 Kantar (onions)	200 " "	560.0 "	254.01 "
1 Ton	800 " "	2,240.0 "	1.016 metric tons

**Appendix B: Number of Persons in Industrial
Employment, September, 1955**

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed
Mining and Quarrying	353	6,510
Food, Drinks and Tobacco ..	1,882	5,714
Miscellaneous Light Industries ..	9,851	20,742
Construction and Allied Industries	728	20,808
Total	12,814	53,774

Appendix C: Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries

Note: 1,000 mils = £1.

(Typical week selected 13.10.57—19.10.57)

Industry	Average number of hours worked					Average weekly earning				
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners
1. Agriculture	42	—	43	43	43	mils 5.590	mils —	mils 3.070	mils 2.870	mils 4.175
2. Mining	45	42	37	—	45	6.495	2.965	2.985	—	6.180
3. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	46	44	47	—	46	6.300	3.170	3.875	—	5.800
4. Chemical and allied trades	44	—	45	—	44	5.475	—	2.745	—	5.255
5. Engineering	43	43	—	—	43	6.490	2.150	—	—	5.210
6. Vehicles	45	45	—	—	45	5.500	1.790	—	—	3.015
7. Precision instruments, Jewellery, etc.	43	44	—	—	43	5.635	2.875	—	—	5.055
8. Textiles	45	—	47	39	46	5.305	—	2.860	2.070	3.175
9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes)	45	—	44	44	45	6.750	—	2.960	2.080	4.485
10. Clothing (including boots and shoes)	43	43	43	44	43	5.670	2.285	3.045	2.015	4.800
11. Food manufacture and packing	51	44	64	61	54	7.780	2.300	7.000	5.470	7.310
12. Drink manufacture	49	—	44	—	47	6.170	—	2.890	2.860	5.080
13. Tobacco manufacture	44	—	41	44	41	6.760	—	2.330	2.680	3.185
14. Wood working	44	44	—	—	44	6.470	2.215	—	—	4.840
15. Paper and printing	42	44	46	43	44	7.170	2.855	3.090	2.165	5.110
16. Other manufacturing industries	44	—	44	37	43	5.710	—	2.645	1.740	3.235
17. Building and contracting	40	44	44	—	41	6.245	2.925	4.270	—	5.660
18. Electricity and water supply	46	—	14	—	45	5.700	—	1.420	—	5.650
19. Transport and communications	48	—	—	—	48	6.700	—	—	—	6.700
20. Distributive trades (a)	205	206	213	208	207	30.950	15.050	17.350	10.500	25.650
21. Public Administration, Public Works, etc.	43	38	43	—	43	5.240	2.980	3.565	—	4.975
22. Miscellaneous services, various	51	46	48	—	50	6.450	3.450	4.240	—	5.575

(a) Figures refer to October, 1957.

Appendix D: Statistics of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work
The data refer to the week ended the 19th October, 1957.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1. AGRICULTURE.									Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Most shepherds are paid on monthly basis and they are provided with food and lodging.
(a) Agricultural workers ..	0.980		0.480	0.380	44		44	44	
(b) Shepherds ..	0.750				50				
2. MINING.									Basic wage-rates are paid and in addition a bonus for output in excess of the fixed output per shift. Piece-rates are also in existence. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Holidays with pay have been introduced by the principal mining concerns.
(i) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying :—									
(i) Underground :									
(a) Miners ..	1.205				48				
(b) Operatives & labourers ..	1.090				48				
(c) Tractor drivers ..	1.240				48				
(d) Brakemen ..	1.160				48				
(e) Pipe fitters ..	1.230				44				
(f) Pumpmen ..	n.a.				n.a.				
(g) Timbermen ..	1.225				48				
(h) Trackmen ..	1.240				48				
(i) Blasters ..	1.240				48				
(ii) Surface :									
(a) Operatives and labourers ..	1.070	0.485	0.630		44	44	44		
(b) Tractor drivers ..	0.905				44				
(c) Brakemen ..	1.140				48				
(d) Pipe fitters ..	1.200				48				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2. MINING— <i>contd.</i>									
(1) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying— <i>contd.</i>									
(e) Blacksmiths ..	1.335				48				
(f) Mechanics and re- pairmen ..	1.215				48				
(g) Electricians ..	1.035				44				
(h) Drillers ..	1.180				44				
(i) Driller assistants ..	0.880				44				
(j) Hoistmen ..	1.320				48				
(k) Moulders ..	1.320				48				
(l) Masons ..	1.240				48				
(m) Carpenters ..	1.230				48				
(n) Painters ..	1.085				48				
(o) Watchmen ..	1.020				48				
(II) Asbestos Quarrying :									
Surface :									
(a) Foremen ..	0.960				46				
(b) Mechanics ..	0.905								
(c) Electricians ..	0.735								
(d) Masons ..	1.055								
(e) Carpenters ..	1.055								
(f) Lorry Drivers ..	1.085								
(g) Operatives and la- bourers ..	0.825		0.580				46		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
2. MINING—contd.	mils	mils	mils	mils	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(III) Other Ore Mining and Quarrying :									
(i) Underground :									
(a) Drillers ..	1.230				44				Rates are fixed by collective bargaining in certain cases.
(b) Driller assistants ..	1.065								
(c) Operatives and labourers ..	0.990								
(d) Timbermen ..	1.250								
(ii) Surface :									
(a) Operatives and labourers ..	0.885		0.645				44		
(b) Mechanics and repairmen ..	1.075								
3. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:									
(i) Bricks & fire clay goods :									
Cement tile makers :									
(a) Skilled ..	0.975				44				Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) S/Skilled ..	0.825								
(c) Unskilled ..	0.665		0.515						
(ii) Gypsum :									
(a) Craftsmen ..	0.970				44				Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(b) Operatives and labourers :									
Skilled ..	0.925								
S/Skilled ..	0.795								
(c) Apprentices ..		0.600 •	0.500 •			36	44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES :—	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i) Pharmaceutical preparations :—									
(a) Dispensers	1.730				50				Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Most employees are paid on a monthly basis. Class (c) is covered by the Minimum Wage Law.
(b) Dispenser apprentices	0.910								
(c) Messengers and office boys	0.925								
(ii) Soap manufacture :—									
Operatives—									
Skilled	1.075				44				Wage-rates are normally fixed by collective bargaining.
Unskilled	0.770		0.425				44		
(iii) Oil mills :									
Operatives and labourers	0.800								
5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS.									
(a) Blacksmiths	0.985				44				Wage-rates are normally fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Blacksmith assistants	0.745								
(c) Fitters	1.425								
(d) Plumbers	0.975								
(e) Moulders	1.220								
(f) Turners	1.175								
(g) Electro-welders	1.335								
(h) Coppermiths	1.085								
(i) Coppermith assistants	n.a.								
(j) Tinsmiths	0.900 *								
(k) Apprentices metal work- ing trades		0.175				44			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
6. VEHICLES.	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i) Motor repairs and ga- rages :—									
(a) Mechanics and repair- men (Automobile) ..	0.980				44				Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining in some undertakings. Mechanics and repairmen are paid monthly.
(b) Apprentices Auto-me- chanics	0.570	0.330			44	44			
(ii) Bicycle repairs :									
(a) Repairers	0.840	0.355			44	44			Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.
(b) Apprentices									
7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC.									
Jewellery and Plates :									
(a) Goldsmiths	1.010				44				Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.
(b) Apprentices		0.475				44			
8. TEXTILES.									
Cotton spinning :									
(a) Spinners, textile ..			0.525						
(b) Operatives and la- bours—									
Skilled	0.785		0.630		44		44		Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement.
S/Skilled			0.540						
(d) Apprentices			0.430	0.340				44	

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excl. Footwear).									
(i) Leather (tanning and dressing) :									
(a) Craftsmen and kindred workers	1.205				44				Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(b) Operatives and la- bourers	0.970				44				
(ii) Leather goods, including saddlery :									
(a) Craftsmen	1.125				44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Machinists	0.885				44				
(c) Operatives & labourers	1.000		0.445	0.350	44		44	44	
10. CLOTHING (incl. footwear).									
(i) Tailoring :									
(a) Coat-makers ..	0.975				} 44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Trouser-makers ..	0.975								
(c) Assistants	0.665								
(d) Apprentices		0.205				44			(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.
(ii) Dress making :									
Dressmakers & seam- stresses			0.440				44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
10. CLOTHING— <i>contd.</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(iii) Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes :									(iii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Shoemakers	0.980				} 44				
(b) Shoemakers assistants	0.740								
(c) Machinists	1.215								
(d) Repairers	0.735	0.430				44			
(e) Apprentices									
11. Food.									
(i) Grain milling :									
(a) Millers	1.180				44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Operatives and boursers	0.930		0.535		44		44		
(ii) Bread :									
(a) Kneaders	0.980				} 44				(ii) In most undertakings wage- rates are fixed by collective bargaining. A guaranteed minimum for four bakings a day exists; over that overtime is paid.
(b) Ovenmen	1.280								
(c) Salesmen	1.300								
(d) Operatives and boursers	1.035		0.400				44		(iii) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. In most undertakings confectioners are paid on a monthly basis.
(iii) Flour Confectionery :									
(a) Confectioners	1.140				44				
(b) Waiters	0.960				44				
(c) Apprentices confe- ctioners		0.405				44			
(d) Operatives and la- boursers			0.600*				44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
11. Food— <i>Contd.</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(iv) Macaroni :									
(a) Kneaders	n.a.				44				(iv) In certain undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In others by private agreement.
(b) Pressers	0.760								
(c) Dryers and packers ..	1.075								
(d) Operatives and labourers	0.820		0.380				44		
(v) Sugar confectionery :									
(a) Confectioners	1.020				44				
(b) Operatives and labourers	0.975		0.460		44		44		
(vi) Carob kibbling :—									
(a) Craftsmen	1.500				44				(vi) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(b) Operatives and labourers	1.100		0.500		44		44		
(vii) Citrus grading, packing and by products :									
(a) Carpenters	0.980 *				44				(vii) This kind of employment is seasonal. Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In certain undertakings piece rates are in existence.
(b) Porters	0.940 *				44				
(c) Graders			0.670				44	44	
(d) Selectors			0.725					44	
(e) Wrappers			0.955	0.805					
(f) Packers			0.960	0.815					
(viii) Food and fodder industries, n.e.s. :									
Operatives & labourers	0.980		0.385		44		44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per wee				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
12. DRINK.	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i) Wines and brandies :—									
(a) Coopers	1.105				} 44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed in certain industries by private agreement and in others by collective bargaining. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(b) Mechanics	0.905								
(c) Salesmen	1.105								
(d) Operatives and labourers	0.880		0.480				44		
(ii) Aerated Waters :									
(a) Mechanics	0.880				} 44				(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Fillers	1.270								
(c) Distributors	0.955								
(d) Operatives and labourers	1.030		0.595				44		
13. TOBACCO.									
(a) Mechanics	1.175				} 44				Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Mechanics and Mixers are usually paid on a monthly basis. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Work on Sundays is paid twice the normal time.
(b) Mixers	n.a.								
(c) Inspectors	n.a.								
(d) Craftsmen	1.115								
(e) Operatives & labourers	0.890		0.395	0.450			44	44	

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
14. WOOD WORKING.									
(i) Timber (Saw milling etc.) :—									(i) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(a) Carpenters ..	1.275				44				
(b) Carpenters Appren- tices ..	0.660	0.415			44	44			
(ii) Furniture & Upholstery:									(ii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(a) Furniture makers ..	1.140				44				
(b) Furniture makers— Assistants ..	0.705				44				
Apprentices ..		0.475				44			(iii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(c) Upholsterers ..	0.800				44				
(iii) Job Carpentry :									
(a) Carpenters ..	1.175				44				(iii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(b) Carpenter— Assistants ..	0.700				44				
Apprentices ..		0.355				44			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
15. PAPER AND PRINTING.									
(i) Printing and publishing:									(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Compositors, hand ..	1.385				44				
(b) Machine minders ..	1.390				44				
(c) Linotypists ..	1.575				42				
(d) Apprentices printing trade ..		0.430				44			
(e) Operatives and labourers ..	0.805		0.555		44		44		
(ii) Lithographic works :									(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and one-third times the normal time.
(a) Lithographers ..	1.305				44				
(b) Craftsmen ..	1.100				44				
(c) Bookbinders ..	1.075				44				
(d) Operatives and labourers ..	0.600	0.330	0.430	0.325	44	44	44	44	
16. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.									
(i) Button Industry:									
Operatives & labourers ..			0.445				44		
(ii) Teeth Industry :									
(a) Machine operators ..	1.020				44				
(b) Craftsmen ..	0.915				44				
(c) Operatives & labourers ..			0.440	0.350			44	44	
(iii) Zip Fastener Industry :			0.450				44		
Operatives and labourers									do.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
17. BUILDING & CONTRACTING.									Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(a) Stone masons and brick layers	1.175								
(b) Stone masons and brick layers apprentices ..		0.465				44			
(c) Carpenters and joiners ..	1.180				44	44	44		
(d) Carpenters and joiners apprentices		0.550 *							
(e) Operatives & labourers ..	0.875		0.740						
(f) Painters	1.155								
(g) Electric fitters	1.055								
(h) Electric fitter appren- tices		0.500				44			
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY.									(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis.
(i) Electricity :									
(a) Fitters	1.355								
(b) Fitters assistants ..	0.915								
(c) Engine drivers ..	1.200								
(d) Engine drivers assists.	0.980								
(e) Electricians	0.915				44				
(f) Wiremen	0.985								
(g) Linesmen	0.925								
(h) Operatives and la- bourers	0.755								
(i) Electrician apprentices	n.a.	n.a.							

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY.— <i>Contd.</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(ii) Water Supply :									(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis.
(a) Mechanics and repair- men ..	2.195								
(b) Plumbers and pipe fitters—									
Skilled ..	1.130				44				
S/Skilled ..	0.830								
(c) Oilers—									
Skilled ..	1.445								
S/Skilled ..	0.940								
(d) Operatives and la- bourers ..	0.760		0.530				44		
19. TRANSPORT AND COMMU- NICATION.									
Road passenger and goods transport :									In certain undertakings wage- rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Others by pri- vate agreement.
(a) Bus & lorry drivers	1.185				48				
(b) Taxi drivers ..	1.085								
(c) Porters ..	0.925								
20. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.									
(a) Salesmen ..	24.450†	13.600†			208†	208†	208†	208†	Wage-rates are fixed largely by private agreement, if they fall above the minimum Wage Law.
(b) Saleswomen ..				10,650†					
(c) Porters ..	0.950				48				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates			Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.								
(i) Central Government Service :								
(a) Fitters.. .. tools operators ..	1.430							
(b) Machine and tools operators ..	1.330							
(c) Plumbers ..	1.095							
(d) Blacksmiths ..	1.080							
(e) Electric welders ..	1.245							
(f) Oxygen welders ..	1.395							
(g) Coppermiths ..	1.395							
(h) Moulders ..	1.250							
(i) Patternmakers ..	1.175							
(j) Motor transport fitters ..	1.090							
(k) Electric fitters ..	0.965							
(l) Operatives and la- bourners ..	0.730	0.545	0.630		44	44	44	
(m) Motor transport dri- vers ..	1.140							
(n) Roller & engine drivers ..	1.280							
(o) Sailors ..	n.a.							
(p) Watchmen ..	0.795							
(q) Water-carriers ..	0.875							
(r) Masons ..	1.080							
(s) Carpenters ..	1.080							
(t) Cabinet makers ..	1.225							
(u) Painters ..	1.130							
(v) Foremen ..	1.230							
(w) Asphalt sprayers ..	0.980							
(x) Packers ..	1.035							
(y) Steamfitters ..			0.975				44	
(z) Steamfitters ..								

(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time on week days is paid at time and a half the normal rate ; on Sundays and holidays it is double time the normal rate.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>									
(ii) Local Government Ser- vice :	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Masons	1.280				44		44		(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Board and lodging are usually provided and a 10% service charge is distributed in accordance with the Hotels (Conditions of Service) Re- gulations, 1946.
(b) Carpenters	1.175								
(c) Motor transport dri- vers	1.135								
(d) Roller drivers	1.130								
(e) Gardeners	0.820				250†		250 ‡ 250†		(ii) Wage-rates are mostly fixed by collective bargain- ing.
(f) Operatives and la- bourers—									
Skilled	0.915				44		44		(iii) do.
Unskilled	0.830		0.630						
(g) Scavengers	0.930								
22. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.									
(i) Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants :									
(a) Cooks	33.200 †				250†		250 ‡ 250†		(ii) Wage-rates are mostly fixed by collective bargain- ing.
(b) Waiters	28.500 †								
(c) Barmen	28.650 †								
(d) Chamber maids			23.150 † 19.700 ‡						
(e) Laundresses					44		44		
(ii) Dry cleaning : Operatives	1.160		0.610		44		44		
(iii) Hair-dressing and mani- cure :									
(a) Barbers & manicurists	0.820	0.475	0.755		44	44	50		
(b) Barbers apprentices ..									

* = Estimate. † = Per month. ‡ = Per month, including the estimated value of payments in kind.
n.a. = Not available.

Appendix E: Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index for the years 1950-1957

(Base 14th March, 1957.)

Year	All Items	Food	Liquor	Tobacco	Fuel and Light	Clothing and Footwear	Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods	Rent
June 1950	65.3	65.0	85.5		69.5	81.7	66.2	49.8
Dec. 1950	67.6	66.7	86.4		74.5	93.4	68.1	49.9
June 1951	73.0	72.8	89.2		75.5	105.3	77.0	51.8
Dec. 1951	75.7	77.7	90.1		80.5	104.0	76.0	52.7
June 1952	77.4	80.3	90.5		82.2	98.0	77.2	55.3
Dec. 1952	77.7	79.6	90.8		81.5	95.9	75.7	60.1
June 1953	81.0	84.3	90.9		81.0	94.1	76.2	65.4
Dec. 1953	80.8	81.7	90.9		80.3	93.8	77.8	70.3
June 1954	82.9	82.8	90.3		81.3	93.1	79.4	77.7
Dec. 1954	84.5	82.1	93.9		84.7	93.3	79.9	83.6
June 1955	88.6	88.6	93.8		82.7	93.7	84.4	87.0
Dec. 1955	91.1	91.8	94.7		83.8	96.9	88.3	88.0
June 1956	96.6	100.0	95.0		88.2	98.0	90.1	92.7
Dec. 1956	98.1	99.2	96.5		97.7	99.8	92.7	97.6
June 1957	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.6	101.1	100.5
Dec. 1957	104.1	105.4	100.0	100.0	92.0	102.0	102.4	106.4

Note: The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25,000 mills at the base date, March, 1957.

Appendix F: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past seven years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mils. £1 = 1,000 mils 1 oke = 2 4/5 lbs.

Year	Bread (ex-oven) kilo	Fresh pork oke	Fresh beef oke	Sheep's meat oke	Local olive oil oke	Local cheese (Halloumi) oke	Eggs dozen	Sugar oke	Broad beans oke	Potatoes oke	Olives oke
June 1951	..	0.411	0.350	0.370	0.408	0.447	0.131	0.147	0.100	0.022	0.164
Dec. 1951	..	0.428	0.389	0.503	0.475	0.605	0.220	0.147	0.094	0.031	0.167
June 1952	..	0.511	0.408	0.497	0.461	0.505	0.158	0.147	0.061	0.028	0.164
Dec. 1952	..	0.555	0.472	0.600	0.442	0.592	0.225	0.147	0.067	0.025	0.175
June 1953	..	0.620	0.536	0.572	0.411	0.542	0.161	0.133	0.064	0.031	0.178
Dec. 1953	..	0.522	0.520	0.570	0.339	0.631	0.281	0.133	0.061	0.025	0.186
June 1954	..	0.511	0.505	0.503	0.339	0.617	0.167	0.128	0.058	0.025	0.175
Dec. 1954	..	0.564	0.544	0.647	0.414	0.694	0.278	0.092	0.053	0.033	0.178
June 1955	..	0.550	0.528	0.539	0.417	0.600	0.161	0.100	0.061	0.033	0.158
Dec. 1955	..	0.620	0.553	0.713	0.518	0.630	0.302	0.088	0.082	0.038	0.231
June 1956	..	0.690	0.557	0.640	0.532	0.690	0.188	0.092	0.087	0.043	0.310
Dec. 1956	..	0.720	0.573	0.773	0.536	0.787	0.325	0.106	0.098	0.035	0.320
June 1957	..	0.690	0.665	0.695	0.540	0.730	0.197	0.123	0.100	0.026	0.335
Dec. 1957	..	0.780	0.770	0.815	0.536	0.785	0.332	0.105	0.104	0.057	0.335

Division	Industry or Service	1956			1957			Number of + Increase — Decrease				
		Number of		Membership	Number of		Membership					
		Uni- ons	Branches		Male	Female			Total	Uni- ons	Branches	Male	Female	Total
4	CONSTRUCTION. Building & Contracting Government and Milita- ry Labour	18	81	13,762	641	14,403	41	102	15,381	1,146	16,527	+ 2,124
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES. Electricity	8	15	4,669	426	5,095	10	10	5,519	491	6,010	+ 915
6	COMMERCE. Wholesale and Retail Trade Banks and Insurance .. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS. Transport Communication	1	4	666	4	670	1	4	739	5	744	+ 74
		6	4	1,242	158	1,400	12	4	1,859	241	2,100	+ 700
		2	3	435	65	500	2	5	354	95	449	— 51
8	SERVICES. Government Services .. Community & Business Services Recreation & Personal Services	20	8	2,496	530	3,026	20	9	2,640	597	3,237	+ 211
		1	7	412	89	501	1	7	459	113	572	+ 71
		6	6	3,539	396	3,935	7	6	5,124	645	5,769	+ 1,834
9	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED. General Labour	13	9	1,314	276	1,590	14	15	2,129	565	2,694	+ 1,104
		7	5	600	113	713	5	—	114	5	119	— 594
		30	2	1,729	345	2,074	48	2	2,907	719	3,626	+ 1,552
	Total	167	200	37,271	5,657	42,928	228	214	44,161	8,304	52,465	+ 9,537

There were also: (a) five Federations of Employees Unions with ten branches, and
(b) three Associations of Employers and one branch with a membership of 138.

Appendix H: Table showing the distribution of employees trade unions and their membership by groups

Year (31st Dec.)	Pancyprian Federation of Labour ("Old" Trade Unions)		Cyprus Workers Confederation ("New" Trade Unions)		Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions		Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation ("Turkish" Trade Unions)		Civil Service		Others		Total	
	Trade Unions	Member-ship	Trade Unions	Member-ship	T.U.	Member-ship	Trade Unions	Member-ship	T.U.	Member-ship	T.U.	Member-ship	Trade Unions	Member-ship
1951 ..	39	10,281	54	2,270	—	—	6	130	1	1,775	7	252	107	14,708
1952 ..	42	12,540	56	2,702	—	—	8	444	1	1,960	8	408	115	18,054
1953 ..	47	14,427	54	2,123	—	—	9	477	4	2,697	12	1,556	126	21,280
1954 ..	48	18,085	56	2,882	—	—	10	740	5	3,154	11	1,805	130	26,666
1955 ..	43	22,925	67	5,374	—	—	16	2,214	5	3,258	26	5,244	157	39,015
1956 ..	45	27,143	69	5,129	12	2,954	16	1,813	6	3,935	19	1,954	167	42,928
1957 ..	40	30,375	130	9,767	13	2,506	15	1,268	7	5,769	23	2,780	228	52,465

There are three Associations of employers with a membership of 138.

Appendix J: Revenue and Expenditure

Head	REVENUE		Actual
	1955	1956	Revenue
Primary Revenue	£	£	1957
			£
Customs	4,761,481	5,135,766	7,212,609
Excise:			
Tobacco	1,210,216	1,347,088	1,139,752
Other	229,052	251,798	384,610
Stamps	251,636	275,278	373,954
Income Tax	3,240,611	4,468,093	5,601,723
State Duty	56,067	71,352	113,690
Immovable Property Tax	45,172	44,333	47,472
Stamp Duties	80,959	72,903	85,817
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services	809,076	729,610	960,530
Interest on Government Moneys	301,798	1,331,770	731,245
Other Revenue	609,288	606,520	920,211
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,595,356	14,334,511	17,571,613
Grant-in-Aid from H.M. Government for Emergency	—	750,000	4,800,000
Total Revenue	11,595,356	15,084,511	22,371,613

	EXPENDITURE			Actual Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Emergency		Ordinary	Emergency
Administration	301,172	342,481	10,452	367,907	21,144
Agriculture	390,076	498,726	—	434,646	—
Customs and Excise	307,326	412,832	36,826	512,209	53,521
Education	1,101,839	1,379,807	—	1,513,882	—
Health	231,187	332,998	—	304,339	—
Land Revenue	89,555	112,879	168	134,918	2,736
Miscellaneous	80,197	87,939	19,301	88,978	21,748
Maps and Surveys	177,788	203,077	2,263	205,214	8,774
Medical	619,868	738,997	—	810,630	10,064
Pensions and Gratuities	480,173	569,188	10,907	579,747	34,480
Police	1,004,687	1,299,267	1,226,820	1,738,786	1,246,404
Post Office	129,893	157,383	—	154,050	3,649
Printing Office	54,282	78,449	4,379	69,817	8,009
Public Works	92,651	109,640	104,533	196,787	277,348
Public Debt Charges	607,964	671,502	—	677,345	—
Public Works	137,336	156,513	928	179,845	570
Public Works Annually Recurrent	316,004	547,457	24,468	599,355	74,811
Public Works Non-Recurrent	594,384	151,504	824,314	132,255	1,027,120
Commodity Subsidies	545,117	580,961	—	856,106	—
Cost-of-living Allowances	270,847	601,941	93,384	929,694	198,467
Long-term Loans and Advances	995,000	281,501	—	131,420	—
Transfer to Development Fund	750,000	800,000	—	—	—
Earthquake	209,874	—	—	—	—
War Expenditure	1,507,728	1,902,359	1,266,282	2,071,915	5,362,658
	10,994,948	12,017,401	3,625,025	12,689,845	8,351,503
	+ 600,408	— 557,915		+ 1,330,265	

Note.—The above figures do not include Revenue and Expenditure from the Development Fund.

Appendix K: Revenue and Expenditure of Principal Local Authorities

	Nicosia	Limassol	Famagusta	Larnaca
	£	£	£	£
Balance in hand at 1.1.1956 ..	7,656	23,961	36,496	
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Licences and Permits	65,400	38,667	24,326	
Conservancy and other rates ..	37,888	24,142	17,281	
Fees and Tolls	60,648	41,952	45,139	
Rents	13,036	8,271	7,426	
Receipts from Industrial Under- takings	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Receipts	15,439	9,273	12,882	
	<u>200,067</u>	<u>155,896</u>	<u>143,550</u>	
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Salaries and Wages	39,589	30,141	28,342	
Conservancy and Fire Protection	36,307	22,516	22,566	
Payments from Industrial Under- takings	—	—	499	
Parks and Public Gardens ..	6,459	5,400	2,055	
Maintenance and Improvement of water supply	2,000	—	—	
Public Works—Annually Re- current	31,334	24,922	19,230	
Public Works—Extraordinary ..	20,054	—	5,024	
Rents	138	917	687	
Subscriptions and payments espe- cially approved	409	2,396	680	
Charity	9,901	10,123	11,578	
Furniture and Fittings	392	350	151	
Government Audit	65	65	61	
Miscellaneous payments	30,399	18,407	17,055	
Repayment of Loans	11,422	15,560	11,110	
Total Expenditure	<u>188,469</u>	<u>130,797</u>	<u>119,038</u>	
Balance in hand at 31.12.1956	<u>11,598</u>	<u>25,099</u>	<u>24,512</u>	

Accounts not yet published.

	Estimated Cost		Expenditure in 1957		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
AGRICULTURE					
Conversion of Vineyards	3,050	—	—	—	540
Land Reclamation and Development	207,686	—	—	—	36,424
Soil Conservation	308,300	—	—	—	38,222
Paphos Chifliks	139,600	—	—	—	28,003
Pasture Development	108,547	—	—	—	25,008
Experimental Citrus Grove, Morphou	10,000	—	—	—	563
Technical Training and Expert Assistance	3,400	—	—	—	416
Land Reclamation and Development	105,500	—	—	—	—
Boreholes and Pumping Units ..	12,800	—	—	—	8,017
Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Machinery	7,500	—	—	—	4,658
Livestock Development	121,688	—	—	—	56,122
Poultry Development	54,700	—	—	—	49,866
					247,839
FORESTS:					
Afforestation	60,000	—	—	—	11,456
Forest Roads	25,000	—	—	—	8,655
Telecommunications	10,000	—	—	—	8,828
Forest Buildings	30,000	—	—	—	9,982
Machinery and Plant	55,000	—	—	—	9,341
Training and Study Tours	3,000	—	—	—	744
Amenities and Publicity	1,000	—	—	—	287
Purchase of Equipment	1,000	—	—	—	484
Minor Forests	14,000	—	—	—	—
Forest Research	5,000	—	—	—	4,725
					54,502

	Estimated Cost		Expenditure in 1957		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£	—	£	£
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:	200,000	—	—	—	19,973
WATER DEVELOPMENT:					
Staff	309,000	—	—	—	18,307
Drilling and Prospecting	188,880	—	—	—	32,571
Irrigation and Drainage	566,670	—	—	—	83,580
Village Water Supplies	944,450	—	—	—	92,032
Town Water Supplies	800,000	—	—	—	425,934
Hydrological Surveys	60,000	—	—	—	12,113
Major Projects Investigations	110,000	—	—	—	1,807
Plant and Replacements	190,000	—	—	—	58,450
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	14,000	—	—	—	1,964
Travelling	87,000	—	—	—	17,549
Extensions to Office and Plant Accommodation	30,000	—	—	—	2,321
Extensions to Government Water Supplies	5,885	—	—	—	5,885
ADMINISTRATION:					
Rural Development:—					
Village Water Development Works					
Non-contributory Schemes					
Community Development					
Village Streets and Bridle Paths					
Agricultural Schemes					
Public Buildings					
Plant					
General					
	2,500,000				385,175
					752,513
					385,175

	Estimated Cost		No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	Expenditure in 1957	
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure £		C.D. & W. Expenditure £	Colony's Expenditure £
LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES:					
Housing Loans	299,000	—	—	—	121,499
Loan to Agricultural Bank	400,000	—	—	—	100,000
Loans to Loan Commissioners:					
(i) School buildings	840,000	—	—	—	100,000
(ii) Public Authorities	150,000	—	—	—	150,000
					471,499
CUSTOMS (PORT DEVELOPMENT):					
Improvement of Limassol Harbour	117,939	—	—	—	36,965
Port Development, Famagusta	3,329,000	—	—	—	112,598
Port Development, Limassol	122,338	—	—	—	12,463
Harbour Works, Paphos	60,000	—	—	—	15,944
Harbour Works, Larnaca	41,000	—	—	—	9,108
					187,078
PUBLIC WORKS (ROAD DEVELOPMENT):					
Road Widening and Realignment	2,595,000	—	—	—	560,856
Borstal Institution	75,000	—	—	—	—
					560,856
CIVIL AVIATION:					
Purchase of Radio transmitting apparatus	—	7,400	D.2236	1,633	—
Provision and Installation of Wireless Transmitters	—	4,730	D.2236A	—	—
Extension and Development of Runways	101,206	115,000	D.2482	31,555	13,410
Airfield Approach Lighting	26,000	4,191	D.3177	—	24,170
Purchase of Transmitter:					
Nicosia/Beirut point-to-point circuit	—	2,500	D.2598	3	—
					3

	Estimated Cost		Expenditure in 1957		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
CIVIL AVIATION—contd.					
Purchase of Monitor tape-recording equipment	—	2,600	D.2781	2,366	2,366
Flight Information Centre	—	22,000	D.2998	1,321	1,321
Flight Information Centre (Airport Telecommunications)	21,250	—	—	—	1,220
Reconstruction of Second Runway	22,114	—	—	—	19,911
New Airport Terminal Buildings	100,000	—	—	—	1,000
New Airport Terminal, Parking Area, Taxi Track and other works	340,000	—	—	—	—
SECRETARIAT (STAFF TRAINING, SCHOLARSHIPS) METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES, GIRL-GUIDE MOVEMENT):					
Staff Training	62,673	134,500	D.509	—	8,181
Girl-Guide Movement	1,517	—	—	—	711
Reorganisation of Meteorological Services	26,000	—	—	—	1,070
Scholarship Scheme	500,000	—	—	—	46,952
Eastern Mesaoria Irrigation Works	7,600	—	—	—	7,218
					64,132
EDUCATION:					
Teachers' Training College	—	596,763	Application pending	161,392	—
Reform School	10,566	—	—	—	1,689
Technical Education	1,860,553	—	—	—	468,019
					468,019

	Estimated Cost		No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	Expenditure in 1957		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure £		C.D. & W. Expenditure £	Colony's Expenditure £	Total £
MEDICAL:						
Extension of Nicosia General Hospital	100,277	—	—	—	19,205	
Famagusta New Hospital	39,416	—	—	—	13,743	
Limassol New Hospital	2,360	—	—	—	2,290	
Mental Hospital	300,000	—	—	—	1,200	
Out-patients Department	25,000	—	—	—	1,402	
Establishment of Rural Health Units	30,000	—	—	—	23,189	
Air Conditioning—Cyprus Hospitals..	2,100	—	—	—	1,660	62,689
PLANNING AND HOUSING:						
Housing Subsidies	54,500	—	—	—	25,343	
Housing Schemes	52,300	—	—	—	21,702	
Building Technique Experiments ..	4,000	—	—	—	1,042	
Subsidised Housing	150,000	—	—	—	15,544	
Contribution to Town Planning Authority	50,000	—	—	—	—	63,631
ANTIQUITIES:						
Excavations at Salamis	10,000	—	—	—	3,000	
Access Roads	13,000	—	—	—	3,665	
Repairs and Improvement of Certain Monuments	11,500	—	—	—	3,497	
Improvements of Local Museums ..	2,500	—	—	—	1,069	
Encouragement of Archaeological Expedition	4,000	—	—	—	—	
Travelling	1,100	—	—	—	300	11,531
BROADCASTING (EX- INFORMATION SERVICES)						
.. ..	87,123	—	—	—	58,830	58,830

Appendix M: Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1957

LIABILITIES		£	mils
Special Funds:—			
Note Security Fund ..	9,827,972.467		
Surplus Silver Fund ..	368,881.805		
Public Loans Fund ..	952,227.564		
Education Funds ..	291,480.673		
Security deposited by Banks	450,000.000		
Miscellaneous ..	390,440.292		
Development Fund, 1955-60		12,281,002.801	
Deposits ..		2,922,557.308	
Remittances in transit ..		1,336,332.099	
Redemption Money due to holders of bonds of Cyprus War Loan, 1944 ..		1,607.510	
Redemption Money due to Investors to Cyprus Savings Law, 1943 ..		5,420.000	
General Revenue Balance:—		1,326.750	
Balance on 1st January 1957 ..	554,063.816		
Add: Surplus and Deficit Account for the year ..	1,330,264.721		
		1,884,328.537	
		£18,432,575.005	

ASSETS		£	mils
Cash:—			
On hand and at Banks ..		1,165,852.534	
Joint Consolidated Fund		565,000.000	
Advances:—			
Other Administrations ..		38,302.846	
District & Departmental Vine Products Controller and Other Authorities		248,606.778	
Sundries ..		3,373,349.608	
Redemptions, repayments and premia on issue ..		572,644.215	
Remittances in transit ..		65,586.889	
Imprests ..		11,623.520	
Investments:—		2,440.256	
On account of Special Funds ..		10,943,807.778	
Development Fund ..		1,445,360.581	
		12,389,168.359	
		£18,432,575.005	

The above Statement does not include:—

(a) Funded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £9,267,973.111 mills at 31st December, 1957, with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,000,032.280 mills at the same date.

(b) Unfunded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £460,936.750 mils at 31st December, 1957; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash in the hands of the Treasury.

Appendix N: Examples of Income Tax Liability

Note: In this table the United Kingdom monetary system has been quoted for easy comparison. The conversion rate in Cyprus is: £1=1,000 mils.

Income	Single man or spinster	MARRIED MAN				
		with no children or with children for whom no relief is due	with one child under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony	with two children under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony	with one child over 11 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £250	with two children over 11 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £500
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	18 6 8	13 15 0	10 0 0	6 5 0	—	—
1,000	85 0 0	63 15 0	58 15 0	53 15 0	38 15 0	13 15 0
2,500	755 12 6	513 15 0	491 5 0	468 15 0	401 5 0	288 15 0
5,000	2,488 15 0	1,988 15 0	1,956 5 0	1,923 15 0	1,826 5 0	1,663 15 0
6,000	3,188 15 0	2,688 15 0	2,653 15 0	2,618 15 0	2,513 15 0	2,338 15 0

Collections from income tax in 1957 amounted to approximately £5,581,800 compared with £4,468,093 in 1956.

Appendix O: External Trade (£000s.)

Year	Civil Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1954 ..	23,571	16,027	946	16,973
1955 ..	30,420	17,550	989	18,539
1956 ..	39,097	20,946	1,405	22,351
1957 ..	45,172	17,284	1,616	18,900

Appendix P: Details of Civil Imports

Section	Value			
	1954 £	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £
0. Food	2,831,032	4,069,343	5,838,566	5,810,440
1. Beverages and tobacco	408,074	737,632	1,391,636	1,649,056
2. Crude minerals, inedible, except fuels	949,767	1,121,060	1,520,957	1,503,295
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,139,166	2,478,493	3,905,422	4,657,994
4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	475,668	539,464	706,963	536,568
5. Chemicals	1,525,753	1,757,444	2,557,374	3,109,436
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6,980,038	8,354,972	9,581,272	11,026,532
7. Machinery and transport equipment	5,521,105	7,950,829	9,189,121	10,583,185
8. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	2,433,588	3,083,101	4,078,152	5,820,749
9. Miscellaneous transac- tions and commodities, n.e.s.	306,465	328,149	327,840	474,927
Total	23,570,656	30,420,487	39,097,303	45,172,182

Appendix Q: Main items of domestic exports and re-exports

Exports : Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Quantities			Value		
		1955	1956	1957	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £
Cupreous concentrates ..	Tons	77,765	119,211	139,192	4,186,717	6,621,991	3,889,572
Iron pyrites ..	"	753,640	821,727	762,501	3,570,556	3,845,241	3,379,550
Cupreous pyrites ..	"	139,230	171,032	226,334	1,195,887	1,802,887	1,824,987
Asbestos ..	"	12,843	12,504	11,886	694,369	678,617	717,711
Copper cement ..	"	2,851	3,700	3,900	536,285	736,140	467,586
Kibbled carobs ..	"	41,738	43,256	35,244	889,096	896,900	708,955
Carob seed ..	"	3,452	2,759	1,952	182,933	188,167	149,799
Potatoes, including seed potatoes ..	"	32,727	35,823	41,343	697,049	927,558	626,028
Wheat ..	"	32,570	17,899	18,965	1,137,393	662,704	621,546
Yellow leaf tobacco ..	"	599	670	596	164,630	173,167	187,447
Wine (except commandaria)	Gallons	1,502,281	1,893,754	1,989,364	337,370	429,982	458,965
Oranges ..	No.	102,835,111	147,538,999	133,599,892	722,487	1,246,993	1,194,796
Grapefruit ..	"	17,307,696	14,195,133	18,251,099	202,081	171,426	260,199
Lemons ..	"	28,168,401	36,923,389	44,544,360	192,950	230,677	292,513
Almonds ..	Tons	993	962	296	200,894	284,825	56,613
Grapes ..	"	3,354	2,549	3,378	172,270	169,171	230,920
Raisins ..	"	3,830	2,523	12,203	158,430	109,928	491,261
Sheep and lambs wool ..	"	528	381	504	202,144	133,189	191,570
Re-exports :							
Motor cars ..	No.	277	470	754	140,172	232,698	390,295
Aircraft engines ..	"	33	16	4	42,635	21,716	5,160
Metal containers ..	"	—	—	—	55,514	82,615	93,489
Iron and steel scrap ..	Tons	1,173	1,333	3,565	14,668	20,654	42,564
Non-ferrous metal, scrap ..	"	659	261	477	45,426	39,444	36,899
Cinematograph films (developed) ..	Yards	1,009,783	967,760	892,693	40,477	28,716	27,752
Motor Spirit ..	Gallons	—	1,219,816	1,013,966	—	83,875	78,792

Appendix R: Main Sources of Imports and Destinations of Exports

IMPORTS

Country	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	11,211,000	15,209,000	17,707,000	20,878,000
Italy	1,252,000	1,597,000	2,805,000	4,234,000
Western Germany ..	1,064,000	1,736,000	2,899,000	3,077,000
France	873,000	1,086,000	1,410,000	2,268,000
Netherlands	933,000	902,000	1,181,000	1,554,000
United States of America	1,012,000	1,210,000	1,405,000	1,516,000
Sweden	511,000	611,000	765,000	976,000
Belgium	492,000	493,000	533,000	756,000
Greece	296,000	472,000	561,000	730,000
Denmark	134,000	217,000	466,000	679,000
Portugal	456,000	285,000	731,000	633,000
Austria	346,000	422,000	698,000	585,000
Israel	167,000	273,000	551,000	574,000
Czechoslovakia	194,000	236,000	407,000	532,000
Australia	952,000	1,047,000	907,000	524,000
Lebanon	255,000	233,000	342,000	502,000
India	503,000	622,000	448,000	492,000
Aden	6,000	63,000	526,000	505,000

EXPORTS

Country	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£
Western Germany ..	5,319,000	6,090,000	7,141,000	5,384,000
United Kingdom ..	5,309,000	5,050,000	5,573,000	5,261,000
Italy	741,000	1,590,000	1,646,000	1,603,000
United States of America	712,000	889,000	2,478,000	1,337,000
Netherlands	593,000	1,021,000	1,390,000	1,119,000
France	785,000	878,000	836,000	643,000
Lebanon	161,000	181,000	167,000	348,000
Jordan	37,000	15,000	46,000	317,000
Sweden	296,000	224,000	218,000	213,000
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ..	n. a.	n. a.	41,000	209,000
Norway	30,000	19,000	254,000	204,000
Czechoslovakia	7,000	107,000	177,000	194,000
Denmark	283,000	201,000	248,000	191,000
Israel	257,000	218,000	113,000	164,000
Sierra Leone	n. a.	n. a.	150,000	156,000
Sudan	177,000	156,000	131,000	115,000

Appendix S: Statistics of Area and Production of Main Agricultural Crops

	Area		Production	
	1956 (acres)	1957 (acres)	1956	1957
Wheat ..	194,976	196,303	3,073,859 bushels	2,997,132 bushels
Barley	134,068	138,389	3,219,566 ..	3,433,137 ..
Oats	6,554	6,498	145,990 ..	143,727 ..
Broad Beans ..	7,877	8,157	3,241 tons	2,986 tons
Vetches ..	35,192	28,476	205,850 bushels	225,411 bushels
Cowpeas ..	3,316	3,964	338 tons	379 tons
Haricot Beans	3,990	5,339	1,233 ..	2,092 ..
Lentils ..	3,054	2,583	704 ..	637 ..
Louvana ..	1,274	1,107	373 ..	340 ..
Potatoes ..	12,845	11,632	48,023 ..	45,970 ..
Cotton ..	6,429	5,139	1,315 ..	1,265 ..
Cumin ..	945	524	209 ..	128 ..
Aniseed ..	366	165	71 ..	37 ..
Sesame ..	2,646	2,895	174 ..	198 ..
Tobacco ..	4,036	4,325	668 ..	858 ..
Onions ..	845	872	2,088 ..	2,429 ..
Grapes ..	—	—	82,500 ..	82,424 ..
Wines ..	—	—	2,666,052 gallons	2,353,104 gallons
Commandaria	—	—	158,688 ..	118,440 ..
Spirits	—	—	752,925 ..	790,477 ..
Olives	—	—	12,710 tons	10,113 tons
Carobs ..	—	—	45,675 ..	46,462 ..
Citrus—				
Oranges ..	—	—	835,730 cases	1,079,515 cases
Lemons ..	—	—	213,610 ..	312,999 ..
Grapefruit ..	—	—	182,483 ..	188,786 ..

Appendix T: General Average Yield of Crops

Crops							Yields
CEREALS—							
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2 bushels per acre
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.6 "
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3 "
INDUSTRIAL CROPS—							
Cotton (unginned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5 cwts per acre
Sesame	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5 "
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 "
LEGUMES—							
Broad beans (dry)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.25 "
Vetches	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2 bushels per acre
VEGETABLES—							
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 cwts per acre
Potatoes (winter crop)	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 "
Potatoes (summer crop)	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 "
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 "
TREES, ETC.—							
Vines (grapes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 "
Carobs	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 lbs. per tree
Olives	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 "
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 "
Apricots	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 "
Figs	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 "
Lemons	..	..	..	..	..	..	209 fruit per tree
Oranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	99 "
Pomegranates	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 lbs. per tree
Almonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
MINOR CROPS—							
Aniseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 cwts per acre
Broom Corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0 "
Cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 lbs. per tree
Chickpeas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.25 cwts per acre
Cowpeas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50 "
Cumin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50 "
Favetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3 bushels per acre
Flax (Linseed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5 cwts per acre
Grapefruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 fruit per tree
Haricot Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.75 cwts per acre
Hazelnuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4 lbs. per tree

Appendix U: Statistics of Animal Population

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Horses ..	•	3,715	•	2,549	•
Mules ..	•	7,639	•	6,920	•
Donkeys ..	•	47,737	•	42,266	•
Cattle ..	•	34,718	•	28,406	•
Camels ..	•	308	•	143	•
Sheep ..	346,895	361,337	382,236	385,214	381,130
Goats ..	194,680	182,041	147,349	157,863	158,717
Swine ..	34,981	35,025	34,376	32,583	39,209

• Biennial count.

Statistics of Livestock Products

	Production 1953 tons	Production 1954 tons	Production 1955 tons	Production 1956 tons	Production 1957 tons
Cheese	833	1,380	1,300	1,128	1,200
Wool	331	450	480	490	480
Hides and Skins ..	•	260	350	550	580

• No figures are available.

Livestock Produce Prices

	1954 per oke	1955 per oke mils	1956 per oke mils	1957 per oke mils
Beef	9/- to 13/-	450 to 570	450 to 550	450 to 550
Lamb	9/- to 14/-	500 to 700	500 to 700	500 to 700
Pork	10/- to 13/-	500 to 650	500 to 650	500 to 550
Milk (Cows') ..	1/3 to 2/-	65 to 90	65 to 90	50 to 70
Cheese (halloumi)	8/- to 14/-	425 to 670	500 to 670	500 to 700
Eggs (per dozen)	2/6 to 5/3	160 to 230	160 to 250	150 to 250

Appendix V: Average Producer Prices for some Agricultural Products

Commodity	1956		1957	
	(mils)	Unit	(mils)	Unit
Wheat *	50	per oke	52.5	per oke
Barley *	28	"	30	"
Oats	32	"	52	"
Carobs	4,215	per Aleppo Kantar	4,248	per Aleppo Kantar
Olives, black ..	231	per oke	184	per oke
Olive Oil	437	"	468	"
Cotton Lint ..	327	"	355	"
Cotton Seed ..	29	"	25	"
Linseed	70	"	70	"
Hemp Fibre ..	195	"	219	"
Cumin	222	"	175	"
Aniseed	160	"	150	"
Sesame	139	"	130	"
Cowpeas, dry ..	145	"	158	"
Haricots, dry ..	133	"	133	"
Vicos (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	49	"	55	"
Rovi (<i>Vicia ervilia</i>)	51	"	50	"
Broad Beans ..	76	"	87	"
Potatoes	27	"	27	"
Lemons, Sour ..	3,500	per 1,000	6,000	per 1,000
Oranges	8,500	"	8,500	"
Grapefruit	10,000	"	10,000	"
Grapes: Local white or black		18 per oke		23 per oke

* Government fixed prices.

Appendix W:

Industries with gross annual output exceeding £10,000 (in order of the International Standard Industrial Classification):

Sausages;	Paper and plastic bags;
Ice cream;	Printing; lithography;
Cheese;	Tanning;
Fruit Drying;	Handbags and travel goods;
Fruit and vegetable canning;	Tyre re-treading;
Flour milling;	Oxy-Acetylene Gas;
Bakeries;	Olive-kernel oil; cotton-seed oil;
Sugar confectionery;	Perfumery;
Carob (locust bean) kibbling;	Soap;
Olive oil pressing and re-finishing;	Polishes;
Macaroni;	Essential oils;
Coffee roasting and grinding;	Bricks and roofing tiles;
Fodder compounding;	Cement;
Minor food products;	Pottery and earthenware;
Wines, grape juice and spirits;	Cement tiles ("mosaic");
Brewing;	Gypsum plaster-board; plaster;
Aerated and other soft drinks;	Asbestos sheets;
Cigarette manufacture;	Earth colours (umber, etc.);
Petroleum gas bottling;	Copper, iron and tin smithing; nail manufacture;
Cotton and rayon spinning and weaving;	Metal bottle stoppers;
Knitted garments and hosiery;	Buckets and metal containers;
Footwear, manufacture and repair;	Motor bodies; carts;
Shirt making, tailoring and dressmaking;	Buttons;
Quilts;	Artificial teeth;
Lace and embroidery;	Carob (locust bean) gum;
Saw-mills;	Ice plants;
Furniture and upholstery;	Brooms.
Toilet paper;	

Appendix X: Output of Cyprus Industry, 1954

These are provisional figures from the Census of Industrial Production for the year 1954, and relate to gross output, i.e. the total value of all goods produced and other work done during the year.

The total gross output is divided into that of groups of industries and the figures for more detailed industries are included in the respective group totals. Thus, the sum of the industry totals in any group does not agree with the group figure as all industries are not included.

<i>Industry or Group of Industries</i>						<i>Value £000s</i>
MINING AND QUARRYING :						9,681
Metal mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,502
Asbestos mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	740
FOOD MANUFACTURING :						6,509
Cheese making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	450
Grain milling (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,840
Bakery products (b) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	784
Carob kibbling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	880
Olive oil production .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	489
Coffee grinding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	220
Fodder production .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	76
BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (c) :						1,993
Brewing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	312
Wines and spirits preparation (factories) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	991
Soft drinks industries (d) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	691
TOBACCO MANUFACTURING :						1,687
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES AND WEARING APPAREL (e) :						2,286
Spinning, weaving & finishing of textiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	183
Wearing apparel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,121
Knitting mills (including hosiery) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27
Footwear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	963
Lace .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	148

- (a) This figure of £2,840,000 is an estimate based on the census figure which was considered to be an under-statement.
- (b) In addition, a considerable amount of bread was made in houses and sold. The value of this is estimated at £1,316,000.
- (c) In addition to this figure, home production of zivania is estimated at £400,000 and of wines at £265,000. Some of these wines are purchased by factories for further processing.
- (d) This includes the manufacture of essential oils.
- (e) Home spinning and weaving are not included.

<i>Industry or Group of Industries</i>	<i>Value £000s</i>
WOOD MANUFACTURES (a) :	907
OTHER MANUFACTURES :	2,784
Printing and publishing	393
Leather & leather products (excl. footwear)	162
Industrial oils	104
Soap	64
Bricks and tiles	324
Non-metallic mineral manufactures (e.g. plasterboards, asbestos sheets and earth colours)	282
Buttons	142
Artificial teeth	16
CONSTRUCTION :	7,599
PUBLIC UTILITIES :	618
Electricity production and distribution ..	508
ALL INDUSTRIES	34,064

(a) Excluding work done for construction.

Appendix Y: Minerals exported from Cyprus during the year ended the 31st December, 1957

Mineral	Quantity Long Tons	Value £
Asbestos	11,886	717,711
Chrome ore or concentrates	5,070	65,912
Cupreous concentrates	139,192	3,889,572
Cement copper	3,900	467,586
Cupreous pyrites	226,334	1,824,987
Iron pyrites	762,501	3,379,550
Gypsum (calcined)	1,256	4,086
Gypsum (raw)	41,687	28,014
Terra umbra	4,317	51,021
Yellow ochre	387	6,690
Bentonitic clay	785	5,027
Terre verte	9	320
Other	38	215
Total (value)		10,440,691

Appendix Z: Notifiable Diseases

The following table gives the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported over the past five years:

Year	Chicken-pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Poliomyelitis
1953	220	106	107	36	175	356	7
1954	365	100	27	57	639	358	12
1955	355	60	27	20	285	38	8
1956	184	143	100	18	11	61	27
1957	229	483	1,331	15	82	7,661	2

Year	C.S. Meningitis	Enteric Fever	Dysentery	Leprosy	Tuberculosis	Trachoma
1953	4	138	23	11	255	228
1954	7	112	57	9	211	144
1955	6	120	98	10	187	125
1956	1	50	232	1	193	67
1957	4	52	202	9	217	43

Appendix AA: Hospitals

(a) Hospitals maintained by Government

Name and location of Hospital	Number and Category of Beds				
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
Nicosia General Hospital	289	34	—	30	—
Limassol Hospital	100	14	—	6	—
Famagusta Hospital	86	14	—	6	—
Larnaca Hospital	53	7	—	4	—
Paphos Hospital!	42	10	—	2	—
Kyrenia Hospital	35	4	—	—	—
Athalassa Sanatorium	—	—	50	—	—
Kyperounda Sanatorium	—	—	115	—	—
Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	604
St. Haralambos Home	12	—	—	12	—
Athienou Rural Hospital	2	2	—	—	—
Klirou	8	—	—	—	—
Palekhori	4	2	—	—	—
Morphou	7	—	—	—	—
Pyrgos	5	—	—	—	—
Pedhoulas	9	4	—	1	—
Lysi	8	1	—	—	—
Lefkara	7	1	—	—	—
Lefkoniko	8	—	—	—	—
Yialousa	3	5	—	—	—
Polis	13	2	—	—	—
Platres	13	3	—	2	—
Agros	5	—	—	—	—
Total	709	103	165	63	604

(b) Mines Hospitals

Cyprus Mines Corporation Hospital: 52 General & 14 Obstetric beds.

Cyprus Asbestos Co. Hospital: 26 General & 10 Obstetric beds.

(c) Private Nursing Homes

There are approximately 60 such homes registered in the island with a total of some 780 beds.

OFFENCES	Pending at 31.12.56	Total reported in 1956	Under investigation at 31.12.57	NOT TAKEN TO COURT				TAKEN TO COURT				Awaiting trial at 31.12.57
				Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	<i>Nolle Prosequi</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Against property:</i>												
Theft and other	256	3,851	362	3,110	634	2,475	1	679	574	63	1	41
stealings ..	18	90	11	85	4	81	—	16	11	2	—	3
Robbery and extortion	95	754	79	652	9	643	—	132	113	3	2	14
Burglary, house and store-breaking ..	2	129	16	23	8	15	—	93	87	4	—	2
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. ..	9	116	10	8	7	1	—	112	93	7	—	12
Receiving stolen property ..	16	151	10	154	10	143	1	5	3	—	—	2
Arson ..	9	101	7	40	5	35	—	68	56	8	—	4
Prædial larceny ..	46	546	89	420	33	386	1	88	74	7	—	7
Other ..												
<i>Against Traffic and Municipal Laws:</i>												
Against Traffic Laws ..	544	18,677	603	3,102	1,284	1,818	—	16,431	14,443	861	38	1,089
Against Municipal Corporation Laws ..	71	10,518	177	849	144	705	—	10,011	8,164	451	69	1,327

OFFENCES	Pending at 31.12.56	Total reported in 1956	Under investigation at 31.12.57	NOT TAKEN TO COURT						TAKEN TO COURT				Awaiting trial at 31.12.57
				Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Miscellaneous:	6	34	6	10	5	4	1	27	21	2	2	2		
Forgery and coinage ..														
Against Explosive Substances Law ..	1	11	2	1	—	1	—	9	7	2	—	—		
Against Firearms Law ..	1	10	—	4	2	2	—	7	6	1	—	—		
Against Liquor Laws ..	—	45	4	2	—	2	—	39	33	2	—	4		
Betting Houses, Gaming Houses, etc. ..	25	351	29	22	15	7	—	335	299	10	—	26		
Against Employment Laws	9	426	15	42	33	9	—	379	349	3	—	27		
Other	54	1,264	61	207	114	91	2	1,076	993	30	2	51		
Totals	1,725	43,014	1,835	10,103	2,829	7,254	20	34,807	30,197	1,692	119	2,799		

Appendix CC: Prisons Statistics

The daily average number of prisoners in 1957 was 451.66 as follows:

<i>Remand</i>	<i>Debtors</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Total</i>
17.71	Nil	433.95	451.66

These figures do not include persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law or under the Emergency Regulations.

Comparative figures for the previous five years:

1952	..	..	..	628.52
1953	..	..	..	476.49
1954	..	..	..	380.99
1955	..	..	..	353.90
1956	..	..	..	390.55

Number of convicted prisoners received during 1957, classified by religion, sex and age-group.

Age-group (years)	Total	Christian			Moslem		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Fe- male
Under 16	5	5	4	1	—	—	—
16-20	292	258	250	8	34	32	2
21-25	272	219	215	4	53	51	2
26-50	200	131	129	2	69	68	1
over 50	15	13	13	—	2	2	—
Totals ..	784	626	611	15	158	153	5

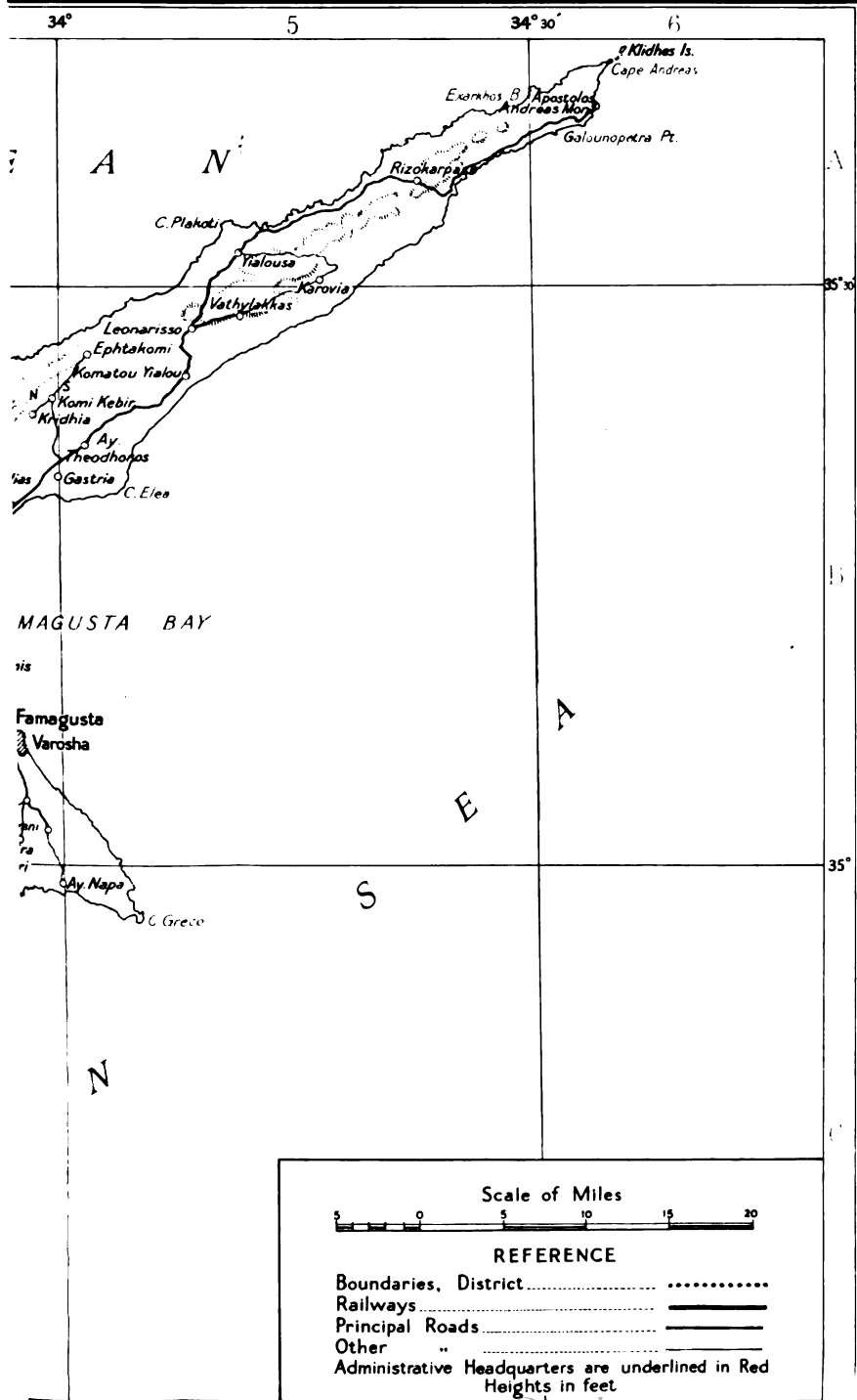
Length of Sentence of those committed to Prison.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
18 months and over	186	2
12 months and less than 18 months ..	49	1
6 months and less than 12 months ..	94	—
3 months and less than 6 months	116	5
1 month and less than 3 months	189	8
under one month	130	4
Totals	764	20

Appendix DD: Statistics of Ships using Cyprus Ports

The following return shows the nationality, number and tonnage of steam vessels entered at Cyprus ports during 1957:

<i>Nationality</i>				<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British	..	..	..	497	1,003,254
Italian	..	..	..	303	484,636
Greek	..	..	..	147	129,450
German	..	..	..	119	189,661
Norwegian	..	..	..	107	248,215
Dutch	..	..	..	73	77,582
Israeli	..	..	..	72	145,861
Swedish	..	..	..	72	99,806
Danish	..	..	..	64	72,652
Yugoslavian		..	..	50	32,939
Roumanian		..	..	28	13,297
French	..	..	..	22	59,177
American (U.S.A.)	..		..	20	73,772
Costa Rican		..	..	15	23,063
Panamanian		..	..	12	16,002
Spanish	10	17,086
Bulgarian	10	9,704
Liberian	9	32,754
Other	30	28,295
Total				1,660	2,757,206



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1959





Spring comes to a mountain village in Cyprus. Almond blossom at Trikouk

CYPRUS

Report for the year
1958

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1959

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PART I

Review of the Year 1958

ON 30th December, 1957, the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, left Cyprus by air for London, where he began consultations with Ministers on New Year's Day. The Governor had said, at his swearing-in ceremony less than a month before, that he had been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report as soon as he had formed an assessment of the situation in the Island. Cabinet and Ministerial meetings, at which Cyprus was discussed, were held during the first half of January, and the Governor returned to Nicosia on 18th January.

Following these discussions in London, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, visited Ankara and had talks on Cyprus with the Turkish Government, while attending a meeting there of the Baghdad Pact Council. At Mr. Lloyd's request the Governor flew to Ankara on 26th January for consultations, returning four days later. Early in February Mr. Selwyn Lloyd visited Athens for talks with the Greek Government, and again the Governor was present to assist the Foreign Secretary. The purpose of these meetings in Turkey and Greece was to endeavour to find common ground which would provide the basis for a solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem acceptable to all concerned and which could then lead on to a settlement of the Island's internal difficulties. In the event it was not possible to reconcile the views of the three Governments, and both personal discussions and other negotiations through diplomatic channels made little or no progress.

During this period of conference and consultation, and indeed throughout the greater part of the year, the campaign of violence and intimidation in the Island continued. In March there began a new and concentrated campaign of indiscriminate sabotage, directed against not only Service installations but also against Government property and equipment, mainly in rural areas where the principal sufferers were the local inhabitants. Water pumps, agricultural and forestry stations, road-building machinery, irrigation projects and other public property were damaged or destroyed to an estimated value of £100,000 during the year. As a result of these attacks it became necessary to withdraw valuable plant from isolated areas, and many development projects had to be discontinued.

On 6th May the Governor left the Island for further discussions in London with the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Colonial Secretary. The British Ambassadors to Greece and Turkey also took part in these talks. It was announced that a statement on

Cyprus would be made in Parliament on 19th May. On that day the Colonial Secretary said that a full statement would be postponed until after the Whitsun recess, but would be made not later than 17th June. The Governor returned to Cyprus on 20th May.

Meanwhile, however, tension between the two main communities increased, leading to intercommunal strife which was to continue for two months. During these two months 56 Greek and 53 Turkish Cypriots were killed. When these disorders broke out the role of the Security Forces became principally one of keeping the peace between the two communities. In a confused and dangerous situation it is not too much to say that British troops and police prevented civil war from overwhelming Cyprus. In both towns and villages the appearance of Security Forces was greeted by people of both communities with evident relief.

Thus the circumstances prevailing in the Island at the time of the British Government's announcement of its policy for Cyprus could hardly have been less auspicious, and the statement made by the Prime Minister (reproduced at Appendix A) was at the last moment postponed for forty-eight hours from 17th June to the 19th. This was done at the request of the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. The terms of the statement—its essence being partnership between Britain, Greece and Turkey in the common interest—had been communicated to the North Atlantic Council in advance, and a request for a postponement was made in the belief that this short delay would be of advantage.

However, Greek Cypriot leadership at once rejected the new policy and the Greek Government followed suit shortly afterwards. The Turkish Government also at this stage continued to press for partition as the only possible solution. The Governor visited London for further discussions at the end of the month.

With the situation in Cyprus steadily deteriorating during July, appeals for the ending of bloodshed were made by the Governor and were supported by Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in the Island. Archbishop Makarios also gave his support from Athens. An appeal was then made by the British Prime Minister, followed by similar appeals from the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey. Early in August the EOKA organisation announced that operations against the British Security Forces and Turkish Cypriots would be suspended. The Turkish Cypriot underground movement, TMT, also announced that the activities of its armed groups would cease.

The conduct and untiring efforts of the Security Forces during this tense and dangerous period were beyond praise. They strove day and night, with little respite, to preserve life and property, and many Greek and Turkish Cypriots owe their lives to their prompt and effective intervention. The debt owed by the Island to the Security Forces during these grim weeks can be appreciated only if the horror of what might have happened but for their presence is understood.

At the beginning of August the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, flew to Athens and to Ankara for personal consultation with the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers, and the Governor accompanied him on these visits. On 15th August Mr. Macmillan announced certain modifications to the policy statement of 19th June, the principal ones being designed to meet, as far as possible, Greek objections (this announcement is given in Appendix B). It ended by reiterating the two major concepts underlying the British policy :

- (a) a period of calm and the cessation of violence in the Island ;
- (b) the deferring for a period of seven years of any final solution without prejudice to the future or to the views and aspirations of any parties concerned.

The Turkish Government accepted the modified plan but the Greek Government and Greek Cypriot leadership rejected it.

EOKA's suspension of operations was short-lived, and on 1st September, a British police officer was shot dead in Nicosia. Later in the month an attempt was made on the life of Major-General D. A. Kendrew, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Director of Operations. An electrically detonated mine exploded in a culvert a few seconds after his car had passed, blowing up an escort vehicle and killing a military policeman. This attack was made shortly before General Kendrew was due to leave Cyprus ; he was succeeded on 11th October, as Director of Operations by Major-General K. T. Darling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

On 1st October, M. Burhan Ishin, who had previously held the post of Turkish Consul-General in Cyprus, was appointed as the Turkish Government Representative in pursuance of the invitation contained in the Prime Minister's statement of 15th August. Greek Cypriots staged a two-day general strike in protest.

Meanwhile the search for a settlement had continued on the international plane in the forum of the North Atlantic Council. At the end of October the British Government published a White Paper on the discussions which had taken place in that Council during September and October. The Secretary-General of N.A.T.O., Monsieur Spaak, had visited Athens on 23rd September and had then put forward to a meeting of the North Atlantic Council a paper containing certain proposals on the Cyprus question. M. Spaak also proposed that an early conference should be held between the British, Greek and Turkish Governments, with the participation of representatives of the two main Cypriot communities, and of some neutral party, on the basis of his paper.

The North Atlantic Council met several times to consider this proposal for a conference in the light of the British policy statements of 19th June and 15th August and of M. Spaak's paper. The discussions were concerned with the terms of reference and agenda of a conference, and also with its composition and the place where it should be held.

The British Government agreed that its policy should be discussed at a conference ; that modifications or additions to that policy agreed upon by the three Governments at the conference should be incorporated ; that discussion of a final solution should also appear on the agenda of the conference; that Greek and Turkish Cypriots, including Archbishop Makarios, might attend the conference; and that M. Spaak should be invited to take the chair as Secretary-General of N.A.T.O. The British Government further affirmed that it would not object if representatives of the United States Government and of another member Government of N.A.T.O. were present as well as the Secretary-General. Nevertheless on 29th October the Greek Government stated that it was not prepared to pursue further the attempt to convene a conference.

The failure of the N.A.T.O. initiative was marked in Cyprus by renewed EOKA attacks, with unarmed British civilians the principal targets. As a result, instructions were given that civilians who wished to be armed should be provided with pistols. At the same time EOKA intensified its ambush attacks on Security Forces vehicles, great use being made of mines detonated electrically or by pressure. Attacks on Service installations also continued, and a bomb explosion in a Royal Air Force canteen resulted in two airmen being killed and seven injured, two seriously. In the light of this a decision was taken to deny all Greek Cypriots access to Royal Air Force and N.A.A.F.I. installations. Nearly 2,000 Greek Cypriots thus lost well-paid employment. An appeal for volunteers from the United Kingdom for N.A.A.F.I. duties brought an overwhelming response, and within a few days the first party had arrived and taken up work.

In November Archbishop Makarios made public a proposal that Cyprus should be independent of Greece, Turkey and Britain and that no change should then be made in its independent status except by decision of the United Nations. This proposal was denounced by the Turkish Cypriot leaders as a covert approach to Enosis.

For the sixth year in succession, the Greek Government raised the Cyprus Question in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The First Committee of the Assembly considered the item at meetings held between 25th November and 4th December. A draft resolution submitted by Britain invited the British Government to continue its efforts to reach a solution in co-operation with those principally concerned, and called upon all concerned to use their best endeavours to put an end to terrorism and violence in Cyprus. A Greek draft resolution sought endorsement of a form of independence for Cyprus, with a good offices committee of five countries (unspecified) to work for the implementation of the resolution. A Turkish draft resolution called upon all concerned to refrain from encouraging violence in Cyprus, and recommended that the three Governments directly concerned should continue their efforts to

reach a solution in application of the principle of equal rights and self-determination for the peoples of Cyprus.

In the course of the debate various other draft resolutions were tabled by the representatives of Colombia, Iran, a group of ten countries headed by India, and Belgium. The draft which was finally recommended by the First Committee to the General Assembly for adoption was that proposed by Iran, after various amendments to it had been put forward by Greece and Turkey. It was passed by 31 votes to 22, with 28 abstentions: the delegates of Britain, Turkey and the United States voted for the resolution and the delegate of Greece voted against it. The British, Greek and Turkish drafts were then withdrawn, the ten-nation draft was at the sponsors' request not put to a vote, and the Colombian and Belgian drafts were rejected. The amended Iranian draft read:—

“The General Assembly, having considered the question of Cyprus; recalling its resolution 1013 (xi) [that of February, 1957]; believing that a conference between the three Governments directly concerned and representatives of the Cypriots at which there would be discussion not only of the interim arrangements for the administration of Cyprus but also of a final solution, with the assistance if desired of Governments and personalities acceptable to the interested parties, offers the best hope of peaceful progress towards an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem; considering that self-government and free institutions should be developed in accordance with the Charter to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Cypriots; urges that such a conference should be convened, and that all concerned should co-operate to ensure a successful outcome in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.”

When the General Assembly met on 5th December, the delegate of Mexico announced that he was submitting a new draft resolution which the parties directly concerned would support. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly without being put to a vote. It read:—

“The General Assembly, having considered the question of Cyprus, recalling its resolution 1013 (xi), expresses its confidence that continued efforts will be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.”

While the United Nations debate was in progress EOKA refrained from acts of violence against individuals, but a campaign of fire-raising was stepped up, the targets being for the most part motor vehicles belonging to non-Cypriots, Government departments and public authorities. Over forty vehicles were damaged or destroyed in three weeks.

Following on the unanimous resolution of the United Nations General Assembly informal talks, which were to be the forerunner of further discussions between Greece and Turkey, took place in

Paris between the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey. In these talks there emerged a new spirit in the international sphere and a new readiness to seek an agreed settlement of the Cyprus problem. On Christmas Eve EOKA declared a "truce", announcing that it would cease its activities on the understanding that the Security Forces would cease their operations and that a just solution would be forthcoming. These developments, within and without the Island, brought fresh hope at the close of a year which had been clouded by so much violence and intercommunal strife. After three years of violence, the Island had been brought to the brink of civil war. From that ultimate disaster everyone in Cyprus and all concerned outside recoiled.

After attempts to reach common ground with Greece and Turkey had failed and had even seemed to increase the deadlock, the British Government declared a policy of its own based on partnership both on the international plane between the three Governments and on the local plane between the two main communities in the Island. The declaration of this policy and the firmness which the British Government showed in the face of attempts to deflect it from carrying the policy out had a salutary effect. Realism and urgency were injected into the discussion of the Island's future. Valuable progress was made in devising a form of self-government appropriate to the unique circumstances of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot apprehensions of domination by the larger Greek Cypriot community had sometimes seemed in the past to be an insuperable obstacle to constitutional progress. But the constitutional arrangements proposed showed the way to overcome this obstacle, while still securing to the Greek Cypriots the predominant voice in running the Island's affairs which they could fairly claim as being by far the largest community in the Island.

The merits of the new partnership policy received recognition from the N.A.T.O. allies of the Governments of Britain, Greece and Turkey and the discussion of the Cyprus problem in the North Atlantic Council helped to bring the three Governments closer to agreement. In the wider forum of the United Nations international opinion again showed a disinclination to take sides in the dispute over Cyprus, and again urged the parties directly concerned to come together and try to reach a solution by peaceful negotiation. Towards the end of the year signs of a rapprochement between Greece and Turkey afforded new hope of a settlement by agreement. And in Cyprus itself the realisation that violence could achieve no good purpose, and that Britain would not be deflected by it, gained ground.

In Cyprus 1958 was a terrible year in which 236 people lost their lives, but it was a year which ended with more hopes for the future than ever seemed possible—hopes that commonsense and sanity would prevail in the quest for a peaceful, democratic and just solution.

Although economic development was retarded by the political situation, Government departments, were able, in the face of great difficulties, to record some progress in their various fields of activity.

The new Greater Nicosia water supply scheme was virtually completed at a cost of about £820,000 and provided water for the town and suburbs throughout the year. Additional water will be supplied by the Morphou Bay Scheme for which pipes and materials costing £478,000 were delivered in 1958. Village domestic waterworks were carried out in 40 villages and 83% of the island's 627 villages now have piped water. 157 boreholes were drilled and the area of land brought under irrigation for the first time during the year, as the result of Government drilling and gravity irrigation works, is estimated at about 10,000 donums. The 105 feet high Trimiklini dam was completed and came into operation in time for the summer irrigation season but work on a similar 65 feet high dam near Pyrgos had unfortunately to be suspended because of sabotage. Plans are being prepared for nine additional large dams estimated to cost over £1,000,000.

The Public Works Department continued work on a number of big projects which included improvements to the Nicosia-Limassol road, scheduled for completion in 1961 at a cost of £633,000; further work on the Nicosia southern by-pass estimated to cost £208,000; and widening of the Nicosia-Larnaca road. Building projects which were completed during the year included the new Police Headquarters at Nicosia, the Limassol Police Headquarters and Town Station, Government Offices at Morphou and the Teaching Block of the Teachers' Training College.

Five new rural health centres were opened, and the new out-patients department at Nicosia General Hospital was almost completed. Every miner in the Island was X-rayed following the discovery of cases of pneumoconiosis among workers in an iron pyrites mine. The most serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in the history of Cyprus occurred during 1958 with 150 cases and nine deaths.

School life was nearly back to normal after the serious effect the political situation had had on it in previous years. The building programme for technical education, begun in 1954, was almost finished during the year and extensions were made to the English School for Girls. The new Teachers' Training College was opened early in the year.

The schools savings scheme maintained the steady progress recorded since it started in 1950. Some 70,000 pupils in 700 schools deposited £11,500 weekly; the total deposits in June were £770,000.

Although the 1957-58 crop season started very well, there was little winter spate water from the hills and the rains stopped early, to the detriment of wheat and late maturing rain-fed crops. Rain-fall was recorded as early as September, 1957, and, although the first effective rains did not fall until well into October, the amount

recorded in the last quarter of 1957 was quite good and winter crops got a good start. January 1958 was a satisfactory month for growing crops but the rainfall during February, March and April proved scanty. During the 1958-59 winter the rains were late but with a mild December crops germinated well and at the close of the year looked promising.

The rains in September, 1957, coupled with mild weather, brought on the natural pasturage to provide early grazing for sheep and goats. With abundant natural pastures, barley and other foods the condition of livestock improved considerably until the 1958-59 winter when the lateness of the rains resulted in feeding difficulties.

Only moderate falls of snow were recorded in the Southern (Troodos) Range during the 1957-58 winter. Practically no spate waters were available for the seasonal flood irrigation of lands in the Eastern Messaoria which are dependent on this for good crops of cereals (wheat, in particular) cotton and sesame. Some localised damage was caused by hailstorms in April and May, vines, other tree crops and vegetables being affected, and floods were recorded in some hill areas where the damage done was considerable. In some areas terrace walls were washed away and other damage caused to plots lying in the vicinity of river beds. This damage was, however, also localised.

The 1957-58 export season ended well with agricultural exports being kept at a high level. The production of citrus was greater than any of the previous years and amounted to 64,363 tons, compared with an estimated production of 46,000 tons in 1956/57 and 43,000 tons in 1955/56. This increase in production is due to a number of factors, principally favourable climatic conditions, improved cultivation and increased use of fertilisers, and the fact that many new plantations are now coming into production.

About 82% of the 1957/58 citrus production was exported in the form of fresh fruit; 9% went to the local manufacturers of soft drinks and the canning industry and the remainder was consumed by the domestic market. Of the fruit used for processing, a small proportion was subsequently exported as juice or grapefruit segments. It is estimated that altogether 6,750 tons of all kinds of citrus were consumed locally, another 8,000 tons were utilized for juice production and canning. A total of 49,613 tons of fruit was exported during the 1957-58 season, principally to the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Norway, Hungary, Roumania and New Zealand.

The production of olives was considerably lower than last year although yields in some areas were good. Carobs yielded fairly well but there was a good deal of variation from area to area. It is thought that total production was lower than last year. Half of the crop was, as usual, marketed through the co-operative movement. The almond crop was, in general, fairly good but prices paid to growers were lower than last year. Deciduous fruit such as cherries, plums, apricots, apples and pears yielded fairly well and were marketed

locally at remunerative prices. The production of figs was also good; part of the crop was dried for local use or export.

The total production of grapes was some 20% lower than last year and amounted to approximately 55 million okes. Of this quantity, it is estimated that 29 million okes went to local wine manufacturers. This constitutes an all-time record; another 9 million okes were used by producers themselves for the making of wine and zivania, 4 million okes were used for raisin making and the balance, amounting to about 13 million okes, was either exported or consumed locally as fresh table grapes. Larger quantities of wine were exported in 1958 than in the previous year but exports of raisins were less. 2,720 tons of table grapes were exported during the 1958 season compared with the record export of 3,378 tons during 1957. Sultana grapes exported amounted to 2,615 tons and the rest consisted of 77 tons of rozaki, 25 tons of black grapes and 3 tons of malaga grapes.

The production of the spring potato crop was satisfactory and with a good demand, both for local consumption and for export, producers succeeded in obtaining remunerative prices. The high prices continued throughout the summer but were somewhat reduced when new supplies began to come on the market as a result of the lifting of the autumn crop. This crop was planted on an increased area and yields obtained proved to be particularly good. Demand has remained firm and prices have kept at a comparatively high level.

Exports from the spring lifted crop were lower than last year, being only 24,111 tons as compared with the record exports of the previous year of 35,123 tons. Reports on the quality of potatoes, on reaching the United Kingdom market, were satisfactory.

The production of tobacco was lower than last year, amounting to approximately 400,000 okes. The yields were fairly satisfactory and the total production has already been disposed of at prices ranging from 260–290 mils per oke.

A feature of the year was a considerable expansion in carrot cultivation. The total area planted with carrots was more than double that of 1957 but yields per donum were generally lower. Exports in 1958, amounting to some 5,000 tons, constituted a record—double those of the previous season and three times greater than those of 1955. The total quantity exported went to the United Kingdom.

The demand for onions was good and the crop, planted on an average area, yielded well. Green vegetables were planted on increased areas and, with a firm local demand, remunerative prices were realised by producers. Both crops of haricot beans, the autumn crop in particular, yielded well and prices paid to growers were satisfactory. Exports of melons (2,139 tons) were 25% higher than those of last season. Prices were good in the beginning but later declined to levels at which export was no longer profitable.

The Veterinary Service had a difficult year having to cope with outbreaks of major diseases, such as foot-and-mouth, sheep pox, swine fever and fowl pest. In spite of a lack of collaboration by the public, mass immunisation campaigns, although expensive and difficult to organise under the conditions prevailing, proved singularly effective and at the end of the year animal health, despite the adverse climatic conditions which had prevailed, was satisfactory.

The co-operative movement continued to expand. More than 500 thrift and credit societies provided the rural communities with a variety of services and remained the heart of village economic life. A further 18 consumer co-operative societies were registered during the year, bringing their total up to 317: their annual turnover reached £3,500,000.

Heavy losses in buildings, vehicles and equipment were suffered by the Forest Department through sabotage. Fires caused considerable damage to the forest. In the latter part of the year it was found necessary to withdraw staff from many remote forest stations, and to stop using mechanical equipment in the forests. About 2,668 donums of forest land were treated by sowing or planting and a volume of 774,000 cubic feet of timber was extracted from the forest yielding a revenue of £46,500. Three miles of new road and ten miles of new telephone pole route were laid, and another five villages were linked to the forest telephone system.

Despite the unsettled conditions work went ahead in the field of archaeology with the Department of Antiquities continuing their excavations at Salamis, and the French expedition, under Professor C. F. A. Schaeffer, working at Engomi. The field survey of the Island's archaeological sites was resumed.

As foreshadowed in the Annual Report for 1957, business activity in Cyprus in 1958 was on a lower scale than that of the previous year. Reduced military spending on capital account following completion of the main building programme contributed to this decline, but besides this the continuing political stalemate and the intercommunal disturbances had the effect of undermining confidence in the economic sector, so that spending by all sections of the community tended to be restrained.

Inflationary pressure on prices and wages (though not on rents and land values) has largely abated, but several export commodities found difficulty in competing with other sources of supply in overseas markets owing to high costs and comparatively poor productivity. Fortunately there was a buoyant market in Europe for wines, citrus and potatoes, so that these important crops were remuneratively disposed of in spite of increased costs of production. Local industries faced similar difficulties in respect of competing imported goods, notwithstanding in many cases high tariff protection accorded to them. The average retail price index for 1958 stood at 105.55 compared with an average figure of 101.07 for 1957. (March 1957=100). The labour hour was in greater supply than in the previous two years, which contributed to an easing of the inflationary position.

An important measure taken during the year was the Currency Amendment Law under which a sum not exceeding £3 million, representing about 30 per cent of the Note Security Fund may be invested in Cyprus Government securities. Part of this sum was subscribed to a loan for further development of the electricity and telecommunications services.

Total currency in circulation at the end of 1958 was £9.6 million, a decrease of 8.6% on the 1957 figure of £10.5 million. On the other hand, bank deposits rose from £30.9 million to £36.4 million. Although credit restrictions, introduced at a time of severe inflation, continued to be applied, the high cost of money made them largely unnecessary. Real estate, particularly house property, continued to attract investors notwithstanding their inflated values. This position, which many observers regard as being unhealthy, was attributed in part to the uncertainty prevailing generally as to the future administration of the Island.

The national income was provisionally assessed at £70.3 million compared with £75 million in 1957.

External trade in 1958 totalled £54 million compared with £64 million in 1957, a fall of 15%. Imports accounted for £36 of this figure and exports £18 million. There was thus an adverse balance on visible trade of the order of £18 million. Current invisible exports, made up largely of local spending by British troops and of overseas remittances to dependent relatives in Cyprus, are believed to have reached a considerable sum and the balance may be presumed to have been covered by overseas contributions to the public revenue and by loans and advances. Cyprus has no central bank and the overseas value of its currency, which is linked to sterling through the existence of a Note Security Fund providing for a 100% sterling cover, is not affected by local balance of payments considerations.

In 1956 and 1957 imports were at record levels of £39 million and £45 million respectively. The extent of falling demand and the reduced economic tempo during the year under review can be measured to some extent by the considerably reduced value of imports, which at £36 million were 20% below the 1957 level. The movement for a partial boycott of British goods by Greek Cypriots affected to some extent the type and quantity of certain goods imported, but there was no significant diversion of import trade because the market was already well stocked. Goods from the United Kingdom accounted for 39% of all imports, compared with 43% in 1957.

Imports of machinery at £4.7 million amounted to only 70% of the corresponding figure for 1957, whilst vehicle imports at £2.3 million were almost one-third down on the 1957 imports. Imports of durable consumer goods reflected a similar tendency. For example, 6,500 refrigerators were imported compared with 8,000 in 1957. The 1958 imports of domestic durable appliances generally were however higher than in 1956.

In marked contrast to the uncertainty associated with the import trade was the strong market for agricultural exports, which, generally speaking, realised satisfactory prices. Wine exports were higher than ever before, both in quantity and value, their total value (including grape must) amounting to £1,150,000. The United Kingdom was again by far the Island's best customer for agricultural produce, taking in 1958 about 62% by value of total agricultural exports.

In spite of the various restrictions associated with the emergency the volume of mineral exports, consisting mainly of copper concentrates, pyrites and asbestos, exceeded those of the previous record attained in 1957. Constituting the Island's most valuable export, mineral exports were valued at £9 million or 13% lower than the previous year's exports of £10.5 million. The fall in the value of exports was due to a further decline in world's copper prices (which, however, was to some extent revised in the latter half of 1958) and to weakness in the market for pyrites.

Under the impetus of tariff protection and aided by the politically inspired campaign for supporting local products, the year was a fairly good one for certain Cyprus industries. In spite of credit restrictions, existing industries have been expanded—notably the Island's main brewery and the leading wineries, which improved their export capacities by additional storage installations, financed partly by loans from public funds. Construction and building in the private sector continued at a high level and the Island's cement factory operated at full capacity. Small industries such as furniture workshops, garages, food and fruit packing plants also prospered.

No progress was made in the establishment of an Industrial Finance Organisation, owing to the lack of confidence on the part of possible investors under prevailing disturbed political conditions. Development expenditure by the statutory public utility authorities and by Government Departments provided valuable support in a sector of the economy affected by the completion of the main construction and building programme of the Armed Services.

Tourism, a valuable source of earnings in normal years, continued to be adversely affected by the political situation, but some of the hotels in Nicosia and other towns did moderately good business.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE civilian population of Cyprus at the end of 1958 was estimated to have been 549,000, representing an increase of 98,886 persons, or nearly 22%, since the last census held in 1946. At that time females outnumbered males by a little more than 5,000.

In Cyprus there are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8%) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5%); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

Nicosia, the capital and largest town, is in the central plain. The 1956 population of the main towns, according to estimates based on the registration of residents, were:

Nicosia and suburbs 81,700; Limassol 36,500; Famagusta 26,800; Larnaca 17,900; Paphos 7,300; Kyrenia 3,700.

The percentage increase of the population per annum has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under British administration was taken. During the period 1946-1956 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.66 per cent. The birth rate is moderately high (26.10 per thousand) and the death rate is low (6.30 per thousand). There has been a striking decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

In 1958, 36,205 persons arrived in, and 42,277 persons left the Island. Analytically arrival and departure figures were as follows:

Arrival

Immigrants	..	..	..	..	1,411
Temporary immigrants	..	..	..	..	7,177
Temporary visitors	..	..	..	..	9,657
In transit	..	..	..	..	1,452
Permanent residents returning	..	..	..	..	16,508

Departure

Permanent residents departing	..	..	..	..	19,031
Emigrants	..	..	..	..	5,273
Temporary visitors departing	..	..	..	..	9,361
In transit	..	..	..	..	1,472
Temporary immigrants departing	..	..	..	..	7,140

Of the immigrants 1,188 came from the United Kingdom and 62 from Egypt. A proportion of these were former emigrants from Cyprus returning home after several years abroad. Temporary immigrants consisted of 6,867 wives and families of service personnel.

Of the 5,273 emigrants 4,879 went to the United Kingdom and 328 to Australia. 43 went to Greece and 16 to Turkey. The majority of emigrants were aged between 15 and 45 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dressmakers, barbers, labourers and their dependants. Of the total 73.9% were Greek Cypriots and 12% Turkish Cypriots.

Identity cards are issued to all persons over the age of 12 years who reside permanently in Cyprus. The Registration of Residents Law, 1957 provides that persons who enter the Island and are permitted to remain for a period exceeding one month must register and obtain identity cards within thirty days of their arrival. The only persons exempted from registration are members of Her Majesty's Forces, the Cyprus Police Force and persons holding consular identity cards issued by the Government of Cyprus. During the year the Registration Department issued 20,500 new identity cards.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

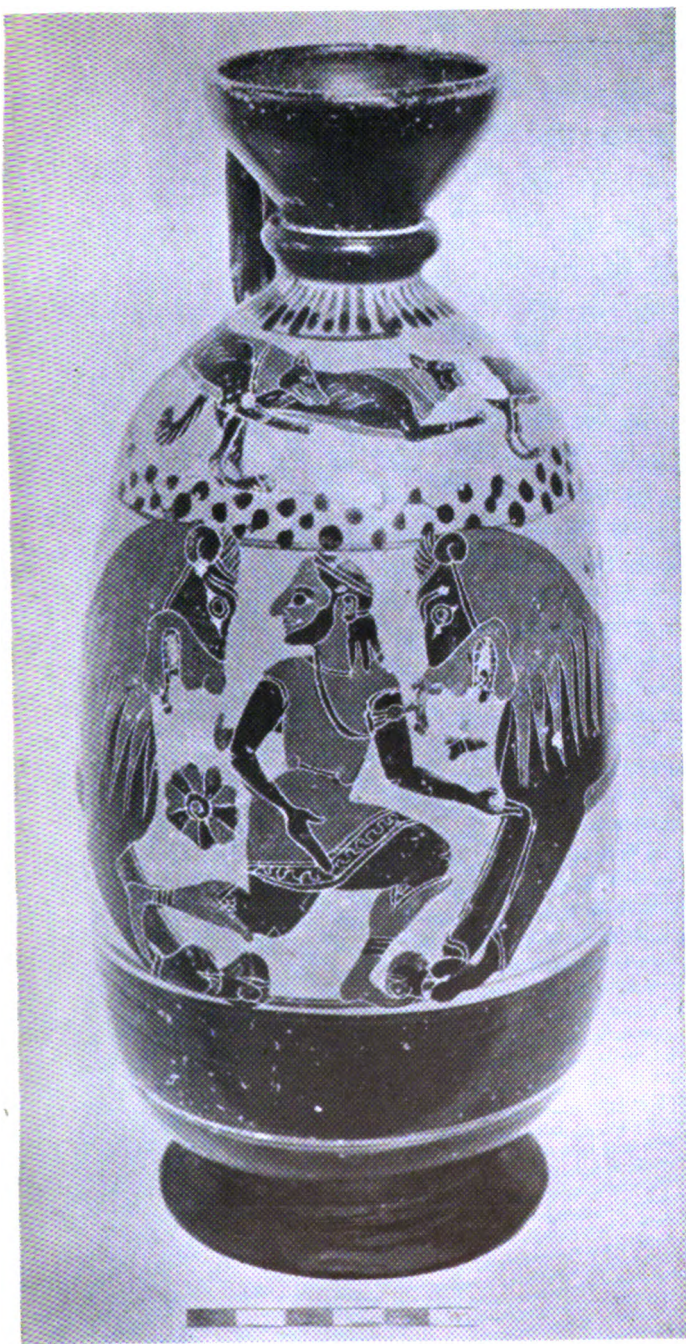
EMPLOYMENT

THE mid-year population of the Island was about 549,000 and of this number it is estimated that 324,000 were gainfully employed. About 135,000 were engaged in agriculture, being about 41.7% of the total gainfully employed population.

About 37,000 were engaged in manufacturing and industry (Appendix C). Employment in mining averaged more than 5,000 during the year and reached a seasonal peak of over 5,200 during the month of April. The number engaged in building and construction work rose to 22,000 there being a tendency for agricultural workers to be attracted into the expanding industry.

About 67,000 were engaged in other activities, such as commerce, public administration, transport and other services.

The completion of certain emergency projects, the disorganisation of the Island's economy due to intercommunal strife, the dismissal for security reasons of some 2,000 NAAFI and RAF Greek Cypriot employees and the curtailment of building activities caused a steady rise in unemployment after the first half of 1958.



Attic Black figured lekythos, 6th cent. B.C. Found in a tomb at Polis tis Chrysochous (Ancient Marion) in 1958.



Williams Bridge, Limassol District. This bridge linking the Greek Cypriot village of Trozena with the Turkish Cypriot village of Yerovasa was built by the Royal Engineers in five days. Spanning a deep ravine it gives the two villages access to main roads which hitherto could be reached only by lengthy detours.

The following table shows, by age and sex, the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at specified dates:

Date	Male			Female			Both sexes total
	Under 18	18 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and over	Total	
12.12.1957	34	870	904	14	221	235	1,139
14. 3.1958	75	1,815	1,890	20	533	553	2,443
13. 6.1958	114	1,421	1,535	10	355	365	1,900
18. 9.1958	99	1,737	1,886	21	634	655	2,541
10.12.1958	72	3,418	3,490	12	519	531	4,021

The fall of world prices in copper, iron pyrites and chrome products in 1958 resulted in some of the mines curtailing their activities.

Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter and declines during the summer. The mining of asbestos in Amiandos ceases during the winter months while building and constructional activity declines noticeably with the onset of winter rains (December–February).

The autumn harvests of grapes, carobs, olive and citrus fruit provide much employment in agriculture, in grading and packing of agricultural products, and road and port transport.

There is no real immigration to Cyprus apart from Pakistanis who follow in the wake of the Services and who find employment in military camps. Their numbers increased considerably towards the end of 1958 as they replaced some of the Greek Cypriot personnel in NAAFI canteens and gift shops.

Skilled technicians and foremen, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, continued to be admitted from time to time on temporary employment permits, usually on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them when their permits expire. A number of United Kingdom civilians were brought to Cyprus to replace Greek Cypriot employees discharged from RAF installations and NAAFI.

Cypriots mainly emigrate to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America. Emigration figures during the past three years have been :

	U.K.	Commonwealth	U.S.A.	Greece
1956	3,448	864	103	68
1957	3,961	349	108	7
1958	3,913	400	119	42

WAGES AND HOURS

Appendix D provides data about the average weekly earnings in typical occupations in the principal industries and services, and predominant wage rates.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living as measured by the Retail Price Index rose to 105.4 in December, 1958 as compared with 67.6 in December 1950 and with 104.1 in December, 1957.

Appendix F shows the mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The headquarters of the Department in Nicosia is divided into four sections: Administration, Factories and Inspection, Employment Exchange and Social Insurance and Industrial Relations, Research and Information.

There are District Labour Offices at Nicosia, Limassol, Fama-gusta, Larnaca and Paphos with sub-offices at Morphou, Kyrenia, Lefka, Yialoussa, Lefkoniko, Polis and Amiandos.

The Department is entrusted with the administration of the Island's labour laws. Its work includes the administration of employment exchanges, the management of port labour pools, the inspection of steam boilers, factories, workshops, hotels and other work places, the inspection of conditions of employment of young persons, women and domestic servants, the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, the administration of the social insurance scheme, the settlement of workmen's compensation [claims and the collection of information and statistics.

TRADE UNIONS

The expansion of the trade union movement continued in 1958 and spread over 36 more villages. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in each of 222 villages as well as in the six main towns. One hundred and twenty nine trade unions and branches were registered, as against 131 in 1957, and 32 were dissolved or struck off the register during the year. The total number of trade unions and branches has now reached 558 with a membership of 56,542 as against 461 with a membership of 52,465 in 1957.

There are several types of unions, i.e. Craft, Industrial, Occupational and General Labour. The unions are divided into six Trade Union Groups:—

- (i) The left wing organisation of "Old" Trade Unions called the "Pancyprian Federation of Labour" which is by far the most important group; this group is communist dominated and is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

- (ii) The right wing organisation of "Free" Labour Syndicates (previously known as "New" Trade Unions) called the "Cyprus Workers' Confederation", which is nationalist dominated and is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour.
- (iii) The Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any apparent political orientations.
- (iv) The Cyprus Turkish Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community.
- (v) The Civil Service Trade Unions, the large majority of which have been exempted from registration and whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown.
- (vi) Other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The organisation of employers is well advanced in the building industry; two other employers' associations in engineering, and catering and entertainment were also functioning during the year. Three more associations, viz., the Master Woodworkers, Electrical Contractors and Shipping Agents were in the course of organisation.

Appendices H and J show the distribution of employees' trade unions and their membership by industry or service and by groups at the end of 1957 and 1958.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The number of insured persons in 1958 reached 140,002.

The following table shows the number of claims received and the amounts paid :

Benefit or Pension	No. of Claims	Amount
		£
Sickness Benefit	9,015	28,318.260
Unemployment Benefit	17,236	69,462.310
Maternity Grant	7,739	36,777.000
Death Grant	207	1,820.300
Widows Pension	26	2,469.750
Orphans Benefit	—	—
Totals	34,223	138,847.620

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

317 accidents, including 14 fatalities, were reported from industrial undertakings, a reportable accident being one involving at least three days absence from work. Increasingly greater emphasis has been placed in recent years on the prevention of accidents in industrial undertakings.

Every miner in the Island was given an X-ray examination following the discovery of cases of pneumoconiosis in an iron pyrites mine. At the end of the year draft legislation was being considered for the payment of compensation to those who had contracted the disease in the course of their work.

Although most of the larger employers realise that well-lit, clean and properly ventilated factories are important to the health of their employees this is not the case among many smaller concerns. Factory inspectors therefore devote much of their time to educating both employers and employees on the advantages of healthy working conditions, as well as on improved works methods for increasing productivity. Improved safety devices on machinery have greatly reduced the number of industrial accidents and the appointment of safety committees, where the workers themselves are represented, has contributed to a steady rise in safety standards.

The sum of £6,288 was paid by Government as compensation for accidents during 1958. Payment of compensation by employers during the same period amounted to £24,287.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Technical training including practical and theoretical instruction in engineering and allied trades is provided at the Government Technical Schools in Nicosia, Limassol and Lefka. Facilities are also available for agricultural training at the Rural Central Schools of Morphou and Pergamos. During the year the Nicosia Technical Institute, which offers a technical education up to City and Guilds standard, was completed but due to the unsettled political conditions the enrolment figures were low.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Cyprus Government's revenue and expenditure under the main heads for the past three years are given in Appendix K and the revenue and expenditure of the four principal local authorities in Appendix L.

DEVELOPMENT

Development in Cyprus is financed in three ways : from the Development Fund, in accordance with a five-year Development Programme ending on the 31st December, 1961; loans from the Public Loans Fund to public bodies for all kinds of works, the capital of the fund being almost entirely obtained from annual appropriations from revenue; and loans on the London Market, or raised locally, which have hitherto only been raised for the central electrification and internal telecommunication schemes.

The fund established under the 1946–55 ten-year development programme was wound up at the end of 1955. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000 and the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund, 1956–61, but the bulk of this amount is being used for the completion of old schemes which were carried over from the old programme. The full programme of development announced at the end of 1955 is estimated to cost £38 million, and a major part of this programme is expected to be completed within the five-year period, though some longer term projects will continue after 1961. The balance of the new fund as at the 31st December, 1958, was £566,966 and expenditure during 1958, the third year of the new programme, amounted to £2,449,646. The main items are:

	£
Agriculture	130,100
Broadcasting	81,000
Civil Aviation	24,300
Education	476,700
Forests	18,900
Harbours	114,100
Medical	37,800
Roads	333,900
Rural Development ..	240,600
Water Development ..	721,300

Internal development loans were raised in 1958 in the sum of £2,500,000 for the Electricity and Telecommunications Authorities.

During 1958 the Public Loans Fund issued 51 loans to various public bodies for development works of all kinds, amounting to £249,770.

Appendix M to this Report gives Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes initiated or in progress during 1958, with their numbers and titles, and the division of expenditure between Colonial Development and Welfare and local funds.

Assets and Liabilities

A statement of assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1958, is given in Appendix N. On that date the Funded Public Debt of Cyprus amounted to £11,266,078.111 mils with relative accumulated Sinking Funds amounting to £2,499,395.371 mils. Unfunded Public Debt amounted to £456,000.000 mils; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash held by the Treasury.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH

Customs Tariff

The revenue from import duties charged in 1958 amounted to:

	Value of Imports		Import Duty	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£
Dutiable	25,586,851	19,966,353	6,805,773	5,101,012
Free of import duty	19,000,695	15,553,499	—	—
Total ..	44,587,546	35,519,852	6,805,773	5,101,012

A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at varying rates of duty, both *ad valorem* and specific.

The highest rates are payable on luxury goods and on saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use). Raw materials and constructional materials are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty.

Jewellery and imitation jewellery attract import duty at 50% or 58% *ad valorem*, preferential or general rates, respectively. caviar at 30% or 40% and furs at 25% or 34%. Shotguns pay a specific rate of duty of £12 or £15 each, preferential or general tariff, respectively. Liquors pay £4.500 mils or £5.500 mils per gallon and cigarettes £6.250 mils or £6.500 mils per oke. Motor spirits generally having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit, pay £11.450 mils per 100 gallons, motor cars 30% or 45%, motor lorries 15% or 30%, motor cycles 20% or 40%.

Such basic foodstuffs as meat (fresh or frozen), butter, cereals (unmilled), fish (fresh or frozen) are free of duty from all sources. In addition a wide range of goods are admitted free of duty or at reduced rates of duty when imported by certain privileged persons or organisations or for special purposes.

The tariff is based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.).

There are no export duties.

Excise Duty

Excise duty is payable on:—

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the Customs duty—at the rate of £4.445 mils per oke.

The total amount of excise duty paid on tobacco during the year was £1,754,683.

(ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus.

Excise duty is equal to the rate of Customs duty payable for the time being on matches of British Commonwealth origin imported into the Colony.

No Excise duty was collected on matches during the year 1958, as there were no factories operating in Cyprus.

(iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus.

Excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the Customs duty payable on playing cards of British Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.

At present playing cards are not manufactured locally.

(iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The rate of Excise duty is £0.900 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein.

The total amount of Excise duty paid on intoxicating liquor during the year was £246,422.

(v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus. The rate of Excise duty is £0.150 mils per gallon.

The total amount of Excise duty paid on beer during the year was £104,165.

Licence Fees

	Annually £
Licence for the manufacture of—matches	100
playing cards	1
beer	25
intoxicating liquor	25
Licences to fish for sponge:	
(a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons) ..	150
(b) For each boat fitted with “ Fernez ” diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons) ..	75
(c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons) ..	35
Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse	100
Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse	50
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal)	5
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary)	1
Maturation Warehouse Licence	1

The total amount collected by way of licence fees during 1958 was £34,891.

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services, such as boat licences and fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment.

Stamp Duties

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees are collected in stamps in respect of services such as the registration of clubs, firearms and patents, the issue of passports, etc.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax, which was first introduced in Cyprus in 1941, is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived from all sources (other than "emoluments" from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment and on "emoluments" from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to "emoluments", a simplified P.A.Y.E. system has been in operation since the 1st January, 1953, whereby the tax on emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax, and the tax ranges from 50 mils for every pound in excess of £300 to 750 mils for every pound in excess of £6,000. If, by reason of the grant of allowances and reliefs or any other reason, an individual's chargeable income falls below £400, no tax is leviable.

Relief is given in respect of children, earned income, certain classes of wife's income, and life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions.

In the case of bachelors and spinsters, the tax payable is increased by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ rising to 50% where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500.

Companies and similar bodies pay tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the pound, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared: credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the U.S.A., and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any part of the Commonwealth where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Collections from income tax in 1958 amounted to approximately £4,449,000 compared with £5,601,723 in 1957.

Appendix O gives examples of tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force in 1958.

ESTATE DUTY

Estate Duty, which was first introduced in 1942, is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent and 30 per cent on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war or to terrorist activity.

The following table gives examples of the Estate Duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1958 :

<i>Net Value of Estate</i>	<i>Estate Duty payable</i>
£	£
2,000	NIL
2,500	40
5,000	140
10,000	715
25,000	3,845
50,000	9,995
100,000	23,595

Collections from Estate Duty (including interest) in 1958 amounted to approximately £109,100 compared with £113,700 in 1957

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency

The Cyprus pound, which is divided into one thousand mils, is equivalent to the pound sterling.

Currency in circulation on 31st December, was as follows:

- (i) Currency Notes (£5, £1, 500 mils and 250 mils) =
£9,178,062.250 mils.
- (ii) Coins (100 mils, 50 mils, 25 mils, 5 mils and 3 mils) =
£407,260.000 mils.

Banking

Banking business was carried out in Cyprus during 1958 by banks incorporated overseas and banks incorporated in Cyprus. The overseas banks are the Ottoman Bank, Barclays Bank D.C.O. (with its subsidiary, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium term finance on a commercial basis for development projects of all kinds), the Chartered Bank, the National Bank of Greece, and the Türkiye İş Bankası. The local commercial banks are the Bank of Cyprus, the Popular Bank of Limassol and the Turkish Bank of Nicosia. Specialised banking business is also transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Ottoman Bank; the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, a subsidiary of the Bank of Cyprus; and by the Co-operative Central Bank, the activities of which are described in the section on Co-operative Societies in Chapter 5.

A Bankers Council consisting of representatives of the principal banks operating in Cyprus meets under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary. Its function is to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information between the Government and the bankers and to formulate a mutually agreed credit policy.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE year 1958 reflected a turning point in the trade of the Island. Commercial activity which had reached record heights in 1957 suffered appreciably as a result of the Emergency with its attendant strikes, curfews and intimidation. The outbreak of communal troubles in the summer, which for a while brought normal activities to a standstill, added to the difficulties, one consequence of which was a movement in the commercially backward Turkish Cypriot community to cater for its economic requirements by developing its own trading channels.

During March EOKA ordered its followers to start a boycott of British consumer goods and to purchase locally made goods instead. This boycott, enforced by methods of intimidation, became fairly effective and remained in operation for most of the year. It severely affected the trade of the principal merchants of the Island who have built up their businesses on the basis of sole agency agreements. On the other hand it enabled many of them to liquidate large stocks which they had been holding early in the year and on which they were carrying interest charges. It also did something to stimulate a number of light manufacturing industries in Cyprus. The boycott of British goods led Turkish Cypriot merchants to seek British agencies.

The total value of imports fell by 19% from £45 million in 1957 to £37 million in 1958. While the value of imports was undoubtedly affected by the boycott and to a lesser degree by the expansion of local industries, the main reason was the slowing down of the Island's economy after the completion of the military construction programme. Import of manufactured goods, such as cigarettes, footwear and textiles, motor vehicles and agricultural machinery showed marked declines. Food imports remained on a large scale as did fuel, lubricants and chemicals. The United Kingdom supplied 38% of the Island's imports, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany 9%; Italy 7%; France 5%; Netherlands 4%; U.S.A. 4%. These six countries accounted for nearly 68% of total imports.

The total value of exports including re-exports amounted to £18 million compared with £19 million in 1957. Of this 53% was accounted for by mineral exports and 34% by agricultural exports, compared with 55% and 31% in 1957 respectively. The value of mineral exports declined from £10.5 million in 1957 to £9 million although, at 1,228,000 tons, the volume of exports was higher than the 1957 figure of 1,197,000 tons. The German Federal Republic was the principal customer for Cyprus minerals but the copper concentrates, which constitute the most important item in these exports, are shipped to the order of a United Kingdom firm. The total value of agricultural exports rose from £6 million in 1957 to £7 million in 1958, an increase of about 15%. This is accounted for mainly by the higher prices received for citrus and potatoes and by the increased exports of wines, principally to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, carobs, which are second in importance to citrus as an export crop, were disposed of at lower prices than those realised in the previous year. Certain agricultural produce, for which remunerative markets elsewhere were difficult to find, were exported to 'Iron Curtain' countries under reciprocal transactions. Cyprus' best customers in order of importance were United Kingdom 32%; Western Germany 29% (mainly minerals); Netherlands 9%; France 6%; U.S.A. 6%; Italy 5%. The main items of domestic exports and re-exports are shown in Appendix R and the sources of imports and destination of exports in Appendix S.

With the growers receiving good prices from exporters, the prices in the local market for agricultural produce were high, particularly in the case of potatoes and oranges. Supplies of produce were, generally speaking, plentiful. Imports of certain produce in short supply were permitted in order to assist in maintaining stable price levels to the consumer.

Heavy claims are believed to have been paid out by underwriters in respect of damage by arson arising out of the intercommunal troubles. In many cases, however, the property damaged was not covered by insurance and the losses were considerable.

The tourist, hotel, catering and entertainment trades were badly affected by the disturbed situation. Turn-overs were in general much lower than in the previous year and in some instances barely covered interest charges on loans.

During April the general revision of the Customs Tariff Schedule, which had been under preparation for more than two years, came into effect. This measure was designed partly to provide an improved framework for the development of local industries, and partly to create a more assured classification of import goods and thus reduce the scope for dispute. The new schedule appears to have been welcomed by importers and clearing agents, who have co-operated admirably with the Customs authorities in the smooth working of the arrangements.

Another major legislative measure of potential importance to the commercial community was the enactment of a new and up to date law concerning merchandise marks.

In the licensing of imports and exports and in the imposition of standards of quality and of packing for agricultural export products, the Department is advised by sub-committees of the Trade and Industry Board. Another sub-committee of the Board examines requests for changes in the Customs Tariff other than those of purely revenue nature. The Board, which meets under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary, is comprised of representatives of the various trade and industrial associations and of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Development.

The Cyprus Government has a trade representative in London. His address is :

The Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office.
Ulster Chambers,
168 Regent Street,
London, W.1.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR

The Department operates all over Cyprus from its Headquarters in Nicosia and it is entrusted with the administration of the legislation relating to Bankruptcy, Business Names, Companies, Partnerships, Patents, Trade Marks and Trade Unions.

BANKRUPTCY AND LIQUIDATIONS

There were five bankruptcy petitions which resulted in receiving orders; all except one were minor cases. There were no compulsory winding-up orders although three companies went into voluntary liquidation.

COMPANIES, PARTNERSHIPS AND BUSINESS
NAMES

During the year 62 companies, 215 partnerships and 56 business names were registered as against 63 companies, 204 partnerships and 42 business names in 1957. Four oversea companies also established a place of business in Cyprus, two of which were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and oversea companies indicates the rapid growth of business activity during the last two decades:

	1938	1948	1958
Number of local companies	114	295	588
Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies ..	£1,131,465	£5,237,486	£14,169,243
Number of oversea companies operating in Cyprus	67	71	124

Of the 124 oversea companies, 78 were engaged in insurance, 12 in trading, seven in contracting and six in banking.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS

Cyprus has no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom can be registered locally. During the year eight were registered.

There is also no legislation relating to the registration of designs, but the registered proprietor of a design in the United Kingdom enjoys the like privileges and rights in Cyprus.

The post-war export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 384 trade marks were received compared with 309 in 1957. This is the largest number recorded in any one year; most of such trade marks came from the United Kingdom followed by Cyprus, Germany, United States of America, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. There are now 3,255 trade marks on the register.

TRADE UNIONS

For details of Trade Unions see Chapter 2. Occupation, Wages and Labour Organization (pps. 18-19).

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

LAND use problems are considered by an inter-departmental committee, known as the Land Use Co-ordination Committee, consisting of the Deputy Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Water Development, the Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development, the Director of Lands and Surveys and the Secretary for Natural Resources. The Senior Agricultural Officer (Lands) has overall responsibility for the various land use projects including soil surveys. The Land Development Officer supervises the Land Use Service of the Department of Agriculture which works in collaboration with the Department's extension staff, responsible for the supervision of minor soil conservation and other works subsidised by Government. The Land Use Service, with its heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, is responsible for the execution of major land use and soil conservation works, while the Department of Water Development carries out major irrigation and drainage works. No new Soil Conservation Divisions were formed in 1958 under the Soil Conservation Law and the total number in existence at the end of the year remained eleven. The total cost of the associated schemes is estimated at nearly £100,000 of which half is borne by Government as a direct subsidy. The total area to be developed under these schemes is about 9,500 donums.

Although work continued on these divisions it was on a reduced scale due to the unsettled political situation but good progress was recorded with the many subsidised minor works supervised by the Department of Agriculture. Work on several land reclamation projects affecting Crown Lands, especially "Kafkalla" (lands with a hard calcareous crust) continued during the year. Progress was made with the execution of a scheme for the reclamation of an area of land, over 2,100 acres in extent, which forms the bed of an old reservoir. This project consists of draining the area by a system of major, secondary and tertiary drains followed by the application of gypsum and leaching with spate waters and rain.

The Land Consolidation Officer continued to study the problem of fragmented holdings with a view to consolidation measures. and a draft Land Consolidation Bill is under consideration. Investigations were made into the position of leased land with a view to the introduction of legislation controlling tenure, and a draft bill was prepared in this respect, but its consideration is still in its preliminary stages.

The principal water laws of Cyprus are:

- (i) Government Waterworks Law.
- (ii) Wells Law.
- (iii) Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law.
- (iv) Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law.
- (v) Irrigation Divisions (Villages) Law.
- (vi) Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law.
- (vii) Water (Development and Distribution) Law.

The Government Waterworks Law vests most underground water and all waste surface water in Government. The Wells Law provides that no well or borehole may be sunk without a permit and that private well drillers must be licensed. Where special measures are necessary for the protection of water sources the sinking of new wells may be forbidden. Water Boards, for supplying domestic water to towns, may be set up under the Water Supply (Municipal and Other Areas) Law, and Village Water Commissions, for supplying domestic water to villages, may be formed under the Water (Domestic Purposes) Village Supplies Law. The Irrigation Divisions Law and the Irrigation (Private Water) Association Law are similar in that both provide the means for land and water owners to combine together for the purpose of executing and maintaining irrigation works. The individual members of a Division have no private rights to the use of the water, which is controlled by an elected committee. Members of an Association retain their right to private ownership and an elected committee has a duty to regulate the water so that each member receives his correct share. Government usually provides greater financial assistance to a Division than to an Association.

The Water (Development and Distribution) Law provides for the compulsory acquisition of privately owned water where it appears to the Governor that its better use and equitable distribution can be more effectively secured thereby.

Land ownership

Immovable property includes land, buildings, trees, water rights in *alieno solo* and in undivided share in any of these. Buildings, trees and water may be owned separately from the land with which they are connected, but since 1946 the separation of the ownership of land from the ownership of the immovable property on it is no longer possible. The ownership of and succession to land are regulated by the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law and the Wills and Succession Law which came into force in 1946. Under these laws the complicated systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. The tenure sections of the Immovable Property Law are aimed at reducing the incidence of dual ownership (i.e. the ownership of land and the things on it by different persons), the incidence

of co-ownership and of fragmentation. Land may be disposed of by will, but wills are rare and consequently succession is normally regulated by law. The main principle of the law is equality of inheritance by individuals in one class of heirs to the exclusion of subsequent classes after provision has been made for the spouse, if living. A difference of religion is now no bar to inheritance.

Aliens may not acquire land without the approval of the Governor. The extent of the lands they own is not contentious. They include some model plantations. The State Forests, most of the grazing land, some experimental farm land, river beds and water running to waste are owned by the Cyprus Government. The remainder of all types of land is owned by the indigenous inhabitants.

There is only one estate subsisting in immovable property. It is akin to the English freehold estate except that the ownership of minerals is vested in the Crown outside certain specified parts of the built-up area of towns and villages.

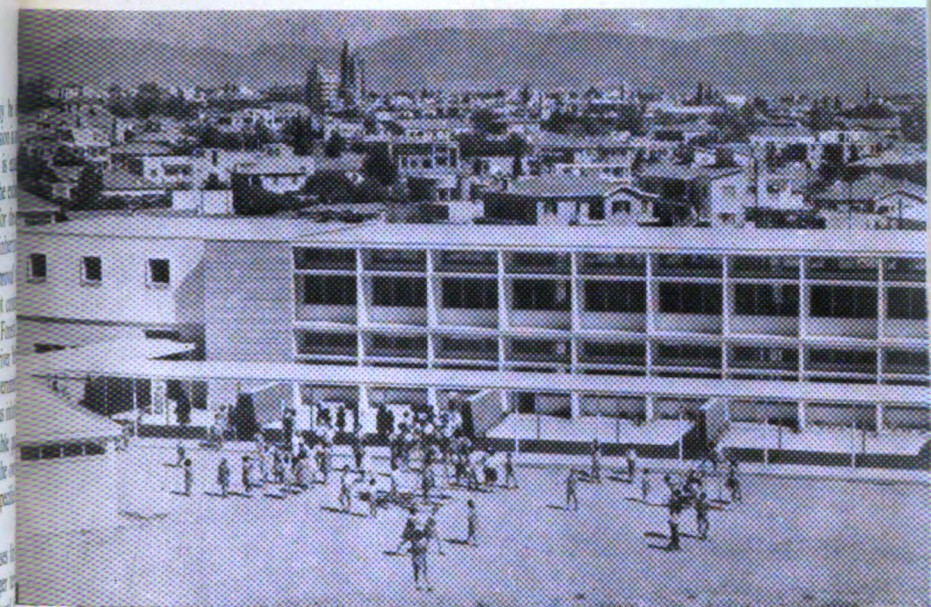
Of the agricultural land 5% is held on short leases for terms of one or two years; another 5% on leases for a longer term and 6% is share cropped. The remainder of the agricultural land is worked by the owners.

Settlement and laws affecting settlement

Land settlement is the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Surveys which operates under the provisions of the Immovable Property (Tenure, Registration and Valuation) Law, settlement being the definition of the property by means of a cadastral plan and the registration of the name of the owner in a book kept in the District Lands Office. Settlement may be sporadic or systematic. Sporadic settlement may be voluntary on application to the District Lands Office and is compulsory for dealings. Systematic settlement, known as general registration, has been completed over 2.5ths of Cyprus and is proceeding.

AGRICULTURE

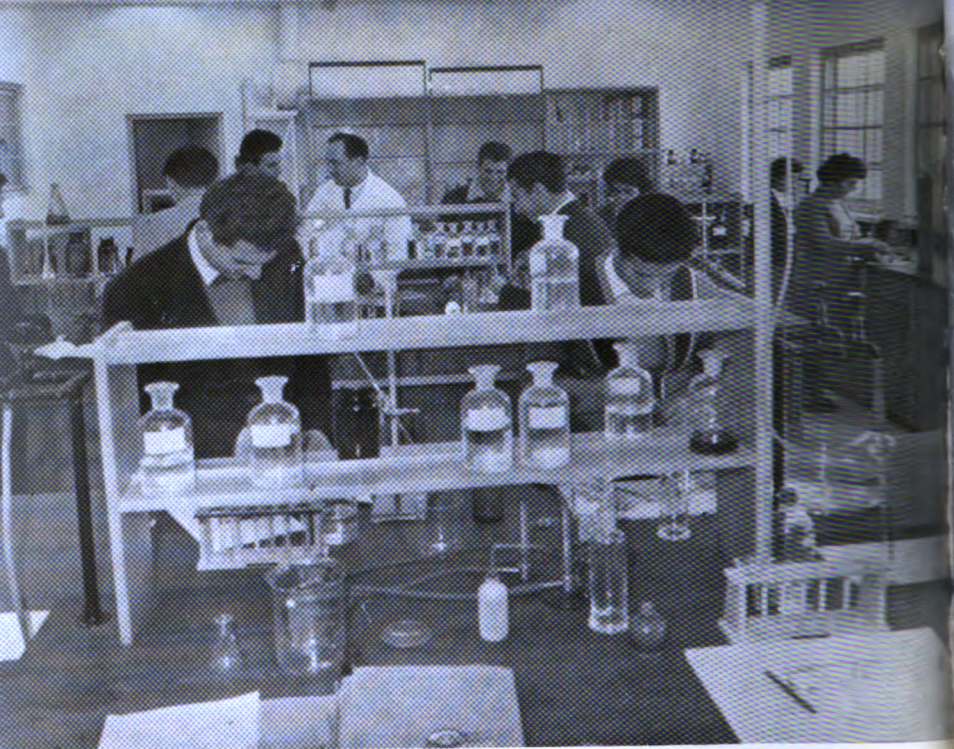
Most of the Island's agricultural produce is grown by small-holders. There are but few sizeable estates on which crops are grown under the plantation system. The largest is that of the Cyprus Palestine Plantations Company Limited in Limassol District, where citrus and table grapes are produced on a large scale under modern husbandry methods. Although an extensive range of produce is grown on the Island, most farmers have to rely on relatively few crops for their livelihood. Many of the hill areas depend solely, or almost so, upon the culture of vines. Excluding tree crops (olives, carobs, citrus, deciduous fruits and vines) there are three main classes of annual crops: those grown mainly or entirely on winter rainfall; those grown in spring and early summer on moisture stored in the soil from the winter rains, augmented



Likavitos Elementary School, Nicosia. In 1958 there were 79,654 children attending elementary schools, where education is free.

A View of the Teachers' Training College, Nicosia.





Teachers' Training College, Nicosia. Student-teachers at work in one of the laboratories.

Teachers' Training College Nicosia. As part of the physical education course student-teachers learn traditional Cypriot dances.





Irrigation works at Trimi-klini. Gravity irrigation works and drillings carried out during the year brought 10,000 donums (3,333 acres) of land under irrigation for the first time.

Land reclamation in Troodos District. In this area nearly 100 acres of steep hillside has been levelled by bench-terracing and brought under perennial irrigation.



Health Centre in a mountain village. This is one of five Rural Health Centres, each of which is staffed by a medical officer, pharmacist, health inspector and midwife or community health visitor. There are also 23 Health Sub-Centres which the health teams visit regularly.



by flooding with spate water; and those produced by means of perennial irrigation from springs, shallow wells and boreholes. Over 6% of the arable land is perennially irrigable from springs, wells and boreholes and in a normal season it is possible to augment the rainfall on a further 11% of the arable land by flood irrigation from the rivers and streams carrying waters from the hills. Spring-time irrigation, which has been much improved in recent years by minor works, may be a very potent factor in increasing yields and often has a considerable influence on the overall yield of annual crops.

The principal rain fed crops are temperate climate cereals and winter legumes. Crops grown from retained moisture include cotton, melons, haricots, cowpeas and sesame. Typical crops grown under perennial irrigation include citrus, deciduous fruits, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, summer legumes, lucerne, etc.

There are some 20 ginning mills with a total potential output of around 700 tons of cotton lint per annum. Of the two spinning factories only the larger in Nicosia is in operation at present.

Although there are a number of modern processing plants, operated by private enterprise and co-operative societies, a large proportion of the total olive crop is still pressed for oil in small village presses. The residue from these presses is chemically extracted for the production of pyrene oil which is used for manufacturing purposes. One of these factories has a plant capable of refining, for human consumption, both crude olive and pyrene oil and is marketing a locally produced refined olive oil of low acidity. There is also a large refining plant in the Nicosia area which processes seed oil, much of which is obtained from imported oil seeds. Local factories, some of which are operated by co-operative societies, kibble nearly the entire carob crop. Carob kernels are processed for the production of gum by a privately owned factory in the Limassol area which has a limited output. There are several well equipped modern wine and spirit factories operated by private enterprise and one by a co-operative enterprise. As a result of a Government subsidy on vinting grapes sold to factories, they are estimated to have dealt, in 1958, with about 53% of the total crop which was estimated at about 55,000,000 okes. One of these concerns also runs a brewery, but the raw materials for it are imported. Several factories are producing concentrated citrus juice both for export and for use in soft drinks for local consumption. The large modern canning factory established in the Limassol area by the Smedley (Cyprus) Canning Company has again expanded its operations. The range of its products includes canned vegetables, deciduous and citrus fruits (tomato purée and juice, stringless beans, spinach, broad beans, strawberries, grapefruit segments, citrus juice, apricots, cherries, peaches) which are produced for export and local consumption. There are several broom factories on the island using locally produced and imported broom corn.

The drying of deciduous fruits such as apples, cherries, apricots and figs is carried out by private and co-operative enterprise on a village basis.

There are two compound fodder factories operated by private enterprise, one in Nicosia and the other in Limassol. The production of compound fodders, which again has been on an increased scale, is controlled by specific legislation, the Animal Feeding Stuffs (Control) Law, 1953. Compound fodders are gaining in popularity. The Produce Inspection Service continued to pay attention to the improvement of exported agricultural produce, especially citrus. The Agricultural Produce Export Law, originally enacted in 1933 and amended in 1954, enables a thorough inspection of produce to be carried out, thus ensuring a uniform and high standard in the agricultural produce exported. This Service is maintained at the chief sea ports and at Nicosia airport.

The Cyprus Grain Commission, a quasi-Government organisation, which is responsible for the purchase of local grain surplus to growers' requirements and for the import and export of all grains, continued its activities in 1958. Purchases from the local crop amounted to 35,060 tons of wheat and 16,300 tons of barley. The Commission carries a stock of barley in underground storage pits.

The Administrative Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture are in Nicosia, together with the specialised sections which are responsible for investigational activities, plant protection, seed production, horticulture, veterinary services, animal husbandry, soil conservation, extension and information services and economics.

For agricultural extension purposes the Island is divided into seven districts, corresponding to the administrative districts, one of which (Kyrenia) is treated as a sub-district. These are supervised by an officer of Agricultural Officer Class II, or Agricultural Superintendent, Grade I, rank. The districts are sub-divided into beats, each under the care of an agricultural officer of the rank of Agricultural Superintendent, Grade II or Agricultural Assistant. Each beat is designed to cover, on an average, 25 villages.

The Veterinary Service is represented at district level usually by an officer of Veterinary Officer cadre. The Veterinary Headquarters are in Nicosia; quarantine facilities are available at Famagusta. The Department has two major mixed farms, four large stations devoted to a number of projects, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a sericulture station, two experimental citrus groves as well as a considerable number of minor nurseries meeting local needs for seeds and seedlings. There is a Plant Quarantine Station. The Animal Husbandry Section maintains stud stables in the main stock breeding districts, as well as studs at other stations, where improved sires are made available at a reasonable fee. Government

owned stud animals are also loaned to approved breeders. In addition to livestock sections at the major farms it has units, especially of poultry, at a number of other stations. Most of the poultry units have hatcheries for the production of day-old chicks.

The Veterinary Laboratory, in which most of the vaccines used locally are produced, is in Nicosia, where there is also the Veterinary Clinic.

The general policy of the Department is, in collaboration with the farmers and other Government Departments concerned with their betterment, to maintain and increase the productivity of the Island's land and livestock so as to obtain from them the maximum possible economic return.

Matters to which considerable importance is attached at present are:

- (i) The establishment of adequate research and specialist technical services.
- (ii) The development of an efficient extension service, with its corollaries of farms, stations, nurseries and stud stables, providing direct advice and service to farmers and stock breeders.
- (iii) The creation of a land use service equipped with modern earth moving machinery, to carry out anti-erosion works for farmers and to provide advice on soil conservation and improved land use practices in general.
- (iv) The replacement of the cereal-fallow system in the main agricultural areas by a system in which fodder crops are substituted for the fallow, and improvement of grazing and fodder resources by research and its subsequent application.
- (v) The improvement of livestock and farm crops by the introduction, selection, trial and distribution of types or varieties suited to the different agro-climatic zones.
- (vi) The encouragement of further planting of tree and other permanent crops, more especially carobs, citrus, table grapes, deciduous fruits and olives and the introduction of improved cultural and processing practices for these crops.

One additional large-size cabinet mammoth incubator, capable of turning out about 2,000 chicks weekly, was imported during the year. The number of chicks turned out from Government hatcheries during 1958 was restricted by acts of sabotage while the demand for day-old chicks is in any case greatly in excess of local production. Hatcheries and units run by private concerns are now proving an additional source of supply and large numbers of day-old chicks are imported, chiefly from Israel, to supply the needs of the broiler industry which has shown further expansion. In spite of supplementary imports there is still a great demand for broilers from urban areas.

During the year the Seed Production Service of the Department of Agriculture certified approximately 3,000 tons of cereal seed produced by approved growers. These growers are supplied with stock seed of a high quality produced by the Department and the growing crops were kept under constant supervision. For producing certified seed the growers receive £2 per ton over and above the rates paid by the Grain Commission. The seed so produced is collected, effectively cleaned, dusted with a fungicide and distributed through co-operative societies to growers. The Department has been able to meet all requests and it has only a small surplus to carry over.

Farm mechanisation continues at a rapid pace. The year was marked by the importation of a large number of combine harvesters and tractors.

It has now been shown that the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, the incidence of which looked like becoming a serious limiting factor in the Island's citrus export trade, can be effectively controlled by the use of modern insecticides. Once again an Island-wide campaign against this pest proved successful. Research work was carried out with the aid of a FAO expert in the fumigation of citrus fruit. The first consignment of oranges ever sent to New Zealand left Cyprus during 1958.

Livestock Services

The Island is dependent for most of its meat and milk products on the flocks of sheep and goats which feed on rough grazing on land unsuitable for cultivation and on crop residues. Because of the low winter rainfall and the hot dry summers only seasonal natural pasturage is available. The Department has embarked on a long-term programme for the improvement of natural pasturage by re-seeding and controlled grazing. Efforts are being made to increase livestock productivity to meet the needs of the steadily increasing human population and its increased spending power. Indigenous cattle, kept primarily for draught purposes, have decreased in numbers since the War owing to the rapid increase in farm mechanisation. This has had an adverse effect on meat supplies. There is no indigenous breed of dairy cattle. The dairy cattle, found mostly under stall fed conditions in the vicinity of the main towns, are mainly of the Shorthorn breed. Small scale importations of Friesian cattle from Holland and the United Kingdom have taken place in post war years. Pigs and poultry are kept on a relatively small scale in villages throughout the Island. The Department of Agriculture is operating two large intensive pig fattening ventures which, it hopes, will in due course be taken over by farmers' co-operatives. A steadily increasing number of persons are showing interest in developing specialist laying flocks and in keeping poultry for broiler production. A few are showing interest in establishing intensive pig fattening units but difficulties of fodder supply and

the incidence of swine fever, a new disease for Cyprus, have proved deterrent.

Villagers, especially those in hill areas who have balloted against the keeping of free range goats, keep improved types of goats under controlled conditions. The Department has a livestock unit at its hill station at Saittas which specialises in the keeping of tethered goats. A goat ranch has been established at Oritis (Paphos District) for breeding sires of the Damascus breed which are much in demand. During the year a small consignment of East Friesian sheep were imported from Germany for cross breeding with 'fat-tail' and other breeds of sheep in Cyprus. The Department of Agriculture is also building up flocks of Chios and Sarda Sheep.

Hides, skins and local types of cheese remained important livestock exports while increased quantities of preserved milk, cheese and meats are still imported. The embargo on the importation of livestock for slaughter purposes was continued because of the danger of introducing disease. Retail prices of meats have been high but there has been no special scarcity: the imports from clean countries of frozen meats, which were largely of good quality joints, had some effect on the supply situation and on the price of locally produced meats.

Agricultural and Veterinary statistics are given in Appendices T, U and V.

An Agricultural Provident Fund Scheme was first introduced in 1956. The scheme, which is run by commissioners on a district basis, enables farmers to insure certain of their crops against some of the more frequent natural calamities. The insurable crops are vines, deciduous fruit trees, and wheat and barley against hail, and wheat against the various forms of rust. The scheme operates on the basis of shares saleable to farmers who wish to insure their crops. The price of each share is 500 mils and a farmer who buys one such share is entitled to compensation up to £50 in respect of damage that may be caused to his crop by hail or rust. For every share bought by a farmer Government contributes an equivalent amount to the Provident Fund of the district in which the farmer owns the insured property. No farmer may buy more than ten shares, and no compensation is paid for the first £5 of any damage caused at any one time. If a District Provident Fund has not got sufficient money to compensate all the claimants up to 50% of the assessed damage, Government has undertaken to make an advance to such Provident Fund, recoverable when the financial position of the Provident Fund has improved. The scheme is still very much in the experimental stage.

FORESTRY

The total area of forest is about 669 square miles, which represents 18.74% of the Island. Main state forests, dedicated in perpetuity to forestry, and managed by the Forest Department, account for 532

square miles (80%) of this. Minor state forests (including communal forests), some of which are devoted in practice to purposes other than forestry, amount to 85 square miles (12%). The remaining 52 square miles of forest are privately owned.

All forest areas are accessible and are open to exploitation. Most of the main state forests are situated in the mountains where their main role, in addition to timber production, is the protection of catchments against erosion and the conservation of water supplies.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with the Aleppo pine (*pinus brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant are: *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *Cedrus libani* var. *brevifolia* (Cyprus cedar), *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *Juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered valleys of the mountains the oriental plane and alder occur, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen shrubs and bushes several of economic importance. In the minor forests the upperstory forest has mostly disappeared, leaving the understory species to form a maquis type of scrub.

During the year considerable damage to Forest Department property was caused by sabotage. The cost of this is estimated at about £50,000. The main office at Stavros was completely destroyed by fire, together with all the records and equipment it contained. The office and telephone exchange at Platania were blown up, and the generating plant at Halefka was damaged. A considerable number of other forest buildings were also destroyed or damaged. The Morphou sawmill was destroyed by fire. Lorries, tractors and telephone installations were also targets for saboteurs.

Because of the general disorganisation resulting from terrorist activity, security operations, and the intercommunal troubles during the summer, great difficulty was experienced in preventing and fighting forest fires. The number of outbreaks reported was 128 as compared with 63 in 1957. The area of forest burnt was 9.6 square miles, which carried growing stock to the value of £111,000. The cost of fire fighting was £33,000, exclusive of assistance on a very large scale received from the Security Forces.

Continuing emergency conditions presented a major obstacle to the enforcement of the Forest Law. In particular, illicit goat grazing continued to increase.

Forest Management

Major fellings were mainly confined to the salvage of trees killed by fire during the past three years and the felling programme remained in abeyance.

Most development works were suspended and forestry was conducted very much on a care and maintenance basis. Road construction and improvement was limited by restrictions on the

use of explosives and the necessity to withdraw machinery as a precaution against sabotage. Three miles of forest road and ten miles of telephone pole routes were constructed during the year ; five more villages were connected to the forest telephone system.

Silviculture

During the year 2,624 donums, mostly of burnt-over land in the mountains, were reafforested by planting and sowing. In the low-lands 44 donums of new plantation were created, mainly with eucalyptus species and *acacia cyanophylla*.

Thinnings and cleanings were continued on a considerable scale. A large proportion of the thinnings found a ready market as box shook logs, pit props and vine stakes.

Nurseries

The Central Forest Nursery at Morphou produced 281,587 seedlings and transplants. The nursery at Athalassa, operating mainly for research purposes, produced 69,515 seedlings. The mountain nurseries at Platania and Stavros produced 43,750 and 6,783 plants respectively.

Forest Utilization

A volume of 774,000 cubic feet of timber, mostly in the form of trees killed by fire, was extracted from the forests and sold for £43,000. Revenue from sales of timber, thinnings, fuel and other forest produce was £51,565.

There was a fairly good demand for local timber but this tailed off somewhat in the latter part of the year. The local product is meeting with severe competition from imported timber due partly to the fact that the former is now mainly obtained from burnt forest. However, local producers need to pay greater attention to improvement in production, seasoning, grading and efficient marketing.

Forest Education

The Forestry College which provides a two year course of sub-professional training completed its seventh academic year with 35 students, all of whom obtained their certificates. In all 77 members of the Cyprus Forest Service have now completed their training, as well as 46 overseas students who occupy posts in the Forest Services of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Libya, British Honduras, British West Indies and Somaliland Protectorate. The eighth academic year began in October, with a reduced registration of 28 students, comprising 24 Cypriots, 3 Libyans and 1 Iranian. Three overseas students failed to return for a second year on account of the political situation.

The College is situated at Prodhromos, in the Troodos mountains, and has winter accommodation at the Forest Education Centre at Dhiorios.

At the Education Centre two week-end courses in forestry were held for Boy Scouts from the Junior School. A two week forestry course was also held for local school teachers. Loaned to the Education Department during the summer, the Centre was visited by three Turkish classes and one Greek from elementary schools. Normal lessons were carried on, but with special emphasis on nature study, and a number of lectures were given by Forest Department staff. Unfortunately this arrangement had to cease in June on account of the intercommunal troubles. Special courses for Departmental staff included one for rangers and another for newly appointed forest guards.

Research.

The experiments designed to establish the most satisfactory and economic method of large scale reafforestation which were laid down in 1957 were maintained and assessed during the year. The results of the assessment were submitted to the Forestry Commission Statistician, Mr. Jeffers, whose analysis is awaited. Replications of these experiments were prescribed for 1958, but, unfortunately, these could not be laid down owing to the disturbed situation in the Island.

Species trials with *eucalyptus* and *populus* species have been maintained and there were some small extensions made.

Thinning plots were laid out to investigate the occurrence of *myelophilus* attack on *pinus brutia* following summer thinning.

A research plan was prepared for the Department with the principal objects of describing the main problems, assigning priorities and ensuring continuity. During the year the Research Officer visited Israel for a short study tour of the Israeli forests.

Forest Administration

The main state forests are grouped into three territorial divisions—Paphos, Troodos and Northern Range/Plains. There are also four specialist divisions dealing with forest management and surveys, engineering, research and education. The inter-communal troubles made it necessary to evacuate many isolated forest stations, and the staff from these are now quartered in villages near the forest boundaries.

Forest revenue which had been progressively increasing dropped to £74,995, as compared with £136,729 in 1957. The upward trend may be expected to continue again when conditions in the Island have returned to normal, but 1958 was one of the most difficult and disheartening years in the history of the Department.

FISHERIES

The Comptroller of Customs and Excise is also the Inspector of Fisheries. Through his staff of Customs and Excise Officers he supervises fisheries and sees that the provisions of the fisheries legislation are carried out.

Fish is caught in Cyprus waters between the shore and about two miles out to sea. With the exception of the closed season for trawlers from June to August fish is taken all the year round, in good weather. Cyprus fisheries are, however, not rich, on account of the lack of nutrient salts, and the supply of fish, usually of small size, is not equal to the demand. All catches are sold locally, at prices varying from £0.250 mils to £1 per oke, according to size, such fish being consumed fresh. Production of inshore fisheries is negligible. There is no deep-sea fishing, and there are no processing plants.

With the exception of a few motor trawlers, fish are caught from small boats, the crews varying from two to three men. Trawlers are manned by five to eight of a crew.

Trawlers are owned by small companies, but the small boats belong to private individuals with limited means. They usually man their own boats and it may be said that they earn their living only with difficulty.

286 ordinary rowing and/or sailing boats, 171 small boats propelled by engines, using nets or lines, and 10 trawlers, employing altogether 1,092 persons, caught 444,202 okes of fish estimated at a value of £142,466 during 1958.

Sponges obtained locally are of good quality and are mostly taken by fishers from the Dodecanese Islands (Greece), there being no Cypriot sponge fishers. No sponge licences to fish were however issued in 1958.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There are a number of light industrial establishments in Cyprus manufacturing for the domestic market. Although most of these industries at present process local materials, an increasing number are using imported materials as the pace of industrial development accelerates and as their manufacturing activities extend to goods previously imported.

Most of the industries are operated under factory conditions, though very few of them employ more than fifty workmen. There exists also a number of cottage industries in Cyprus, the most important of which are lace and embroidery carried out at Lefkara. Home spinning and weaving, despite some artificial stimulus in 1958 from political pressure, are losing importance, as their workers are attracted to better paid pursuits. A list of manufacturing industries whose gross annual output is believed to exceed £10,000 is given at Appendix X.

Though nearly all the factories are owned by Cyprus firms, the majority shareholding in some of the more important concerns is in the hands of non-Cypriot investors, chiefly Greek.

Local industries had a relatively prosperous year, being assisted by the political inspired campaign urging Greek Cypriots to support local industries by purchasing locally made products in preference to imported goods. The footwear, textile, and cigarette industries in particular benefited from this campaign.

Manufacturing industries are officially encouraged by income tax concessions and also benefit from the import duties imposed for revenue purposes. In certain cases a moderate protective duty has been introduced, and in view of the pressure from rising costs there were several requests during the year for increased protection. Some industries benefit from the few remaining import restrictions which are maintained for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange, but there are no appreciable restrictions on imports from sterling countries.

New industries brought into production or under construction during the year included those manufacturing or processing galvanised wire netting, dry batteries, razor blades, plastic hose-piping, hosiery, toilet soap and allied products, sanitary products, tar, turpentine and eccosate, meat products, paper bags, macaroni, and soft drinks. Major progress was also made on the construction of a large pyrites marine loading installation at Karavostasi. New hatcheries and broiler poultry production units were also started, and a small new wine and spirit factory began production. A few long-term leases of sites on crown land in the industrial sector of one town were made to approved developers. This was the first step in a policy which it is hoped to expand as opportunity offers.

MINING

Extensive ancient workings and slag heaps testify that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millenium B.C. to Roman times. Some authorities hold that the word "copper" was derived from the name of the Island. After the Roman period and until the British arrived in 1878 (except, possibly, during the Byzantine era) mining appears to have been entirely neglected but in recent years it has developed into an industry of great economic importance.

Mining and quarrying are governed by the Mines and Quarries (Regulation) Laws 1953 and 1956. The ownership (except in certain built up areas) and control of all minerals and quarry materials are vested in the Crown. Prospecting is not restricted provided the provisions of the prospecting permits are carried out. If economic deposits are proved, mining leases or quarry licences may be

granted. The Mines and Quarries Regulations 1958 prescribe minimum working obligations for leases and licences, while the schedules to the regulations stipulate the scale of surface rents and royalties payable. Minerals are subject to the payment of royalty on sale but quarry materials only incur royalty payment when exported, the amount varying according to the type of mineral or quarry material. In the main, royalties call for a nominal payment only the greater portion of the Government's revenue from mining being derived from income tax on company profits.

Practically all minerals are produced by seven mining companies of good financial standing. During post-war years successful prospecting and metallurgical research have resulted in great expansion in the industry. In 1958 a record tonnage of mineral products was exported but due to the low price of copper, particularly in the early months of the year, and very strong competition in the pyrites market, the value of mineral exports dropped to £9 million compared with the 1956 peak of £13½ million. Details of mineral products exported are given in Appendix Y.

A little prospecting, mainly for cupreous pyrites, was carried out by the main mining companies on their mining lease areas, but due to terrorist activities work on prospecting permit areas was negligible.

For many years a local company has been engaged in prospecting for oil near Limassol but has so far met with no success. The private American oil corporation, who were granted an oil exploration licence in 1957 over the remainder of the Island, continued their surface geological studies.

Cupreous pyrites is the most important mineral mined. This ore is extracted from the Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Kinousa mine of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co. Ltd. The copper content from the Kalavassos, Kambia-Sha and Mitsero-Agrokipia leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. is very low and the ore from these mines is sold for its sulphur content only. Some of the ore from Mavrovouni and Kinousa mines is exported after crushing and screening only. The remainder of the Mavrovouni ore is treated by acid leaching and flotation, and yields cement copper of approximately 80% metallic copper, cupreous concentrates carrying about 23% copper and iron pyrites containing approximately 50% sulphur. The remainder of the Kinousa ore is treated by flotation and yields cupreous concentrates carrying 24% copper and iron pyrites containing approximately 46% sulphur. In addition this company, having found the flotation treatment of the Limni orebody to be uneconomic began leaching the upper zone of the orebody and produced approximately 50% tons cement copper per month averaging 75% metallic copper.

The ores from the Kalavassos and Kambia-Sha mines of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. are transported to Vassiliko where

crushing and flotation plants are situated, while the ore from the company's mines in the Mitsero-Agrokipia area is treated in the new Mitsero plant and then transported to Vassiliko for shipment. The loading station at Vassiliko includes an aerial ropeway extending 1,640 ft. out to sea. During 1958 the company was granted a licence to erect a new loading station at Karavostasi, and good progress was made on the construction of the supports on the sea bed for the conveyor belt loader.

Asbestos (chrysotile) is produced by Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd. from large quarries at Amiandos in the Troodos area. The asbestos-bearing serpentine rock is treated in primary and secondary mills, the graded fibre being transported by lorry to Limassol, from where it is exported. An asbestos cement sheeting factory is in operation and during 1958 this utilized 183 tons of asbestos fibre. Goods to the value of £52,994 were manufactured, the main items being 1951 tons of asbestos sheets and 98 tons of roof-ridging.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined about two miles northwest of Mt. Olympus by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd. The ore, previously conveyed to the treatment plant at Kakopetria by aerial ropeway, is now transported by road from the plant to the mouth of a new low level adit. All ore is now treated in the heavy-media separation unit which was installed during 1956.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus but high freight rates and the unsettled situation in the Middle East have restricted exports of this material, which is shipped in the raw state and also after calcining and grinding as plaster of paris. The main producer is Gypsum and Plasterboard Co. Ltd., which operates quarries near Kalavassos. This company in addition to exporting 27,067 tons of raw gypsum, utilized 4,275 tons for the manufacture of plaster; 145 tons of plaster were utilized for the manufacture of gypsum blocks producing 11,175 pieces. Local sales of these blocks amounted to 16,389 pieces; 2,964 tons of plaster were sold, 2,196 tons locally and the remainder exported. In addition 23,651 square yards of plaster-boards were sold locally from stocks. Throughout the Island there are numerous small gypsum quarries most of which calcine the rock and although there is as yet no official record of output from these plants it is estimated that their production of plaster in 1958 exceeded 49,270 tons, all of which is used locally in the building trade.

Umber is produced from surface or shallow underground workings mostly in the Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in the raw state and part, after being calcined, is pulverized and graded into particular shades. Strong competition from the producers of synthetic products has, however, restricted exports in post-war years.

Further mechanisation in the industry and some reduction of labour due to low prices and strong competition, particularly in

the pyrites market, had the effect of reducing the total labour force from 5,400 to 4,937. However, 1958 was the safest year in the industry's record; there was only one fatal accident and both the number of accidents and the time lost through them showed over 30% improvement, for the second year in succession. The industry is now working over 8000 shifts per accident compared with under 2000 per accident five years ago, any incident incapacitating a workman for a minimum of one shift being classed as an accident.

About 72% of the cupreous concentrates were shipped to Western Germany and the remainder to the U.S.A. Iron pyrites, the market for which was extremely competitive during 1958, is exported to several countries, the major buyers being Western Germany, France, United Kingdom and Netherlands. Approximately 48% of the cupreous pyrites were shipped to Netherlands, the remainder being purchased by Western Germany, Italy and Belgium. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Thailand were the main importers of asbestos but smaller quantities were shipped to Austria and Eire. All the cement copper was exported to Western Germany, and chromite was mostly shipped to Western Germany with small quantities going to United Kingdom and France. Gypsum exports were mainly to the Lebanon with two smaller consignments of raw gypsum going to the Philippines and India.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On its inception the main task of the Geological Survey Department was the detailed examination of the igneous areas of Cyprus in which the bulk of the mineral deposits occur. Detailed mapping was started on these areas in order to assist in the development and extension of their mineral possibilities but it was later realised that although this task was most important, it did not fulfil the requirements of other departments engaged in development programmes. For example, the departments of Agriculture and Water Development are concerned more particularly with the sedimentary rocks about which there is at present only slight knowledge. The scope of the work of the survey has therefore been widened so that a detailed geological map of the whole island can ultimately be published. No systematic geological work had previously been undertaken, and at present no geological map on a scale greater than four miles to an inch is available.

Mapping is being carried out on a scale of 1:5000 (12.6 inches to a mile) and the information inscribed from the field sheets is being reduced to produce maps on the scale of two inches to a mile for publication. Four strips of country, namely the Xeros-Troodos area, the Peristerona-Lagoudhera rectangle, the Akaki-Lythrodonda area and the Athalassa-Sha region comprising a total of 742 square miles have now been mapped. In addition 375 square

miles have been completed on other areas. During the year progress was seriously retarded by internal conditions, but approximately 160 square miles were mapped.

The memoir and map dealing with the Xeros-Troodos area were being printed at the end of the year; the memoirs of the remaining areas are in the course of preparation and the geological map of the Peristerona-Lagoudhera area is with the printers. The Director also prepared for publication the Cyprus section for the International Stratigraphic Lexicon.

Geochemical prospecting was continued and nearly 9,500 samples were analysed for total copper during the year. Work was carried out in several known metalliferous areas including Troulli, Sha, Mathiati, Galini and Pano Lefkara.

The paleontologist made a good start in the examination of foraminifera from the sedimentary rocks. Three hundred samples were examined and new knowledge concerning the age of some strata was obtained.

Continued use is made of the services of the Department both by members of the public and government departments. Advice is being constantly sought by prospectors.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

General.

Despite the unsettled political situation the progress of the co-operative movement as a whole continued in 1958.

The main features of this progress have been the increase in the number of co-operative stores, the increase in all kinds of deposits and the registration of one more dairy society and one citrus marketing society.

Since the intercommunal troubles during the summer there has been a demand from the Turkish community for separate co-operative services. The Greek and Turkish Cypriot villages have always had their own co-operatives with books in their own language audited by officials of their own community, but about 80 mixed villages have the two communities working together in their village co-operatives. At the levels of groups of villages, a district or the whole Island the co-operatives have worked together without separating by communities.

The total number of co-operative societies has reached 891 and the membership of the movement now exceeds 160,000.

Thirty societies of all types were registered as compared with 43 in 1957. Three societies were wound up during the year. The societies registered included seven credit, 20 stores and three others.

There are 501 thrift and credit societies and savings banks, whose basic task is providing short-term credit and inculcating the habit of thrift. These societies are the heart of village economic life (the

so called "village banks") and they are within easy reach of every farmer in Cyprus. As appears from recent registrations, there is little room for further numerical expansion in this sphere, except perhaps for a few small villages now grouped with larger villages and a few more town savings banks.

The store societies now number 317, and the demand for further registrations of such societies still continues. Village co-operative stores have had remarkable success in reducing the rural cost-of-living, and their turnover in 1958 is estimated to have been about £3,500,000. The three Co-operative Wholesale Supply Unions for the stores of Limassol and Paphos, Famagusta and Larnaca and Nicosia and Kyrenia, are expanding their activities and rendering valuable services to their member societies and the general consuming public.

There are five Carob Marketing Unions, three Supply Unions, one Carob Marketing Federation, two Potato Marketing Unions, the Vine Products Marketing Union, two Co-operative Dairy Societies, the Co-operative Central Bank and 58 societies of various types. The latter include marketing societies for fruit and other products.

In 1958 the Co-operative Central Bank issued short, medium and long term loans and advances against produce amounting to £1,026,927. The total deposits from societies amounted to £2,154,147 on the 31st December, 1958, as compared with £1,739,000 at the end of 1957.

The value of fertilizers, sulphur, potato seed, insecticides and other agricultural requirements supplied to societies in 1958 amounted to about £587,000.

The Co-operative Dairy Society registered in 1957 made a good start, but its success is still not secured as many difficulties will have to be overcome. A second dairy society was registered in December.

The School Savings Banks movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year (June 1958) there were 700 school savings banks with 70,000 school children depositors, depositing £11,500 weekly. The total of all these savings at that time was about £770,000.

The co-operative societies were again employed as Government's agents for the purchase of local cereals (wheat and barley) to a value of £1,795,710.

Not all zivania delivered to the Zivania Scheme from 1957-1958 crop was sold during 1958 but sales increased during the year, and stocks at the end of the year were less than those held at the end of 1957. In addition the scheme was used for the purchase of raisins at a safety price fixed by Government. Less than 50 tons of 1958 crop raisins were purchased by the scheme as growers secured prices above the safety price. The scheme was again used for the control of the subsidy paid by Government on fresh grapes and village wines sold to manufacturers.

The Department of Co-operative Development which had a budget of £35,405 in 1958 is responsible for guidance and advice to the movement, registration of societies, supervision of their activities and audit of their accounts. The activities of the movement may be measured in terms of a total turnover exceeding thirty million pounds in 1958.

The only other direct Government financial assistance to the co-operative movement is the loan of £262,000 to the Vine Products Co-operative Marketing Union (SODAP) and a deposit of £250,000 with the Co-operative Central Bank made in 1956 and repayable in four equal annual instalments.

The Cyprus co-operative movement always attracts visitors from other countries, mostly officers employed in their co-operative movements as advisors and co-operative officers. Two such officers visited the Department from Jordan during 1958 and studied the operations of the Co-operative Central Bank and the societies for seven months.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

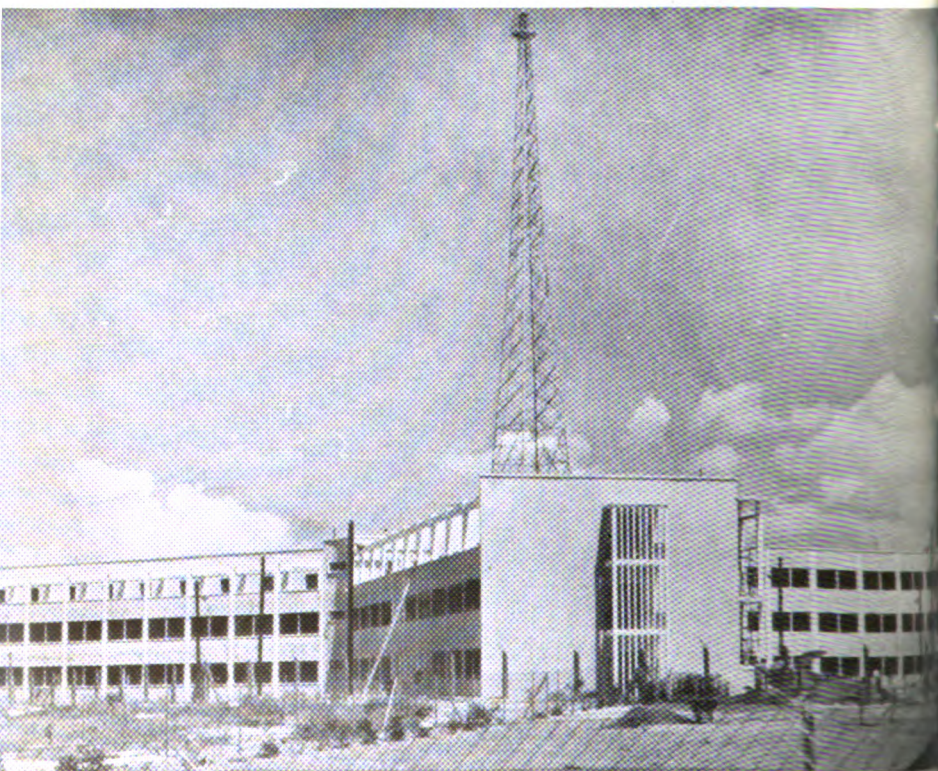
THERE were 727 elementary schools in 1958 which had a total attendance of 80,018 pupils. The Island's 60 secondary schools were attended by 25,617 pupils, nearly 4,000 more than in 1957. All elementary schools and five of the secondary schools were controlled by the Education Department.

At the beginning of the school year in September, 1957, work in elementary and secondary schools was very nearly back to normal after three years in which it had been very seriously affected by strikes and demonstrations. During the first months of the school year there were a few incidents of indiscipline of a minor nature, but it was not until the spring of 1958 when a series of intercommunal clashes disrupted life all over the Island, that work in the schools was again affected, and such was the situation that a few schools in the worst areas had to close before the end of the academic year.

The most notable development in elementary schools in the last two years has been the increased number of text books and library books in use. A committee appointed by the Director of Education in 1956 to examine the need for text-books and library books in elementary schools recommended that the schools needed many more than they had at the time, and that new books should, where necessary, be imported from Greece and Turkey. These recommendations were accepted and by September, 1958, had been fully implemented. The new books have made a great impact on the children in the schools, and there has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of work done in the classroom.



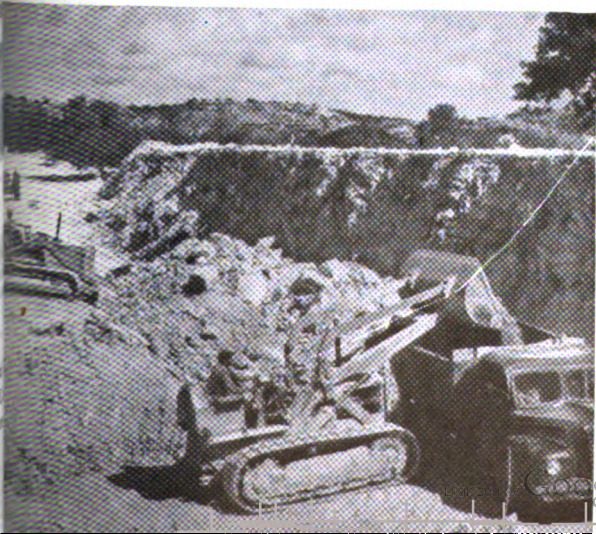
Anti-tuberculosis measures. Cypriots waiting for chest X-rays at the Mobile Radiography Unit, brought into operation during the year. It can X-ray people at the rate of one a minute.



New headquarters of the Cyprus Police Force. Completed in 1958 the headquarters and ancillary buildings cost £460,000. Living accommodation for 150 single men and 115 married quarters are on an adjacent site.



Road improvement works. Cyprus has more than 800 miles of asphalted main highway and a network of 2,800 miles of secondary roads.



Nissou Bridge on the Nicosia-Limassol road, completed in 1958
at a cost of £21,000.



Another important development in the past year has been in the use of visual aids. A course on the making and use of visual aids in schools, run in Cyprus during the summer of 1957 by an expert from the United Kingdom, was followed up very successfully in the school year 1957-1958. An inspector was appointed as Visual Aids Officer, and with the help of other members of the Inspectorate has interested many teachers and headmasters in all types of aids for teaching. A central store of charts, maps, film-strips, projectors and other visual aids was set up, and used for demonstrations in schools and for loan to teachers. The results have been most encouraging and the benefit can be seen in brighter classrooms and more effective teaching.

Responsibility for running elementary schools is divided between the Government and local communities. The Government trains, appoints and pays teachers, and makes a grant towards the recurring costs of running the schools. The Town School Committee or Village Commission is responsible for the erection and maintenance of buildings, and for the provision of money for the purchase of furniture, stationery, books, and other school requisites. The money comes from Government grants, and any balance required is raised in villages by a system of individual assessment, and in towns by a tax on immovable property. During the Emergency many Greek-Cypriot Village Commissions refused to carry out their duties in respect of education, and as a result work towards the improvement of conditions in schools was greatly hampered. Turkish-Cypriot Village Commissions, and the education authorities for both communities in the towns, continued to work as normally as was possible during the Emergency, but the frequent strikes and curfews made building work very difficult, and much remains to be done to improve the conditions in a number of schools.

But in spite of all these difficulties education in Cyprus is so highly valued that parents sent their children to the elementary schools at all except the very worst times.

One experiment which was attempted was to take the two top classes of elementary schools to camp at the Forestry Education Centre at Dhiorios. These camps were held during term time and the children were given normal class work in addition to recreational activities. The response from Greek schools was not very good, mainly because of political objections to the scheme, and only 48 Greek children attended. However three groups of 140 children from Turkish schools attended later camps, which were very popular and did much to widen the social experience of the children. Unfortunately the scheme was brought to an end by the intercommunal disturbances.

During the school year the Medical Department, in consultation with the Education Department, proceeded with the development of the School Medical Service. It is hoped that eventually every elementary school child will be examined at least once a year, and

that it will be possible to follow up the cases of those children in need of attention. Detailed plans were made with District Medical Officers and Medical Officers in charge of rural stations, and the work was co-ordinated by a Medical Officer trained in school health work. Difficulties arising from the lack of personnel were increased by the demands on medical staff by the influenza and diphtheria epidemics in 1957, but the foundations were laid and good progress was made in the work of examining children.

Early in 1958 the Government agreed to the re-opening of the Larnaca Lyceum, which had been struck off the register of secondary schools in 1956. With the re-opening of this school all Greek-Cypriot secondary schools were functioning, and these schools and the Turkish schools worked with only a few minor interruptions until the intercommunal troubles in the spring of 1958 disrupted normal life all over the Island.

In the same way the Government non-technical schools, the English School and the English School for Girls, worked well for most of the year, but suffered with other schools by the disruption of life in the spring of 1958. Plans were made for extending both schools by the addition of science blocks, libraries, and other teaching accommodation, but unfortunately lack of money forced the Department to abandon the plans for the English School. Work on the extensions to the English School for Girls however started in March 1958 and was well in hand by the end of the year. The additions include a library, assembly hall, art and craft room, three science laboratories, domestic science room, and a needlework room.

The building programme for technical education which began in 1954 was almost finished during 1958.

There are now three schools and an Institute with the most modern accommodation and equipment for scientific and technical courses. It was disappointing that for reasons of economy the Technical Institute in Nicosia could not be completed as originally planned, but the departments which have been built, those of Engineering and of Building, are complete in themselves, and the administration block of the Institute has been finished.

The new technical schools are in Limassol, Lefka and Nicosia. In Limassol the very large Secondary Technical School has accommodation for 900 boys studying practical craft subjects, and academic and scientific subjects. After two years in the Preparatory Section of the School pupils are divided into two main groups. One group will follow a specialised craft course for three years in machine shop engineering, and motor vehicle engineering or allied trades. This will account for about one third of the boys. The remaining two thirds will be in the group following a secondary school course which is divided into two science streams, a technological stream, and an arts stream. Work in this group will eventually take boys to university entrance standard.

In Lefka the Technical School is built on a site overlooking Morphou Bay. This is a craft school and has class-room and workshop accommodation for 240 boys to study practical technical subjects.

The third school is the Preparatory Technical School in Nicosia which has done very good work in the last year, and has passed out a number of good pupils, many of them to the Technical Institute.

In January, 1958, the class-room block of the new Teachers' Training College in Nicosia was completed and occupied by the students of two former Colleges, one for men in Morphou, and one for women in Nicosia. As the residential block was not ready the students had to stay in lodgings in the town, which caused some difficulties in running the College at the beginning of the term. The Principal was able to provide the students with a mid-day meal in the College, and in this way, and through games and sports, encouraged the corporate life of the College.

However the intercommunal disturbances made it difficult to operate the College with students living out, and it had to close a few weeks early, at the beginning of June. In spite of these difficulties however the College produced 170 teachers (129 Greek-Cypriots and 41 Turkish-Cypriots) for appointment in September, 1958.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1958 was a year of violence and disorder in which social development could not hope to make much progress, and it was necessary to concentrate effort on maintaining existing services and meeting emergency situations as they arose. Due to the cost of the Emergency little money was available to District Development Committees who were unable to continue and develop the promising schemes which operated in 1957. The resources of the Social Development Department were largely engaged in welfare work connected with the Emergency and ordinary case-work inevitably suffered, while the pre-occupation with emergency matters and the unfavourable political climate made it impossible to start on group work and large scale preventive work.

Nevertheless the Department continued to operate its normal social services. There were extra calls on Public Assistance Funds as a result of the general economic situation, which caused temporary unemployment and hardship, and the intercommunal disturbances which resulted in a number of people being homeless and without work and many families having their breadwinner killed or wounded. £103,300 was spent on public assistance, £14,000 on children's homes, and £9,870 on a boarding-out scheme for children. Probation, prison and reform school after-care, prison

welfare, mental after-care, and a variety of other services continued to be provided by the case-workers of the Department. In Nicosia, a separate Juvenile Court was established with its own Judge, and this sits weekly.

The Department took over full responsibility for running the Pyroi Detainees' Release Camp from 1st January, 1958, and continued to run it until it closed in June. Detainees spent the last ten days of their detention at the camp where staff tried to help them in planning for their future and readjustment to normal life. There were no guards and the staff was composed entirely of Cypriots. The large number of arrests which took place in July gave the Department the task of investigating the family circumstances of some 2,000 detained persons, in order to assess them for allowances. £158,000 was paid as allowances to detainees' families in 1958.

In the British Government's policy statement of 19th June it was stated that each community should exercise autonomy in its own communal affairs, and plans for the re-organisation of the Department were considered as part of this process. The intercommunal disturbances of June and July enforced immediate re-organisation to meet the situation: it became virtually impossible for Greek staff to work on Turkish cases or vice versa. Some villagers abandoned their homes and in towns there was a considerable migration from border areas. This resulted in the use of tents and emergency accommodation in schools and other buildings. A considerable proportion of these people returned to their homes but by the end of the year there were still people living in unsatisfactory accommodation. The Department endeavoured to help those involved without encouraging further evacuation, and co-operated with the British Red Cross Society and other agencies in distributing relief supplies. As the disturbances developed it became necessary to open Turkish offices in all districts, and the Turkish staff began to operate from these offices. One Turkish Assistant Welfare Officer was shot and injured in his office in a Greek quarter.

Difficulties also arose for the Turkish children and staff in the mixed Children's Homes, which were all in Greek quarters, and which Turkish parents or friends were disinclined to visit. A Turkish Children's Home was opened in Famagusta with the help of the Turkish community and all Turkish children and staff were moved to the two Turkish Homes in Nicosia and Famagusta.

Separate services were thus provided for each community with a joint headquarters in Nicosia. In the middle of November the Greek Section of the Department became independent under its own Chief Welfare Officer. The appointment of a Turkish Chief Welfare Officer was expected early in 1959 when the two sections would work independently while continuing to co-operate closely to maintain high standards of social welfare services for the Island. The interests of small minority communities have been safeguarded in this re-organization.

PLANNING AND HOUSING.

Town and Country Planning.

The last census was in 1946 and circumstances prevailing in the Island prevented the expected new census being carried out in 1956. However, registration of all persons over the age of 12 provided valuable information to check the previously assessed growth of the various towns and villages. The population of Nicosia and Suburbs (Greater Nicosia) in 1958 was estimated to be 86,100, that of Limassol 38,500, of Famagusta 28,200 and of Larnaca 18,800. Next in size, though very much smaller, come Ktima, Morphou, Kyrenia, Rizokarpasso, Lefka, and Lyssi.

High land values and speculation in and around most of the larger towns have forced an uneconomic scatter of suburban development. This has now largely been held in check by limiting suburban growth to planned development areas to which water can be supplied.

The old commercial centres of the towns were not designed for modern traffic and most of the central commercial streets are grossly inadequate. The following comparative figures of the growth of traffic in the Island give some measure of the problem: 1946—112 persons per vehicle; 1950—52 persons per vehicle; 1958—14.8 persons per vehicle. As is normal, the majority of the vehicles are concentrated in the towns. These figures exclude military personnel and military vehicles.

Over the past eight years the Municipalities have been consistently warned that with the increase of traffic a parking problem is likely to arise in and around their shopping and commercial centres. Because of the price of central sites and the low poundage charged in Municipal rating, a major problem is arising wherever there is no suitable public land available for this use.

Until relatively recently most of the local authorities were not convinced of the need for regulating the location of incompatible land uses. Small workshops, stores, shops and houses grew up cheek by jowl. With the present rapid development, workshops have tended to develop into factories, small stores into warehouses, and handicrafts into mass production operated by machines.

Under the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law, the control of construction and sanitation of buildings, the layout of streets and, to a limited extent, control of urban land use is entrusted to local authorities, advised by the Planning and Housing Department. Industrial Zones have been declared in Famagusta, Limassol and suburbs, and Greater Nicosia. Street Widening Schemes have now been agreed for many of the major streets, and are gradually being put into effect. Progress on such schemes is however slow because local authorities are reluctant to raise their rates in line with increased immovable property values.

The larger Municipalities employ a full-time Municipal Engineer or Engineers and a small staff. The smaller authorities are advised jointly by the staff of the Public Works Department, the Medical Department and the Planning and Housing Department.

HOUSING.

Rural.

In the villages houses are generally constructed on traditional lines using local materials, such as sun-dried mud bricks or stone with either flat mud roofs or pitched roofs using tiles laid on a layer of mud to give better thermal insulation. In the richer villages more and more detached "suburban" type houses are being built using burnt bricks and reinforced concrete. Sanitation varies from pit latrines to septic tanks depending on the availability of water and the wealth of the householder. Because land in villages is relatively cheap, because structures are simple and because the family often provides much of the unskilled labour, as a general rule there is no great housing shortage, although by modern standards there is often overcrowding.

Inspection of the poorer villages has shown that housing conditions are slowly improving. It has, however, been noticed that in some cases, even where families can now afford better houses and more space, money has in preference been spent on consumer goods.

Urban.

The general standard of building construction in urban areas is much higher than that of the rural, but varies from three, four and five storey reinforced concrete frame structures to suburban cottages much like those in the villages. A house to house water mains supply is being extended in the larger town and septic tanks are gradually taking the place of pit latrines. There are as yet no comprehensive sewage schemes. In the cheaper houses plumbing and services still tend to be rudimentary. This is because, when the choice is between larger and more imposing rooms and properly laid out kitchens and bath rooms, preference is often given to the former.

Although house building has taken place fast, there is still an acute overall shortage in most towns and rents are still high. Limassol is particularly affected by the immigration of all classes directly or indirectly connected with the local Services installation. During the year it appeared that the building of better quality houses to let was overtaking the demand. Though there was no definite decline in rents, the previous steady rise was checked.

In Famagusta, the Municipal Slum re-Housing Scheme which was started in 1956 in the Greek area of the town was completed. However, the communal disturbances which took place during the summer brought to a standstill work on the similar estate situated

in the Turkish quarter. The houses in this estate were about two-thirds complete, but the contractor (whose labour was mainly Greek) was forced to abandon the work which has not yet been re-started. Meanwhile the unfinished flats were temporarily occupied by refugees from neighbouring mixed villages and by Turks from the Greek quarters of the town. Similarly a number of flats in the Greek estate which had not been allocated were occupied by Greeks from the Turkish quarter. By the end of the year no solution had been reached by the Municipality on the problem of clearing and demolishing the shacks in connection with which the new estates had been built.

Also because of intercommunal troubles all the houses occupied by Turks in the Government Rent-Purchase Estate at Ktima and Larnaca were abandoned by their tenants. In Ktima these abandoned houses were subsequently set on fire. Damage to some was superficial but to others it was considerable. As by the end of the year inter-communal relations were still strained and the Turkish tenants showed no desire to re-occupy their houses, only temporary repairs were carried out.

Because of the emergency no funds could be made available for continuing the Government housing programme.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cyprus is a healthy island free from quarantinable diseases such as cholera, plague, louse-borne typhus and yellow fever. Smallpox has not occurred for many years nor has a primary case of malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign nine years ago. A vigilant sea and airport health service is maintained to exercise the strictest control over the possible entry of disease and the vectors of disease from elsewhere.

Due to difficulties arising from the political situation it has not been found possible to compile accurate vital statistics. It is worth noting, however, that statistics for preceding years show the crude death rate to be one of the lowest in the world, the infant mortality rate lower than that of surrounding countries and the birth rate relatively high.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix Z to this report. Brief comment is made on some of these diseases.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough

These diseases are mild in type and of seasonal incidence.

The number of cases of measles and chickenpox showed a marked decrease over last year's figures while scarlet fever cases were practically the same ; whooping cough cases showed a considerable increase.

Diphtheria

There was a very considerable drop in the number of cases notified compared with last year : 49 cases against 483.

Diphtheria immunization is carried on continually throughout the year.

Dysentery

The number of cases reported was practically the same as last year and of the 200 cases notified 190 occurred among Army personnel. The predominating strains were Flexner.

Tuberculosis

226 cases were notified as against 222 last year. There is no waiting list of patients for either sanatorium. B.C.G. vaccination for selected groups is available and a 70mm. Schonander Mass Miniature Radiography unit was brought into operation during the year.

Enteric Fever

The number of cases notified was slightly less than last year's figure ; improvement in urban and rural water supplies and sanitation continues.

Poliomyelitis

The most serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in the history of Cyprus struck the Island during 1958 with 150 cases and nine deaths. This gives an incidence of approximately 28/100,000 of the population. 58.6% of cases occurred in Cypriot children under the age of four ; 17.3% occurred in British military personnel over the age of 16.

The outbreak lasted from March to September, the warm weather months, and all nine deaths occurred among Cypriot children, eight in children under four years and one in a child of ten. Specimens were sent to Colindale for poliovirus isolation in tissue culture, along with paired samples of serum obtained during the acute and convalescent stages for detection of poliovirus antibodies by complement fixation and virus neutralisation tests. The outbreak was due to poliovirus type 1.

Inoculation stations were set up in all the main municipalities and Government medical institutions, and private practitioners co-operated also. Altogether approximately 150,000 doses of vaccine (mainly Salk) were imported from the U.S.A., Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria. 147,116 doses of vaccine were administered during the year without incident.

*Other Diseases**Malaria*

No case of malaria was reported during the year and a blood survey of 116 villages revealed no parasites.

Due to the serious intercommunal clashes which occurred in the middle of the year, mosquito control work suffered a serious setback. Greek and Turkish labourers were afraid to work in areas not predominantly inhabited by members of their own community, and large areas of the Island were left uninspected and uncontrolled. A serious recrudescence of anopheline mosquito breeding occurred and 18 positive water points were found during the year. In addition to this 30 villages were found to harbour adult anopheline mosquitoes. The situation was tackled energetically and is now under control. Maintenance work cost approximately £65,000 during 1958.

Pneumoconiosis

A finding of the greatest importance early in the year was the discovery of cases of pneumoconiosis among miners working at an iron pyrites mine. This disease had not previously been reported in the Island. To obtain information on the incidence and pattern of the disease every miner in the Island was given an X-ray examination of the chest. Approximately 5,000 miners from two iron pyrites mines, one cupreous pyrites mine, one chromite and one asbestos mine were X-rayed and the incidence of pneumoconiosis found to vary between 0.8 and 13% in those exposed to risk.

Emergency legislation has been drafted and an expert from the United Kingdom will visit the Island early in 1959 to advise on control methods.

*Curative and Preventive Services**Curative Services*

General hospitals are maintained by Government in all the principal towns with Nicosia General Hospital as the specialist centre. In April, Nicosia General Hospital was recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh as an approved hospital for the one year's residential post necessary before admission to the final part of the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. Before this candidates had to seek admission to a recognised hospital in the United Kingdom.

At Nicosia a new, 30-bed Ear, Nose and Throat ward and a gynaecology ward of 36 beds were completed during the year. The new outpatient department was nearing completion by the end of the year.

In addition to the general hospitals there is one sanatorium at Kyperounda in the Troodos mountains and another at Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, a mental hospital at Nicosia, a home for the disabled at Larnaca, and an isolation hospital outside Nicosia. The Cyprus Mines Corporation and the Cyprus Asbestos Mines have fully staffed and equipped hospitals for their employees.

An imposing, multi-storey military hospital of 258 beds was opened at Dhekelia in November. In addition to this the Nicosia military hospital, army medical reception stations at Famagusta and Polymedia, the Royal Air Force hospital at Akrotiri and station sick quarters at Nicosia cater for the needs of the armed forces. There are eleven small rural hospitals maintained by local subscriptions and Government subsidy situated at various village centres throughout the Island and some 63 private nursing homes of a high standard of design and equipment in urban areas.

Government Medical Officers carry out both curative and preventive work from 13 rural centres at which dispensaries are located and from these pay regular weekly, monthly and quarterly visits to sub-dispensaries within the areas under their control. These officers maintain close liaison with those of other departments—such as school teachers, agricultural assistants, district inspectors—and assist in co-ordinating the work of preventive and curative medicine.

In addition to the Government Medical Officers some 376 private practitioners are registered in the Island.

A list of hospitals, with the number of beds in each, is given in Appendix AA.

Preventive Services

A full health inspector staff exists in both rural and urban areas. Its members having been trained at the Health Inspectors' School in Nicosia which has received the recognition of the Royal Society of Health. In the large municipal areas the sanitary work is the responsibility of the local authorities, while the work in the small municipalities, rural areas and ports is undertaken by Government. In addition to the anti-typhoid, diphtheria and poliomyelitis immunization campaigns, anti-fly measures have been widespread and improvement in village sanitation actively pursued.

Besides the training of health inspectors the Medical Department is responsible for the training of nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and radiographers. In November the Cyprus Registered Nursing Training course of three years duration was officially recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales as exempting a candidate from two years of the S.R.N. course in Great Britain. Numerous undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the United Kingdom are

available to departmental officers annually; the following table shows the number of students at present undergoing training abroad :—

Nature of Training	Number of Scholars	Year courses are expected to end
Medicine (post-graduate training) (1 Diploma Otology Laryngology) (1 Gynaecology) (1 Diploma in Child Health)	3 ..	1959
Medicine (undergraduate training)	8 ..	3 in 1959 2 in 1961 2 in 1962 1 in 1964
General Nursing	6 ..	1 in 1958 4 in 1959 1 in 1960
Sister Tutor's Diploma	1 ..	1959
Physiotherapy	1 ..	1960

Health Centres

The five new health centres at Yialousa, Kophinou, Palechori, Evdhimou and Panayia were completed during the year. Each centre consists of a waiting room/health demonstration room, doctor's consulting room, pharmacy, dressing room, ante-natal child health room, health inspector's office, two-bedded male and female observation wards, labour ward, duty room, bed-sitting room for midwife or community health visitor, kitchen, laundry, sluice room, bathrooms, W.C.s and linen, general and food stores.

Minimum staff consists of a medical officer, pharmacist, health inspector, midwife and/or community health visitor. From these main centres some 23 health sub-centres are regularly visited by the health team.

Ante-Natal and Child Health Services

Cyprus was awarded the Gwen Geffen Rose Bowl by the National Baby Welfare Council in recognition of the work being done in the field of maternal and child health in the Island. The bowl will be held for a period of three years, namely, 1958 to 1960.

Ante-natal and child welfare centres organised by voluntary associations, municipalities and Government function in all the large towns and many of the larger villages. The Nicosia Child Welfare Association started work on a new child welfare clinic during the year and this will open early in 1959. The increasing demand for labour, coupled with the rising cost of living, has resulted in more and more mothers going out to work. This in turn has created a demand for more day nurseries and several of these have been organised by local authorities, trade unions and Government in the towns and larger villages.

Dental Services

A fully equipped dental centre in the charge of a Government dentist is attached to each Government general hospital and various sub-centres are also visited by the dentist. In addition, a mobile dental unit operates in each district chiefly for school dental work. There are eight Government dental officers engaged in this work and during the year 342 schools were visited, 31,872 children examined of whom 17,320 received treatment.

Laboratory Services and Blood Bank

A large new pathology laboratory, blood bank and solutions laboratory function in Nicosia General Hospital. Smaller laboratories in the charge of trained technicians function in Limassol and Famagusta hospitals. The blood bank supplies blood not only to the hospitals in Nicosia but also to Kyperounda Sanatorium, Kyrenia, Larnaca and in great emergency to Limassol.

The Government analyst laboratory is also in Nicosia.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

FORTY-SIX Laws were enacted during the year, of which thirty-three were amending Laws.

The thirteen new Laws include the Police Law, which amends and consolidates the law governing the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the Cyprus Police Force; the Assemblies and Processions Law, which makes new provisions for regulating the holding of assemblies and processions; the Loan (Development) Law, which empowers the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to raise from time to time, by the issue of loans, a sum not exceeding three million pounds for the development of electrification and telecommunication in the Colony; the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Law, which provides for the establishment of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation as a corporate body and for the exercise and performance by the Corporation of functions relating to sound and television broadcasting; the Merchandise Marks Law, which amends and consolidates the law relating to merchandise marks, and the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) (Continuation) Law, which provides for the continuance in force of certain defence regulations hitherto continued in force under Imperial legislation.

Among the thirty-three amending Laws were the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Law, which revises the customs tariff and the list of exempted goods ; the Income Tax (Amendment) Law, which introduces an earned income allowance, makes provision for deductions in respect of annuity premiums, raises the exemption limit to £400, and provides for marginal relief for persons with

chargeable incomes between £400 and £425; the Pharmacy and Poisons (Amendment) Law, which makes provision for the reconstitution of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board and other important amendments to that Law; the Criminal Code (Amendment) Law, which makes it an offence to encourage recourse to violence and to promote feelings of ill-will between different classes, communities or persons; the Courts of Justice (Amendment) (No. 2) Law, which makes new provisions relating to contempt of court; the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Law, which repeals section 8 of the Criminal Code and replaces it by a new section providing that the rules for the time being approved by Her Majesty's Judges of the Queen's Bench Division in England relating to the taking of statements by police officers (known as "The Judges' Rules") shall apply to the taking of statements in Cyprus; the Stamp (Amendment) Law which, *inter alia*, provides for the payment of stamp duty on instruments transferring immovable property without consideration; and the Coroners (Amendment) Law, which removes the limitation that a coroner may direct a medical practitioner to perform a post-mortem only in the absence of a medical officer, and extends the definition of "medical practitioner" to include medical officers of Her Majesty's Forces.

During the year various Regulations were made by the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1956.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, in matrimonial causes, and to issue prerogative orders and exercise, in all matters where the proceedings of a quasi-judicial tribunal or of a ministerial authority are called in question, the powers of the High Court of Justice in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court; an appeal lies from his decision to the full Court. In civil matters, where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of exceptional general or public importance.

There are six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500.

These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting either with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

The six District Courts consist of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct. At present there are four Presidents, ten District Judges and eight Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500 and of any Magistrate to £100 by Order of the Governor. In proceedings for the ejectment of a tenant from premises under the Rent Control Laws, or for the recovery of possession of immovable property and in certain other specified matters connected therewith, when the title to such property is not in dispute, a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction to deal with any claim or proceeding, irrespective of the amount or the value of the property involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with a fine up to £500 or with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine up to £200 or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with a fine up to £50 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50.

Every court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the laws of Cyprus, the common law and the doctrines of equity, save in so far as other provision has been made by any law of Cyprus, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament and Orders of Her Majesty in Council of general application, unless modified by a law of Cyprus. A few Ottoman laws not yet repealed are still applied by the courts.

In matrimonial causes the Supreme Court applies the law relating to matrimonial causes for the time being administered by the High Court of Justice in England. The family laws of the various religious communities are expressly safeguarded. There are two domestic tribunals having jurisdiction in divorce: the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal, where the marriage has been celebrated according to the rites of that Church, and the Turkish Family Court, where at least one of the parties to the marriage is a Turk residing

in Cyprus and professing the Moslem faith. There is no appeal from a decision of the Greek-Orthodox tribunal. The Turkish Family Courts have a somewhat wider jurisdiction in religious matters than the Greek-Orthodox Church tribunal and can (unlike that tribunal) enforce their judgments by the machinery of the civil courts; an appeal however lies to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Turkish Family Courts. There are two such courts: one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia, and one at Limassol for the districts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

Towards the end of 1955 a Special Court was set up by law as an emergency measure to deal with certain specified and other criminal offences arising from the State of Emergency. The Special Court consists of three Justices and two Judges. A Justice has jurisdiction to try summarily offences punishable with imprisonment up to seven years, while a Judge has concurrent summary jurisdiction and also exercises jurisdiction as an Assize Court. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from a decision of the Special Court.

A Compensation Assessment Tribunal, established in 1956, is empowered to determine all matters concerning the assessment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, which formerly was by any law directed to be determined by arbitrators or a District Court either in the first instance or sitting as an umpire, and any other matter of disputed compensation for injurious affection of any land.

The Tribunal consists of a President and such number of other members as may be appointed by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is exercised by the President and any two of its members sitting together.

The decisions of the Tribunal are final, but any person aggrieved by any decision on the ground that it is wrong on a point of law may apply to the Tribunal to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Returns

Ordinary Courts

In 1958 the total number of persons dealt with in the ordinary summary Courts was 38,402 (of whom 396 were juveniles), compared with 39,083 (408 juveniles) in 1957. Offences arising from the Emergency were all dealt with in 1958 by the Special Court.

Of the 38,402 persons brought before the Courts during the year, 27,817 (277 juveniles) were convicted, 10,488 (115 juveniles) were discharged and 97 (no juveniles) were committed to Assizes.

Of those 385 (including one juvenile) were imprisoned for various terms not exceeding three years; 24,475 (74 juveniles) were fined; while 3,840 (202 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of. The commonest types of offence were traffic offences, offences

against municipal rights and bye-laws, trespass and damage by animals, assaults, drunkenness and disturbance.

Convictions for traffic offences numbered 18,063 (of whom 75 were juveniles), representing 65.58% of the total number of convictions.

The steady decrease observed in recent years in cases of assault, drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour was maintained in 1958. Thus, 1,144 persons (18 juveniles) were convicted for assault in 1958, compared with 1,469 (15 juveniles) in 1957. Convictions for drunkenness, disturbance and insulting behaviour dropped from 839 (two juveniles) in 1957 to 515 (eight juveniles) in 1958.

Convictions for larcenies went down from 812 (125 juveniles) in 1957 to 602 (82 juveniles) in 1958. Convictions for forest offences, on the other hand, showed a further increase compared with the two previous years: in 1958 they were 1,016 (two juveniles), compared with 614 (four juveniles) in 1956 and 968 (eight juveniles) in 1957.

The number of persons tried by the Assizes in 1958 was 55 (one juvenile), compared with 73 (no juveniles) in 1957. Forty-three of these fifty-five persons were convicted; one person (a juvenile) was found insane before trial, proceedings against one were withdrawn, and ten were acquitted. Twelve persons (one juvenile) were tried for murder. Two of them were sentenced to death; one was reprieved, while the other man applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and his application was still pending at the end of the year. Eight persons were tried for manslaughter; they were all sentenced to imprisonment, four of them for less than three years and four for three years or more. One person was tried for attempted murder and was sentenced to imprisonment for more than three years. There were nine convictions by the Assizes in 1958 for other offences against the person. Twelve persons were tried and convicted for offences against property, none being with violence to the person.

Special Court

In addition to the cases dealt with by the ordinary criminal courts the Special Court continued to deal with all offences arising from the Emergency. The number of persons dealt with summarily by the Special Court was 7,005 (397 juveniles), compared with 7,388 (240 juveniles) in 1957.

Of the 7,005 persons dealt with during the year, 6,095 (354 juveniles) were convicted; 133 (nine juveniles) were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms not exceeding three years, 4,550 (217 juveniles) were fined and 620 (78 juveniles) were bound over or otherwise disposed of.

More than one-half of the convictions, namely 3,464 (124 juveniles), were for offences against the Curfews Law. With the exception of ten persons who were imprisoned for various terms

up to three years, all the other persons convicted of offences against the Curfews Law were either fined or bound over. Convictions for traffic offences under the Emergency Regulations amounted to 758 persons (42 juveniles), all of whom were fined or bound over.

Summary convictions for offences against the constitution and existing social order dropped from 400 (82 juveniles) in 1957 to 306 (97 juveniles) in 1958. There were 407 convictions (22 juveniles) for offences against the Registration of Residents Law. The number of persons convicted for unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquillity rose from eight (three juveniles) in 1957 to 48 (five juveniles) in 1958, while convictions for offences under the Assemblies and Processions Law dropped from 102 (fifteen juveniles) in 1957 to 80 (14 juveniles).

One hundred and seventy-four persons (no juveniles) were tried by Judges of the Special Court sitting as an Assize Court, compared with 157 (two juveniles) in 1957; 82 of them were convicted.

Four persons were convicted of discharging firearms at a person and were sentenced to death. One person was convicted of throwing or depositing bombs with intent to cause death or injury to persons and was sentenced to death. Eleven persons were convicted of carrying or possessing firearms; five of them were sentenced to death, four to various terms of imprisonment exceeding three years, and two were fined. Twenty-nine persons charged with murder, under the Criminal Code, were tried by Judges of the Special Court instead of by the Assizes, upon a certificate from the Attorney-General that the commission of the offence was "prejudicial to the internal security of the Colony or to the maintenance of public order"; of these 29 persons two were sentenced to death, 22 were acquitted, while the proceedings against the remaining five were withdrawn.

Twenty-seven persons were convicted of carrying, possessing or manufacturing ammunition, bombs or grenades; four were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years or more, seven to imprisonment for over three and under ten years, and fourteen to imprisonment for less than three years; one was fined and one was bound over. Ten persons were convicted of throwing or depositing bombs with intent to cause damage to property; four were sentenced to imprisonment for over three and under ten years, and six for less than three years. Eleven persons were convicted of arson or attempted arson; one was sentenced to imprisonment for over three and under ten years, nine to imprisonment for less than three years, and one was bound over.

The twelve persons sentenced to death were all reprieved.

General

The total number of persons dealt with in 1958 both in the ordinary criminal courts and the Special Court was 45,581, compared with 46,471 in 1957. The number of juveniles included in the above figures was 793 in 1958 and 648 in 1957.

Civil Proceedings

The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1958 was 11,756, compared with 12,863 in 1957. This decrease in civil litigation in 1958 is accounted for almost entirely by the decrease in the smaller cases, within the Magistrate's jurisdiction, which amounted to 1,098 actions. One of the reasons to which the decrease in civil litigation may be due is the setting up by the Greek inhabitants of several villages of unofficial bodies, known as "Arbitration Committees", for the settlement of disputes amongst them.

Of the actions filed in 1958, 2,568 represented claims on bonds, 7,351 involved other money claims, 1,100 were actions affecting immovable property (475 of them being actions for the recovery of possession of houses or other premises) while the remaining 737 actions concerned various other claims.

P O L I C E .

The beginning of the year saw the forces of law and order still confronted with an emergency situation, and this was aggravated by the intercommunal disturbances. The new situation demanded a redistribution of available strength to afford protection and moral support to small outlying communities normally covered from established police stations. The problem of communications involved was considerable but was met and efficiently resolved from existing equipment.

Throughout the year there was much to distract the Force from the aim that had already been set, namely to improve training, leadership and welfare. Training within the limits available was vigorously pursued, and 41 Cypriot members of the Force were sent to the United Kingdom for various police courses. Recruiting fell off during the year, but the absence of new recruits into the Force provided an opportunity to give basic training to members of the Force already enlisted for emergency duties who had hitherto not received the benefit of basic training.

The strength of the regular Force at the end of the year was 3,013 all ranks, which included officers seconded for the emergency. In addition there were 1,594 Auxiliary Police and 304 full-time Special Constables. There were 266 civilians employed in clerical and other duties with the Force.

Women police played their full part although conditions required that for a time a number of them should be withdrawn from normal patrol duties to assist in Divisional operations rooms. They quickly adapted themselves to these duties, and it was thus possible to release a number of male officers for outside duties. Four Cypriot women were enlisted into the regular Force during the year and were sent for normal recruits' training at the Cyprus Police Training School. By the end of the year they had settled down well and were making good progress.

The United Kingdom Unit was maintained at authorised strength. The security situation in the middle of the year necessitated the

reinforcement of the Unit and 300 additional officers were brought out on short contract. Some extensions of contracts were made but by the end of the year the Reinforcement Unit had been considerably reduced by return to the United Kingdom or absorption into the original United Kingdom Unit.

A number of new building projects had to be postponed because of the need for economic stringency. This further set back the police building programme. Work was concentrated during the year on completing projects begun in 1957, and by the end of the year this was virtually done. This included married quarters in seven areas, five police stations with quarters, new Force Headquarters at Athalassa, new Divisional Headquarters and town station at Limassol, and other works. By the end of 1958 there were 299 married quarters in occupation.

The Force transport fleet on December 31st, consisted of 538 vehicles of all types, of which 175 were equipped with radio. The Force had 76 fixed radio stations and 310 mobiles, including pack sets and transportable equipment.

The newly formed Port and Marine Division, with its Divisional Headquarters inside Famagusta Port, received five patrol launches during the year and these went into operation. It was not possible to bring this division up to strength during the year, and although the launches were in constant use, it was not possible for the division to undertake all the shore duties as planned.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service are at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the charge of the Director of Prisons.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 700 prisoners. It is reasonably modern with electric lights in each cell, adequate ventilation and a flush lavatory system. It is situated in healthy surroundings on the outskirts of the town.

There is also an open prison camp at the Government Stock Farm, Athalassa, where young prisoners (under the age of 21) are accommodated and are engaged in various farming activities. The camp has large and airy dormitories which can accommodate up to 80.

There were 500 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 490 at the end of the year. They fall under the following three main categories:

	1.1.1958	1.12.1958
(i) Prisoners convicted for offences not connected with the Emergency ..	226	209
(ii) Adult prisoners convicted for offences connected with the Emergency	127	151
(iii) Prisoners under 21 convicted for offences connected with the Emergency	147	130

All female persons (and a number of "special" males) detained under the Detention of Persons Law were also accommodated at the Central Prison. The highest number of females under detention at one time was 52. All were released in September. The number of "special" male detainees held in the Prison on January 1st was 28, and 27 on 31st December.

Discipline among all categories of prisoners was fairly satisfactory having regard to the high proportion of Emergency offenders but there were periodic riots and disturbances, particularly during the period of intercommunal troubles. Prison security at times was very strained owing to the extra measures of control necessitated by these disturbances. During the year eleven long-term prisoners were transferred to prison establishments in the United Kingdom, to join others who had been similarly transferred in 1956 and 1957.

Various trades—building, painting and decorating, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentry, book-binding and printing—continued to be taught. The prison workshops were extended to improve working conditions and to provide industrial training. Prisoners were also engaged on maintenance work, cooking and work on the Central Prison farm. As in previous years the wage earning system, whereby prisoners could earn 17 mils a day, continued to operate.

The section of the Prison which housed young prisoners convicted of offences connected with the Emergency was turned into an "Educational Centre", to be run on similar lines to the Borstal System. The inmates, mostly secondary school students, were afforded opportunities to continue their studies under teachers from the Education Department and a considerable number passed examinations set by their schools.

The general health of the prison population was good. Minor cases were treated in the Prison Hospital while surgical and specialist treatment was provided at Nicosia General Hospital. A full time Medical Officer was appointed in 1958 and extensive alterations to the Prison Hospital were started. These were almost completed by the end of the year.

The existing system of remission is as follows :

- (i) No remission is granted for sentences of one month's imprisonment or less.
- (ii) One-sixth remission may be granted for sentences of under two years.
- (iii) One-fourth remission may be granted for sentences of over two years.
- (iv) Progressive remission may be granted for special good conduct and industry of four months every year over three years and up to six years, five months every year over six years and up to nine years, and six months every year over nine years.
- (v) Females with over two years sentence may earn one-third remission, but are only considered for progressive remission after four years in prison.

Remission may be forfeited, as an additional punishment, for offences against prison discipline at the rate of three days for every day in solitary confinement.

The after-care of discharged prisoners again proved successful in facilitating their rehabilitation.

Detention Camps.

At the beginning of 1958 there were 631 persons held under the Detention of Persons Law. In March Pyla Camp was closed and its 540 inmates transferred to "K" Camp which was then the only detention camp in use. Early in July further large numbers of persons were detained and Pyla Camp was re-opened with an intake of 558. In August, Polemi and Ayios Loucas Camps were opened and by September the total number of Greek Cypriots under detention had reached 1,972.

For a period of two weeks, from 11th to 24th September, 66 Turkish Cypriots were held in Pyroi Camp.

During December a programme of releases began and by the end of the year the number of persons in detention had decreased to 1,407.

Detainees in Polemi Camp were moved in December to Mammari, sited near "K" Camp, and those at Ayios Loucas to Pergamos, near Pyla. Thus, with the opening of the two new camps, all detainees were grouped in two areas, those at "K" and Mammari in the Nicosia District and those at Pyla and Pergamos in the Larnaca District. Accommodation was greatly improved and in certain cases persons from the same family, detained in different camps, were moved to afford easier visiting facilities.

All correspondence to and from detainees was subjected to censorship. Each detainee was allowed to write three letters a week and to receive an unlimited number. Additional letters on urgent matters, petitions to the Governor, the International Red Cross, etc. were extra to the normal allowance of outgoing letters.

Extra food from relatives up to a maximum of one oke—nearly three pounds—a week was allowed, as well as cigarettes, toilet requisites and materials for hobbies.

Over £600 was spent from Red Cross funds during the year in providing sports equipment and extra comforts for detainees.

Regular visits by Medical and Dental Officers were made to the camps and several detainees were treated in hospital, some as in-patients.

The Department of Social Development continued to look after dependants of those detained despite the large number of persons held in the latter half of the year. Allowances paid to dependants during 1958 reached an estimated total of £158,000.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

DURING 1958 the Electricity Authority of Cyprus, having completed the second extension, began the third and final extension of its central steam electric generating station at Dekhelia to meet the continued heavy demand for electricity.

Work was started on a new 66,000 volt transmission line to supply Paphos District from the grid system, and the 11,000 volt transmission lines were further extended to serve villages and irrigation and industrial consumers throughout the Island. The Authority's diesel electric generating station at Paphos continues to serve the district until it is connected to the grid system.

The output of the Dekhelia generating station for the year was 175,360,050 units compared with 146,817,500 in 1957. Nearly 65,000 tons of fuel oil were used at Dekhelia. At Paphos the output was 1,875,560 units compared with 1,423,840 units in 1957.

The supply voltage to consumers is 240 volts, A.C., 50 cycles, single phase, for lighting and domestic requirements ; and 415 volts 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., to large consumers. During 1958 over 9,500 new consumers were connected to the supply making the total at the end of the year over 65,500.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

In 1958 the works programme of the Department of Water Development suffered through the disturbed conditions in the Island and because of sabotage to plant by terrorists. The chief works under construction were the £820,000 Greater Nicosia Water Supply Scheme, which was in full operation by the end of the year and the 105 foot high Trimiklini Irrigation Dam, finished in time to provide water for the summer irrigation season. About 66% of an £80,000 scheme for lining irrigation channels at Kythrea was completed. Terrorist action caused work to be suspended on several schemes including a 65 foot high irrigation dam at Pyrgos and village water-works at Yialousa. The drilling programme was reduced for the same reason, only 157 boreholes being drilled in 1958 as against 293 in 1957. Pipes and machinery costing £478,000 were delivered during the year for the Morphou Bay Pumping scheme which will pump two million gallons of water per day to Nicosia in the first instance and four million gallons later through a 24 mile pumping main. The total expenditure of the Department in 1958 amounted to £1,064,000.

Town Water Supplies

In Nicosia the completion of the Greater Nicosia scheme removed the need for overall restrictions but the inadequacy of the pipe distribution system within the walls caused the usual shortage of water in the old part of the town. The Greater Nicosia scheme is a Government project which supplies water in bulk to the Water Board of Nicosia and to individual consumers in suburban areas. It is designed for eventual integration with the Board's works and with the Morphou Bay scheme which will follow in the next phase of development. In 1958 it supplied a summer average of some 1.50 million gallons per day to Nicosia of which one million gallons was from its own sources and 0.50 million gallons from privately-owned sources brought to Nicosia in the new supply mains. The total consumption in the whole of Nicosia in the summer amounted on the average to about three million gallons per day which represents an average of 36 gallons per person of the total population of 86,100 in the town and suburbs. In that part of the Water Board's area where new pipes have been laid and water was supplied in unrestricted quantity the consumption was 58 gallons per person per day.

Because of the steady deterioration of one of the main pumping grounds, Kokkini Trimithia, it is unlikely that the present supply of three million gallons per day can be maintained without extensions to the present works. Meanwhile the population of Nicosia is increasing at more than 5% per year and living standards are rising, indicating clearly the pressing need for more water.

The next phase of development is the Morphou Bay Scheme which will eventually pump four million gallons per day to Nicosia through a 24-mile twin rising main against a total pressure head of 800 feet. The first works will consist of the pumping station near Morphou and a single pipe line to deliver two million gallons per day. The pipes and most of the machinery for these were ordered and delivered in 1958 at a cost of £478,000.

In Famagusta no restrictions were imposed in 1958 although the water supply is in a dangerous state because the levels in the Phrenaros boreholes, from which most of the water is drawn, are declining from year to year with very little recovery after each winter's rain. It is unlikely that the present rate of output from these boreholes will be maintained for many more years. During the summer the total consumption was slightly over one million gallons per day, or approximately 35 gallons per person for a population of 28,200. In the ten years 1946-1956 the number of inhabitants increased by 68.1%, the highest rate of any town in Cyprus. This rapid expansion, and the improbability of maintaining the supply at even its present level, emphasise the very urgent need for additional water.

A scheme has been prepared for supplying an additional one million gallons per day in the first instance, from near Xylophagou,

through a main pipe line designed for a future flow of 2.2 million gallons per day. The cost was estimated at £325,000 in 1956 and some of the pumps and materials have already been ordered by the Famagusta Water Board but money is not yet available for construction.

In Limassol the consumption rose to over 1.50 million gallons per day or approximately 41 gallons per person for a population of 38,500. The population increased by 63.0% in the ten year period 1946-1956, which is the second highest rate of the towns of Cyprus.

As Limassol grows, more difficulties are to be expected each summer in finding sufficient water. As a short term measure it will no doubt be possible to make greater use of the re-charged ground water area at Chiftlikoudhia but new sources outside the town will be needed before many years. Preliminary proposals provide for pumping water from boreholes in the Kolossi-Phassouri area into the existing steel main from Khalassa, which now runs at less than half capacity in summer when the springs are low. It is planned to pump 0.80 million gallons per day of the borehole water into the Khalassa pipe line which, with the water from the springs, will then discharge 1.40 million gallons per day into the Limassol reservoir throughout the summer. The cost of these proposed works will be about £45,000. In addition a new service reservoir of about one million gallons capacity costing about £40,000 will be needed before many years, and improvements will be advisable at Chiftlikoudhia pumping station. The total cost of these works is likely to be of the order of £110,000.

The Larnaca supply during the summer amounted to about 850,000 gallons per day or 45 gallons per person for a population of 18,800. Although additional sources for Larnaca are not so necessary as for the other chief towns, improvements to the existing works are required to provide an equitable distribution of the water. Proposals include the duplication of the existing 15' main from the tunnels to the town, the construction of an 800,000 gallons service reservoir, the division of the distribution system into six independent areas, and the introduction of more meters to replace the existing saccoraphi system of distribution. The increase in population in the ten years 1946-1956 was 23.0%.

In the smaller district towns and municipalities works have also been planned. For Paphos, a pipe line is to convey 300,000 gallons per day from the Trozena springs near Yerovasa, a distance of 24 miles. When the springs diminish in summer the supply will be made up by pumping from the Dhiorios river bed. For Morphou the scheme includes new boreholes from which the water will be drawn, a 300,000 gallon service reservoir, and a new distribution system. Kyrenia also needs additional water. Efforts spread over many years to find sufficient from boreholes have met with only partial success and there now appears to be no alternative but to take the water from the Karavas and Lapithos springs. A scheme

has accordingly been drawn up to include supply pipe lines from the springs, a 200,000 gallons service reservoir and improvements to the distribution system.

Village Water Supplies

During the year 40 village water supply works were completed and 53 miles of pipes were laid. Six of these were complete schemes that are entirely new and the remainder were improvements to existing supplies, formerly unsatisfactory or inadequate. Work at Yialousa, where a 100,000 gallons circular tank was under construction and about half finished, was stopped and not re-started because of sabotage to machinery.

It is now estimated that of the total of 627 villages named in the census of 1946, the number with piped supplies is 517 or 83%. 366 (58%) may be considered satisfactory and 156 (24%) need fundamental repairs or replacements. Because of rising standards a number of village water supplies that were formerly considered satisfactory are now inadequate and require improvements. The 110 villages still without piped supplies are on the whole situated far from reliable sources, and the cost and difficulty of supplying them with piped water will, in most cases, be greater than in past schemes. Expenditure on village water supplies in 1958 was £87,000.

Irrigation

Irrigation and similar works carried out by the Department of Water Development fall under the following main groups:—

- (i) Excavation of springs to increase yield.
- (ii) Diversion of stream flow.
- (iii) Lining channels with concrete.
- (iv) Construction of concrete or masonry storage tanks.
- (v) Construction of infiltration galleries.
- (vi) Construction of concrete and earth dams.
- (vii) Installation of pumping plant on wells and boreholes.
- (viii) Flood protection and river training.
- (ix) Land drainage.

During the year 26 irrigation and drainage schemes were completed providing sufficient water to irrigate 1,131 donums, of which 214 donums can be irrigated perennially. Five more schemes were in progress at the end of the year and a further 107 have been planned in detail and are ready for execution as opportunity occurs. These figures are not inclusive of many small works carried out by landowners following the drilling of boreholes by Government or by private contractors.

The rate of progress in irrigation since the 1946 census is shown in the following table :—

	Gravity Irrigation		Pumped Irrigation Donums	Total Donums
	Perennial Donums	Seasonal Donums		
1946 Census ..	59,409 (say) 59,500	284,977 (say) 285,000	53,131 (say) 53,000	397,517 (say) 397,000
Estimated at end of 1957 ..	89,000	358,500	138,500	586,000
New Irrigation in 1958 (say) ..	214	917	10,500	11,631
Estimated total at end of 1958 ..	(say) 89,000	(say) 359,500	149,000	(say) 597,500
Percentage increase since 1946 census	50%	26%	180%	50%

The total area of arable land in Cyprus amounts to about 3,900,000 donums of which 80% to 85% is cultivated; 15% is now irrigated in an average winter and 6.1% in an average summer.

The new Trimiklini reservoir was filled for the first time in 1958. Extensions to the channels and a pipe distribution system to cover the steeper parts of the irrigated area were under construction at the end of the year. The successful example of this project at once led to requests from neighbouring villages for three more dams of the same type on the same river.

Work on a 65 foot high concrete dam at Pyrgos was halted half-way through in March when saboteurs badly damaged the construction plant. The reinforced concrete distribution channels 5 miles in length were already complete at the time of the incident.

Surveys and investigations have been completed or are proceeding in respect of nine additional major irrigation dams which in all are expected to cost more than £1,000,000.

The hydrological service regularly measures the flow in all the chief springs and streams of the Island as well as of flood discharges in the rivers with a view to the eventual maximum utilisation of all the Island's water resources. Measurements show that under present conditions only about 5% of the rainfall is carried into the sea by rivers or streams, but even this small percentage, if fully utilised, is sufficient to irrigate very large areas of good land. The sum spent on irrigation in 1958 was £95,000.

Underground Water.

The drilling section of the Department of Water Development is largely occupied in sinking irrigation, domestic water and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies upon repayment. It also sinks, at Government expense, the prospecting boreholes which so often give rise to subsequent development both by Government and by private enterprise. The benefits of perennial irrigation resulting from recent boreholes are clearly visible in the marked agricultural development that is taking place in drilling areas: where previously the summer landscape was bare and arid, citrus groves and vegetable gardens are being extended year by year and the agricultural economy of these districts is thereby greatly improved.

A total of 157 boreholes was sunk during the year, 99 for irrigation, 16 for domestic and industrial water and the remainder for miscellaneous technical uses. Of the boreholes drilled for water 80% produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful". The total tested output of the year's well drilling was more than 24 million gallons per day, sufficient to irrigate 12,000 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £35,000.

The large number of boreholes drilled in recent years has caused a proportional increase in pumping throughout the Island and in particular in the Morphou area and the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca. The increased agricultural production resulting from irrigation by pumped water is of great economic value to the Island and it is very important that the present pumping output should not only be maintained but that it should be increased from year to year where possible. The reserves of underground water, however, are not unlimited and in developing irrigation from wells and boreholes, care must be taken not to exhaust the aquifers by drawing off more water than can be replaced naturally each year from the rainfall. In the Morphou area a limited further expansion can continue for a number of years; near Famagusta, and in the central area around Nicosia, including Kokkini Trimithia, the position is unfavourable and measurements from Government observation boreholes indicate that the limits of safe development in some cases have already been exceeded.

The hydrological service is studying the effect of pumping throughout the Island with a view to determining both the extent of further safe development and the need for control of drilling and pumping in the over-developed areas.

A large scheme for artificially recharging the depleted aquifers at Famagusta was completed in 1957 at a cost of £45,000 and came into full use for the first time in December, 1958. In this month some 58 million gallons of water entered the groundwater through the new works and a further 42 millions were held in surface storage for subsequent absorption through the new tunnels.

Finance.

Water development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. Towards the cost of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20% to 60% according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20% for spate irrigation and 33.3% for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division; each case is considered on its merits with the result that the average village contribution over the past year was about 47%. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest but occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. The drilling of boreholes is carried out for private individuals at the actual cost including 20% departmental charges on works and 25% on the cost of casing pipe. Municipal Corporations, companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental charges at the rate of 20% on labour and 25% on materials. Town water supply works are paid for in full by the respective authorities including departmental charges at the rate of 6% on labour and 10% on materials. The new Greater Nicosia scheme and the Morphou Bay scheme are, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Domestic water schemes for rural municipalities and villages are paid for half by Government and half by the village; if house connections are wanted the extra cost is borne entirely by the village.

PUBLIC WORKS

The year was a difficult one for the proper execution of normal maintenance works and new projects, on account of the inter-communal troubles.

Roads.

In spite of the heavy civilian and military traffic the roads were maintained in good condition. Of the 3,730 miles of roads, some 1,042 miles (of which 835 miles are bitumenised) are maintained by the Department, the remainder being the responsibility of the District Administration, other departments and municipalities. There are 1.010 miles of road per square mile.

The most important new works and improvements in hand during the year were:—

- (i) Work on the realignment and improvement of the Nicosia-Limassol road: the whole project is estimated to cost £633,000.

- (ii) A two-lane reinforced concrete 'T' beam type bridge of 262 feet span constructed near Nissou on the Nicosia-Limassol road, at a cost of £23,600.
- (iii) The southern by-pass for Nicosia, practically completed by the end of the year: the whole project is estimated to cost £208,000.
- (iv) The Nicosia-Larnaca road was widened at a cost of £50,000; no realignment or betterment was carried out, the work being confined to the asphaltting of the margins on each side of the asphalt pavement.

Buildings.

Normal maintenance of buildings was carried out when required; the percentage of expenditure to capital cost was in the region of 1.14 %. The most important of the new works put in hand was part of the Police building programme.

In Nicosia the three-storeyed Police Headquarters building was completed at a cost of £125,000, while in Limassol a new Divisional Police Headquarters and Town Police Station, costing £110,000, was built during the year. Police quarters constructed included a block of four three-bedroom flats for officers and 152 houses and flats for police constables. One hundred and twelve of these are in Nicosia; the rest in Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos. In Kyrenia and Paphos new fire stations were built.

Other projects for which the Department was responsible were the new Government offices at Morphou, started the previous year and completed in 1958 at a cost of £23,000; the new out-patients block at Nicosia General Hospital, virtually finished by the end of the year and estimated to cost £25,000; and the Teachers Training College (College Block) which was built by local contractors. The cost of this building was £155,000. A number of other buildings, also under construction by contractors, were substantially completed by the end of the year. They included the residences of the Teachers Training College, the Nicosia Technical Institute (Phase I and II), the Technical Trade School at Lefka, the Secondary Trade School at Limassol and the English School for Girls, Nicosia.

Harbours.

In addition to normal maintenance operations, dredging was carried out at Paphos and Larnaca. The general improvement scheme for the port of Larnaca, which included additional storage accommodation, the renewal of the timber decking to the main jetty and other ancillary works were completed at a cost of £41,000.

The improvement works for the port of Kato-Paphos which began in 1957 were continued. The extensions to the western mole were completed and work on the new sheet-piled jetty was about 80 % completed. This jetty, which is the main feature of the improvement schemes, is 'T' shaped and extends 200 feet from the present harbour retaining wall.

Labour and Material.

Labour relations, despite the inter-communal troubles, remained cordial and interruptions to works because of strikes or labour disputes were negligible. The average number of workers employed by the Department was 2,337 and the wages paid amounted to £764,200, averaging £327 per head per annum.

Materials of all kinds were freely available throughout the year and no shortage occurred to delay progress.

Chapter 11: Communications

PORTS AND FACILITIES

THE three main ports, in order of importance, are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca.

At Famagusta vessels up to 425 feet overall length and a draft not exceeding 22 feet 6 inches may enter the inner harbour and berth alongside the main quay. A Government tug of 500 H.P. is available to assist shipping manoeuvring in the inner harbour. Quay and warehouse accommodation, a 60 ton floating pontoon derrick, mobile cranes, tractors and trolleys can cope with about 40,000 tons of import and export cargo per month. There is a small lighter basin at the south end of the harbour and a fleet of 26 lighters, with attendant towing launches, of 15-80 tons capacity is available. Fresh water can be supplied in reasonable quantity and fuel oil is provided by 5-ton tank lorries from Larnaca, by arrangement with the oil companies. Minor engine and hull repairs to shipping can be undertaken.

Plans for the approved major extensions to Famagusta port were virtually finalised by the consulting engineers during the year. These provide for 2,100 feet of extra berthage space, a dredged depth of 32 feet and extra anchorage space within the proposed new sheltering arm.

At Limassol and Larnaca ships anchor in the open roadstead about 4-5 cables off the main jetty and goods are transported to and from shore by lighters of 20-80 tons capacity. Both ports have adequate warehouse accommodation, cranes, tractors and trolleys to cope with ordinary trade requirements. Limassol has a lighter basin and small vessels not exceeding 155 feet overall length and 10 feet draft are permitted to berth there. Karavostasi, Vassiliko-Zyyi and Limni are mainly used for the export of minerals. Each has a pier and sufficient lighters to work ships at anchor in the open roadstead. There is a loading pylon at Vassiliko-Zyyi and one in course of construction near Karavostasi.

At Paphos harbour works are in progress which will allow for the berthing of small vessels of about 180 feet overall length and 10 feet draft alongside a pier. Adequate crane and warehouse facilities will be provided. Kyrenia is a minor port with limited facilities.

SHIPPING LINES AND LOCAL SHIPPING.

General cargo steamers of the British Conference Lines (Mediterranean Section) called in turn at approximately weekly intervals from British ports via Mediterranean ports. Some of these steamers have accommodation for up to twelve passengers. The voyage between the United Kingdom and Cyprus usually takes between 10 and 14 days.

General cargo steamers of several companies call at Cyprus at approximately half-monthly or three-week intervals on voyages between Northern European and Mediterranean ports, some with limited passenger accommodation.

Regular calls were made at Cyprus ports according to itinerary schedules by vessels in the passenger and cargo trade to Levantine ports, to Greece, Turkey, Italy and France.

Tankers frequently call at Larnaca to discharge petroleum products.

Statistics of ships which used Cyprus ports in 1958 are given at Appendix DD.

8,817 passengers arrived in Cyprus and 15,389 left by sea. Approximately 700,000 gross tons of cargo were landed and 1,434,000 gross tons exported during the year.

A few schooners owned by Cypriots are used in the coastwise trade and the conveyance of goods to and from neighbouring countries.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

MORE than 800 miles of asphalted main highways provide all-weather communication between the towns and many of the bigger villages. A network of over 2,900 miles of subsidiary roads, with few exceptions passable all the year round, connects most of the smaller places.

Every village of any size is linked with its market town by one or more public transport vehicles stationed in the village; these vehicles leave for town in the early morning and return in the afternoon or evening. Frequent bus and taxi services serve the main centres of population.

Motoring conditions are good and up-to-date service stations have been erected. Touring is agreeable throughout the year except at high summer on the plains; the mountain roads command some of the most magnificent scenery in the Mediterranean.

The number of motor vehicles of all types which were licensed on 31st December, 1958 was 36,950 of which 19,085 were private

cars, 6,161 commercial vehicles, 7,735 motor cycles, 1,158 taxis, 2,750 tractors and combines, and 61 road rollers. The number of driving licences issued or renewed was 45,750.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at Nicosia provides the main entry and exit point for passengers arriving at and departing from the Island. During the year seven scheduled and 12 non-scheduled airline operators carried a total of 117,165 passengers through Nicosia, a rise of 14.6% over the previous year's traffic. The quantity of air freight processed through the airport showed a drop of 18.9% in respect of embarked freight and a rise of 33.7% for disembarked freight; transit freight showed a decrease of 21.4%.

The number of scheduled aircraft movements showed no change while the number of non-scheduled movements increased by 21.5%.

	1957		1958	
	Inwards	Outwards	Inwards	Outwards
Scheduled services ..	1,917	1,918	1,918	1,922
Non-scheduled services ..	781	780	949	944
Local flights	113	112	7	7

	Embarked			Disembarked			Transit		
	1957	1958	%	1957	1958	%	1957	1958	%
Passengers	44,879	50,412	+10.9	46,324	55,498	+16.5	11,020	11,255	-2.1
Freight (kilos)	340,331	275,679	-18.9	1,005,298	1,344,231	+33.7	251,210	197,298	-21.4
Mail (kilos)	41,298	45,113	+9.2	78,533	78,821	+0.4	4,603	2,915	-36.7

These figures do not include service passengers arriving and departing in civil aircraft handled by the Royal Air Force.

The internal security situation did not permit any relaxation of the stringent restrictions imposed at Nicosia civil airport by the Cyprus Government. Responsibility for enforcing these measures continued to be vested in the Royal Air Force.

No major development of airport facilities was carried out during the year. The Public Works Department, however, performed routine maintenance of the airport buildings and parking apron. Development of a new civil airport terminal was deferred indefinitely, due to the Emergency. In May the Nicosia Flight Information Centre was opened. This organisation is responsible for controlling and safeguarding movements of all civil aircraft through the

Eastern Mediterranean. The centre performed invaluable service during the Middle East crisis when a considerable increase in the number of civil aircraft operating under military charter were flying through the region.

There were no accidents to civil aircraft during 1958.

Total revenue earned from airport concessions, tariffs, licences and traffic permits amounted to £41,545—an increase of 10.42% over the figure for 1957.

POSTS

There are 23 main Post Offices, including five summer offices in hill resorts, and 719 postal agencies; motor mail services run once or twice daily between the main towns. Mail deliveries to the villages are by motor bicycle and animal transport. Well over a million miles were covered during the year in the carriage of mails. The Post Office at Platres was the only summer office that functioned in 1958.

In the latter half of the year a new branch Post Office was opened in the Turkish quarter of Limassol and additional office accommodation obtained to enlarge the main Post Office there. In Famagusta, the Parcel Post Office was transferred from the Commissioner's compound to a more suitable building adjacent to the main Post Office at Varosha. In Nicosia, the Evcaf premises next to the General Post Office were leased for use by the wireless, surface mail and airmail sections. The Sub-Post Office at Morphou was transferred to the newly-opened Government building. All these arrangements have considerably relieved the congestion formerly noticeable in these offices.

The volume of postal traffic handled during 1958 was slightly smaller than that of the preceding year. It included 16,888,000 letters, 12,058,000 printed and commercial papers and 628,000 registered articles.

The Department continued to handle all Forces' surface letter and parcel mails despatched to and from Army Post Offices in Cyprus. The number of bags of Forces' mails handled during the year was 74,000 compared with 63,000 in 1957.

Social insurance stamps were sold through District and Sub-Offices and the postal order agencies; the payment of social insurance benefits, except unemployment benefits, was also carried out in the Post Offices.

External mail services functioned normally throughout the year. In addition to the steamers of the Adriatica, Nomikos, Hellenic Mediterranean and American Export Lines, the passenger vessels of the Zim Israel Navigation Co. were used for the despatch of surface mails to European ports. The first direct sea passenger service from Cyprus to the United Kingdom was inaugurated in July by the Anchor Line, and was used for the despatch of parcel

mails to the United Kingdom. There was a further improvement in airmail services: the direct airmail service from Cyprus was extended to Denmark and Sweden. At the same time arrangements were made for airmail correspondence posted in Cyprus for certain destinations in the Near and Far East to be despatched *via* Bombay, Hong Kong and Sydney instead of *via* London, with a consequent reduction in transit time.

The number of wireless licences issued or renewed (including those issued free of charge) dropped from 79,492 in 1957 to 45,435 in 1958: this was due principally to the intimidation campaign conducted by EOKA among Greek Cypriots. During the year 196 television licences (including 24 renewals), 385 wireless dealers licences and 44 amateur wireless licences were issued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

The towns of Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta and Kyrenia have modern automatic telephone exchanges. During the year an automatic exchange was installed at Paphos and extensions were made to the Limassol and Famagusta exchanges.

Additional trunk manual switchboards were provided in Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta. Further improvement of services in rural areas resulted from the installation of small exchanges at Kythrea and Myrtou.

An extensive trunk network connects the six main towns and 123 villages by means of underground cable, overhead wires, open wire carrier systems and V.H.F. radio.

The inland telegraph system connects the six main towns by teleprinter circuits and 15 of the larger villages which accept both overseas and inland telegrams of all categories.

The radiotelephone service is available to the United Kingdom, most European countries, the United States, Canada, Kenya, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, Israel, U.S.S.R., Turkey, Egypt and other Arab countries. The radiotelephone circuits connecting Cyprus to these countries are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Cable and Wireless Limited operate submarine telegraph cables between Larnaca and Alexandria and between Larnaca and Haifa. Wireless Telegraph Circuits are available to London to augment these submarine cable services when necessary. Medium wave W/T communication is maintained with ships at sea by Cable and Wireless Ltd. A facsimile service (transmission of pictures) between Nicosia and London is also operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd., who also act as agents for the Cyprus Government in the operation and maintenance of the aeradio services.

The Forest Department has its own telephone network which serves a number of isolated villages.

Chapter 12: Information Services

BROADCASTING

SOUND broadcasting continued as before on two channels, one primarily for Greek programmes, the other for Turkish, with English programmes broadcast from 12.30 to 1.00 p.m., 4.30 to 5.00 and 10.00 p.m. to 11.10 p.m. The four daily news bulletins in each language were maintained.

Programmes were carried by two 20KW transmitters with relay stations at Limassol and Paphos and a V.H.F. link on the summit of Mount Olympus.

The 20KW transmitter carrying the Turkish programmes, which had been damaged by sabotage on 17th October, 1957, was brought back into service on 14th August. The 2KW reserve transmitter had been used in the interval.

The pilot television scheme, which had been inaugurated on 1st October, 1957, continued throughout the year. Programmes were transmitted on three nights a week, Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, lasting about three hours from 7.00 p.m. During some periods of curfew a fourth weekly evening transmission was made, on Wednesdays. By the end of the year new offices for the television staff and a dubbing theatre as an extension of the studio had been completed.

The sale of television sets was considerably restricted by political pressure, which in the autumn culminated in many cases of the houses of Greek set-owners being entered and the sets smashed. The figure of receiving licences issued for the year, however, was 196 and it is estimated that there were 10-15 viewers per set. In addition the Army Kinematograph Corporation undertook in November to hire sets to members of the Forces and to messes and canteens. By the end of the year some 35 of these had been installed.

Legislation was enacted in October, to provide for the creation of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, which took over responsibility for sound and television broadcasting on 1st January, 1959. The Corporation is an independent statutory body, with powers enabling it to introduce commercial programmes. In the first instance officers of the Government Broadcasting department were seconded to serve with the Corporation.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The continuing Emergency, coupled with important political developments, drew a large number of foreign correspondents and cameramen to Cyprus in 1958. Representatives of several leading British newspapers were assigned to the Island for lengthy periods while others made frequent visits during the year. Journalists from the United States, from European countries and from as far afield

as Australia and India were amongst those who availed themselves of the services of the Public Relations Department. In addition to providing briefings and arranging interviews with representatives of all shades of political opinion in Cyprus, the Department co-operated with the Services' public relations units to organise facilities for the foreign and local press corps. Many conducted visits were made to operational areas.

The Department's Central News Room continued to function as an outlet for news concerning internal security and political developments. Apart from dealing with a large number of enquiries—it averaged 3,000 telephone calls a month—the Central News Room released some 3,000 communiques on behalf of Government House, the Services and departments. It was also responsible for the documentation of journalists.

To the routine work of the Press Section, which included the preparation of press summaries and releases, and translations for other departments, was added the responsibility for providing conducting officers and interpreters. The section also dealt with a large number of questionnaires submitted by the press and individual enquirers.

In May the Publications Section installed their own letterpress unit, staffed by a small team from the Government Printing Office. The unit printed the "Cyprus Pictorial" (changed from a weekly to a fortnightly publication) and the "Countryman". The eight-page, fortnightly "Cyprus Pictorial" is primarily a vehicle for publicising achievements in every field of development and progress in the Island, including private industry. It is produced in three languages and has a circulation of 20,000 copies, distributed free. The "Countryman" which, as its title implies, is designed to appeal to the Island's farmers, continued as a monthly publication and maintained its popularity both in Cyprus and abroad. Besides these regular publications the section was responsible for the production of a considerable number of posters, pamphlets and brochures on behalf of several Government Departments, the Department of Agriculture in particular.

The Film and Photographic Section was again unable to resume its regular mobile cinema shows to rural audiences owing to the unsettled conditions, but the two units in commission gave regular shows to a variety of other audiences. Clubs, schools, the Services and individuals made liberal use of films from the Section's library. Its photographers were in constant action covering the Governor's official engagements and other important events for "Cyprus Pictorial". In addition large numbers of official photographs were made available to the local and overseas press.

During the year some 30 newspapers and periodicals were published in Cyprus in English, Greek or Turkish. Their circulation varied from a few hundred to over 14,000. A list of the principal ones is included in the bibliography.

TOURISM

The continued violence in the Island and political events in the Middle East kept holiday visitors away from Cyprus. As a result the hotels, and particularly those in the hill resorts, had a difficult year. With the exception of one hotel at Prodhromos, which attracted some local visitors, business in the hill resorts was virtually at a standstill.

The Tourist Development Office continued to function as a section of the Public Relations Department. Hotels—there are 106—were inspected at regular intervals under the provisions of the Hotels Law and Regulations. In spite of the unfavourable conditions some hoteliers continued to display initiative by improving, modernising and extending their premises. Progress was also made in the development of Troodos as a winter resort. Apart from the introduction of water borne sanitation to all establishments, amenities for sports were improved by the installation of a motorized ski lift on Mt. Olympus and by the reconditioning of the tennis courts of the former Troodos Club.

The Tourist Information Bureaux at Famagusta and Limassol played a useful role in facilitating the disembarkation of visitors arriving by ship. A significant event was the arrival of 600 United States tourists early in February by T.S.S. "Olympia", which was on a Mediterranean cruise and was the first cruising ship to call at Cyprus for three years.

Chapter 13: Archaeological Activities

EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

THE French Expedition under Professor C. F. A. Schaeffer resumed excavation at the Bronze Age site at Engomi. The team included, for the first time, Dr. M. J. Aitken, of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford, who undertook to apply a new scientific method of detecting underground remains. This method is known as archaeomagnetism. Dr. Aitken covered a large area of the site and the results were satisfactory in that they revealed a considerable part of the street grid of the ancient town. The application of the method was accompanied by trial trenches aiming at testing the magnetic indications.

Dr. P. Dikaio, Curator of the Cyprus Museum, returned to Engomi and carried out supplementary work in the area near the North Gate which he had excavated in previous campaigns. Further investigation in the area of the workshops for smelting copper, discovered in 1956, proved that this industry, which was evidenced in the same area as early as the 16th century, was particularly flourishing in the 13th century. He also completed the excavation of the material filling the shafts of several wells and soak

ways in the same area, bringing to light useful ceramic material, mainly of the last phases in the life of the city.

At a site north of Athienou, threatened to be destroyed by a land improvement scheme, the Department carried out investigations which brought to light extensive copper smelting in the thirteenth century B.C. The site is in the neighbourhood of the classical site of Golgoi.

At Salamis the excavations at the site of the Gymnasium continued. The layout of the large north room of the main building, which was partly uncovered in the previous year, has now been fully revealed: it is one of the largest rooms of the Gymnasium with a vaulted roof of stone, and was used as a sudatorium of the baths of the Gymnasium. Adjacent to it, to the west, imposing structures, connected with the heating of this and the adjoining hot rooms of the baths, have been uncovered. This northern part of the Gymnasium which retained its 2nd century A.D. remodelling, helps to reconstruct the whole of the architectural plan of the building, which was highly symmetrical, not unlike the Roman Gymnasium at Ephesus in Asia Minor.

During repairs to the opus sectile pavement of the East Stoa a complete Early Byzantine inscription, re-used as part of the pavement, was brought to light. The inscription refers to one Valerius as: "The true founder who, by pious laws and pure commands, had Cyprus restored to its pristine glory".

The small church which adjoins the great Basilica of St. Epiphanius was completely excavated. This new church was erected on the site of an annexe of the main basilica most probably after the return, in 698 A.D., of the Cypriots from Nea Justinianopolis, in the Propontis near Cyzicus, where they had been transferred by Emperor Justinian II in 691. It was evidently intended to replace the main Basilica which is known to have suffered at the hands of the mid-seventh century Arab raiders. At this time the new church comprised a nave and two aisles separated by arches carried on square pillars of masonry, and had a wooden roof. Its Narthex was extended into the area of the abandoned basilica doubtless in order to enclose within its limits the tomb of St. Epiphanius, which had been set at the east of the inner south aisle of the basilica, by the Saint's successor Sabinus in A.D. 403/4. The body of St. Epiphanius was translated to Constantinople probably at the instigation of the Emperor Leo VI (A.D. 886—912) who, by way of recompensing the Cypriots, may have authorised the reconstruction of the Salamis church at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, with more massive piers carrying two or three domes over the central aisle. The church was further reconstructed in the middle ages and seems, to have remained in use as late as the sixteenth century. At the late fortification wall more evidence was collected in support of the hypothesis that it was erected to enclose the central part of the town after the Arab raids of the mid-seventh century.

Mr. A. H. S. Megaw, Director of Antiquities, completed a second campaign of excavations at the Byzantine 'Castle of the Forty Columns', at Kato Paphos, which was revealed by him in trial excavations in 1957. In his new campaign nearly half the circuit of the outer wall, with seven towers of varying form and size, and about half of the central keep were laid bare. New indications were found in support of the hypothesis that the Castle was first erected following the Arab raids of the mid-seventh century, and more evidence was collected indicating the use of the castle by the early Lusignans and of its destruction in the earthquake of 1222. Of the latest objects of importance found was a lead seal of Pope Honorius III.

At St. Mamas, Morphou, before the laying of a new floor, a series of soundings made by arrangement with the Church Committee brought to light the existence of remains of at least three earlier churches under the present building. The earliest of these, of which traces were found under the west half of the present building and which must have extended outside it, dates probably from the fifth or sixth century. The second was the largest of all and occupied the whole area of the present church, as well as considerable space outside it. It had three aisles, separated by arches carried on square pillars of masonry. It was probably erected after the Arab raids of the mid-seventh century when the first church was probably destroyed. The third church, also three aisled but of modest dimensions, occupying the nave and north aisles of the present church, dates, probably, from the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The Roman sarcophagus which serves as the Saint's tomb and is immured in the north wall of the present church has been shown to have been once used as the burial place of the two successive wives of one Artemidoros, by an epitaph on a side of the sarcophagus formerly concealed.

Near Dhiorios, in the Cape Krommyon peninsula, at a small early Christian settlement threatened with destruction by a private land improvement scheme, trial excavations recorded a flourishing potting industry that had been carried on at the site as late as the mid-eighth century. Traces of at least twelve kilns were found with what appeared to have been the potters' workshop. Near Kormakiti, in the same area, at a large early Christian settlement about to be engulfed by substantial extension of the village, the site was tested in advance and the work established that it was occupied continuously from the fifth century B.C. to the middle of the eighth century A.D.

The archaeological survey continued its field activities with exploration in three areas of north Cyprus. A substantial part of the south foothills of the Kyrenia range was surveyed, and further work was undertaken in the Lapithos area and in the Cape Krommyon peninsula. Particular interest was devoted to the study of ancient field systems on land now agriculturally derelict.

MUSEUMS

Work on an extension to the Cyprus Museum was started and by the end of the year part had already been roofed.

In the Cyprus Museum a collection of bronzes covering the archaeological periods from the early Bronze to Christian times has been exhibited in a large wall case in Room VI. More sculptures from the Department's recent excavations at Salamis have been added to Room VIII.

Notable additions to the Cyprus Museum collections include:— a gift from Mr. K. Stylianou of Larnaca, comprising an important group of bronzes known to have come from the Bronze Age site of Engomi; a group of seven sandstone heads of statues purchased from a dealer, and known to have come from the temple site of Zeus Labranios at Phasoula (Limassol District); a remarkable 6th century B.C. Attic Lecythos from Polis-tis-Chrysochous.

At Paphos improvements have been carried out in the garden of the local museum. At Kouklia (Old Paphos) further progress has been made for the establishment of a local museum in the 'Royal Manor'; one general exhibition gallery and one store room have been added to the already existing epigraphical galleries.

At Episkopi the west wing of the Curium House has been transformed to house an exhibition of antiquities from the excavations at Curium. An exhibition of terra-cotta figures from the sanctuary of Appollo has already been completed.

MONUMENTS

In Nicosia a new pavement was laid in one of the rooms of Famagusta Gate, the walls of which were also grouted and pointed. Improvements were carried out to two of the rooms of the Koumargilar Khan. Minor repairs to the Nicosia fortification wall near St. Antonios opening were completed. In Famagusta the repair of the counterscarp wall along the old ramp carrying the new access road from the north was completed. The paving of the Great Ramp by the Land Gate and the reconditioning of a gun chamber nearby were also completed. Repairs to the fortification walls continued until they were interrupted by the communal troubles in July. At Salamis the consolidation of the opus sectile pavement of the East Stoa of the Public Baths and repairs to the late fortification wall were put in hand. At Larnaca Fort the repair of the badly damaged wall facing the sea was completed. At Kato Paphos the excavated remains of the Early Byzantine 'Castle of the Forty Columns' were consolidated. At Kyrenia the Camousa tower and another tower of the medieval city wall, near the harbour, were reconditioned. At Kantara Castle the outer entrance was cleared and the two towers, one on either side, partly reconstructed. At St. Hilarion the repair of the apse of the Byzantine chapel and the

reconstruction of the east piers supporting the dome was put in hand. At Kolossi Castle new pavements were laid in the floor of the basement rooms.

The repairs of the dome and roof of the church of Ayios Mamas, at Morphou, undertaken by the Church Committee, were completed under the supervision of the Antiquities Department. The replacement of masonry robbed from the walls of the collapsed eastern end of the church of St. Barnabas Monastery, near Salamis, was completed for the Archbishopric. Churches repaired for ecclesiastical authorities with the aid of Government grants included: the Byzantine chapel of Ayios Chrysostomos Monastery, Ayia Marina (Dherynia), Panayia Chardakiotissa and St. George (Sotera), Panayia Angheloktistos (Kiti), Panayia Katholiki (Kouklia), Panayia Chrysopolitissa (Kato Paphos) and Panayia (Bellapais).

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

Position

CYPRUS, with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of that sea. The nearest points of the mainland are Turkey, about 40 miles from Cyprus, and Syria which is some 60 miles distant. The nearest British territory is Malta which is 1,000 miles to the west. The flying distance between London and Nicosia is 2,000 miles.

Physical Features

In general outline the morphological features of the island appear deceptively simple. A slender mountain range running in a generally east-west direction occupies the northern part of the island; a massive, towering mountain assemblage lies in the southern half and between the two is the most extensive lowland area.

In detail both the geology and morphology of Cyprus are very complex. The northern range is a steep upfold of sedimentary rocks (limestone with mainly clay lower sides) which become generally lower eastwards, so that in the long Karpas peninsula it is hardly a mountain at all. Three passes allow easy crossing of the range and carry asphalt roads. Along the northern coast and the coastal areas of the Karpas there is a discontinuous belt of coastal plains which are in effect raised beaches.

The central lowlands are made up of various morphological regions: the fertile Morphou alluvial fan with its red soils; the maze of undulations called "hummocks" along the southern foothills of the Kyrenia Range—the Mesaoria—which in effect is the alluvial floodplain and delta jointly of the Yialias and Pedieos rivers which drain into the Famagusta Bay; and finally the low tablelands with limestone capping and in places with vivid red soils (the terra rossas). The southern mountainous mass is made up of the Troodos igneous massif and the high limestone plateaux. The massif is bulky, much dissected, and of some considerable height (Khionistra or Mount Olympus is 6,408 feet above sea level). Deep valleys issue radially from this mass. A number of saddles allow easy crossings.

White limestone, mainly chalky, plateaux occupy the area south of the massif; they are of considerable altitude near the

range but fall, step-like fashion, towards the coast. In places they end in sea-cliffs but often they recede to give fairly extensive coastal plains each of which carries the local district town: Larnaca, Limassol, Ktima, Polis. These coastal lowlands are recent raised beaches associated with river deltas, and, therefore, with often rich alluvial soils. Near Larnaca and Limassol two salt lakes mark arms of the sea which have been cut-off by uplift and silting.

In Cyprus water is of paramount importance, and it all comes from precipitation. High evaporation involves considerable loss. The underground water becomes available by issuing through springs or by being brought to the surface mechanically. The springs are generally in the mountain or high plateau areas especially in the lower flanks of the Kyrenia Range and in the Troodos Massif. Large supplies are made available by pumping especially in the Morphou and Limassol areas, in the south-east of the central lowlands, and at Kokkinotrimithia. The water available for use today enables irrigation of about 15% of the agricultural land in the rainy season and nearly 6% in the dry season.

Climate and Vegetation

Cyprus as an island is under sea influences, but such influences are mainly local and continental influences predominate owing to the presence of large land masses on almost all sides. The sea gives Cyprus mild winters but brings humidity to coastal areas in the summer. The continental influences are evident in the prevalence of blue skies and, therefore, abundant sunshine, but also in the low and erratic rainfall.

Cyprus has two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. In winter the weather is variable because travelling cyclones cross the area in a west-east direction. Although the winter is the rainy season there is usually plenty of sunshine and rains come generally in showers. Prolonged drizzling from grey skies is very rare in Cyprus. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 50° in the inland lowland areas to 54°F in the coastal areas and 36°F in the highest parts of the massif. Rainfall is low and concentrated mainly in December-February. Thus the annual rainfall ranges from below 12" in the west of the central lowlands to over 45" in the highest parts of the massif. The main agricultural areas receive a rainfall of 12" to 16" in a year. The rainfall is erratic and serious droughts occur roughly once every ten years, while two or three years in every ten may give insufficient rainfall even for a medium crop. Annual rainfall as low as under 4" and as high as over 70" has been recorded. Precipitation on the highest peak of Troodos is often in the form of snow which stays for a few months.

The summers are hot and almost completely rainless. The mean temperatures of the hottest months range from 80°-84°F

in the lowland areas to 72°F in the highest parts of Troodos. The day temperatures are usually excessive (over 100° for up to ten days in the year). The evenings are often cool inland and especially in the high mountains, but they can be oppressive on the coast.

The vegetation adjusts itself to the rhythm of the climate and especially to the availability of water. Plants are either annuals which complete their life cycle during the cool, rainy season or hardy, deep-rooted trees and shrubs which develop characteristics to protect themselves against the heavy evaporation and fierce insolation of the summer. Such protective features include small, leathery or hairy leaves and oily or resinous substances. The olive, the oleander, the golden oak, the cistus, the myrtle, the laurel, and the pine exhibit such characteristics.

The natural vegetation in Cyprus would almost everywhere be the Mediterranean forest, but there is hardly any place where vegetation is in its natural state. The forests of Cyprus used to be famous in antiquity but now fully-stocked forests occupy only about 5% of its area. The best forests are to be found in the western half of the Troodos Massif and to a much lesser extent in parts of the Kyrenia Range and in one or two areas of the lowlands. The most numerous forest tree by far is the Aleppo pine: the stone pine is found on the highest slopes of the massif while the cedar is now almost a curiosity in the island.

The degraded forest vegetation is seen in some few areas as scrub or maquis, containing bushes and stunted trees: golden oak, cistus, pine, juniper, olive and carob. Further degeneration results in sparse, low, prickly shrubs like the thyme and the prickly turnet: such degraded vegetation, garigue, is found on most uncultivated areas especially in the lowlands, which are used for the grazing of flocks.

Population

The population of Cyprus at the end of 1958 was 549,200, which gave an overall density of about 154 persons per square mile. There is a slight excess of females over males. The population is young and is increasing fast, in spite of considerable emigration at the rate of 5,000 Cypriot-born people a year. Birthrate is high (26%) and death rate (6%) is one of the lowest in the world. Infant mortality has fallen since 1945 from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 27 per thousand.

The capital, Nicosia, with its suburbs has a population of 86,100 and is in the centre of the Island. It is interesting to note that, unlike most islands, Cyprus has an inland capital. Old Nicosia is a walled town but in recent decades the city has greatly expanded, and building has been phenomenal in the post-war years. Limassol, the second largest town in Cyprus (population 38,500), is an important export port having a hinterland rich in a variety of agricultural produce, especially vine products and carobs, and minerals.

Limassol is built on the lowest raised beach but is rapidly expanding inland. Famagusta has rapidly grown in recent years into a large town (population 28,200), and has become the principal port. Ships with up to 22' 6" draught can berth alongside its quay. The old walled town is behind the harbour but the modern town is to the south and west. Famagusta is built on the lowest raised beach and on a series of ridges which are, in effect, consolidated sand dunes parallel with the coast.

The attractive town of Larnaca has declined from being, up to the turn of the century, the first port of Cyprus to playing a minor part in the Cyprus economy today (population 18,800). Its harbour is an open roadstead and it is used as a passenger port for outgoing traffic by some shipping lines. The remaining two district towns are small and very attractive but with relatively little activity. Paphos (population 7,700), plays a vigorous part in serving its district but Kyrenia (population 3,900) is overshadowed by Nicosia.

The rural population lives in 627 compact, nucleated villages and the dispersed settlement or isolated farm is almost non-existent. Some villages are large, with a population exceeding 5,000, and many more have over 2,000 people. An increasing number of villages are largely dormitory centres for workers employed in towns, in mining or in construction work.

A large proportion of the rural population retains its foothold in farming. Holdings are small, fragmented and dispersed and their operation necessitates travelling to and from the village where each farmer's residence and farm-buildings are to be found.

Economic conditions

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country in the sense that the enterprise which employs most people (51% of the gainfully employed) is farming and that agriculture is the staple source of living. Cyprus at present is in the transitional stage when non-agricultural activities, together, have outstripped agriculture in economic importance in that they contribute more to exports and to the national income.

The latest figures of employment and national income in the main groups are as follows:

	<i>Employed Actual</i>	<i>Persons %</i>	<i>National Income %</i>
Agriculture	136,000	51	25
Manufacturing & Industry	37,000	14	16
Building and Construction	20,000	8	
Mining	6,300	2	

Some of these activities may prove to be transient. Agriculture, therefore, still remains the backbone of the country's economy.

Cyprus agriculture has in recent decades been gradually moving from a state of near subsistence farming to production for the local or export market. Vestiges of subsistence agriculture still remain but vary from production unit to production unit and from area to area. Holdings are small—the average being approximately 20 acres—and fragmented, the average holding being in 14 dispersed plots. Much farming is no more than part-time occupation or carried out by proxy.

1,500,000 acres or 66% of the land is used for agriculture, and 400,000 acres or 18% in state forests.

The largest single acreage every year is perhaps still occupied by fallow land although cereals (335,000 acres) are the most extensive cultivation. Wheat occupies mostly the better soils in dry farming lowland areas although in parts, as in the east central lowlands, where wheat growing is concentrated, flood irrigation is practised. Barley occupies the less favourable soils in lowland areas but it is found also in plateau and mountain areas. Cyprus grows from one half to two-thirds of its needs in wheat but at present roughly balances its requirements in cereal feed. Other dry-farming crops include legumes for food and for feed.

Viticulture accounts for the second largest acreage, 80,000, and in large areas assumes monocultural proportions. It is mainly practised in the upper slopes of the white plateaux and the eastern parts of the massif although some lowland areas have extensive vineyards mainly for table grape varieties.

Industrial crops include tobacco, almost exclusively found in the Karpas and in the Kyrenia lowlands; cotton found in clay or silt soils as a rain-fed crop or in irrigated areas as an intensive crop; cumin and aniseed mainly in the western central lowlands; hemp mainly in the Paphos lowlands; flax for seed in the eastern central lowlands and for fibre in the west of that region.

Tree crops include the very valuable citrus groves which are found mainly in coastal areas with abundant water (oranges at Famagusta, Morphou, Fasouri, Lefka, Yialia; lemons at Lapithos, Karavas, Kythrea, Fasouri; and grapefruit at Fasouri). The area under citrus is 11,000 acres and the fruit is mainly for export to European markets and vies with carobs as the most important agricultural export. Carobs are found on sea-facing slopes and constitute the most profitable tree in relation to the attention it requires. Olive trees are widespread being completely absent only from high altitudes, but they are concentrated on the lower slopes of the east of the massif and the Kyrenia range. Other crop trees include almonds, pomegranates (mainly in irrigated areas) cherries which are almost exclusively found in the Pedhoulas village area of the massif, apples (mainly in the upper massif valleys) and plums, pears, walnuts, hazelnuts, figs, mulberries and others.

Vegetables originally grown for the local market are now included in the exports. Market gardening is found in areas favourably placed as regards the market but also where light soils, abundant water, and mild climate are combined to give favourable conditions. Potatoes in some areas, like the Famagusta red-earth villages, assume monocultural proportions.

Livestock is important in Cyprus. Apart from the draught animals whose number has declined there are large flocks of sheep and to a decreasing extent, goats. Sheep (400,000) are found in the lowland areas, particularly the central lowlands, and provide especially milk, meat and wool. Free range goats have been excluded from forest areas and from many surrounding and other agricultural areas. The keeping of tethered goats is encouraged and is to be found in areas of perennial irrigation. Goats (numbering 158,000) give milk and meat. Pigs are widespread while specialized chicken farms have now spread widely, producing mainly broiler birds. Egg-production is still in the hands of village families as an incidental side-line.

Cyprus either derives from or gives its name to the mineral copper, for which she was famous in antiquity. Even to-day cupreous concentrates constitute the largest mining product and the most valuable export. Copper is mined as pyritic ore in the periphery of the massif at the junction near the surface of the lavas and of the limestone cover. Other main ores include iron, chrome and asbestos from the plutonic rocks at the highest part of the massif.

Cyprus is not an industrial country, and its few industries are relatively small. There are no natural fuel resources such as coal and oil and raw materials are minerals and a variety of agricultural produce. Most industries serve the local market: tobacco, soft drinks, textiles, flour-milling, cement, and edible oil manufacturing. Export industries are mainly those for wines and spirits.

The principal source of power is thermal electricity generated at the oil-fired Dhekelia plant, which supplies electricity to all towns and mining or industrial centres and to an increasing number of villages.

Communications

Cyprus has no railway apart from short mineral lines, and very little coastal shipping communication. Internal transport is by road and there is a good network of 800 miles of asphalted road. Roads over the mountain ranges follow convenient crossing points offered by gaps or saddles. With rare exceptions all villages are linked with main roads and there is hardly a part of the Island which is inaccessible. Externally Cyprus is served by a number of passenger and cargo shipping lines, although off the main world shipping routes. The civil airport of Nicosia is used by many air lines in their Near East and wider services.

Chapter 2: History

RESEARCH has carried the history of Cyprus back to the early Neolithic Age, around 3700 B.C., when the Island seems to have been first settled by an enterprising people whose origins are obscure. These Neolithic Cypriots were of a short-headed, stocky type distinct from any known contemporaries on the neighbouring mainland. They used implements and vessels of stone, dwelt in riverside settlements of circular huts, living on the produce of the land they farmed. Before metal was introduced pottery, frequently adorned with painted decoration of great individuality, was in general use.

The adoption of bronze for implements and weapons, about 2500 B.C., coincided with the appearance of the ox, the plough and a plain red pottery, suggestive of Anatolian origin, of which large quantities have been found in rock-cut tombs of the period. It may well be that immigrants from Anatolia first exploited the island's copper resources. By the Late Bronze Age (1600-1050 B.C.) these had focussed neighbouring attention on the Island, which prospered as a commercial and cultural link between East and West. Under the name Alasia it is recorded among the tributaries of Egypt from the time of Thotmes III, but it remained open to traders and settlers from the Mycenaean Empire. On the disruption of that Empire, Achaean colonies established themselves in settlements founded, according to legend, by heroes returning from the Trojan war and brought with them their Greek language and religion, perhaps by way of the coast of Asia Minor.

In the late eighth century B.C., by which time Phoenician enterprise had renewed early ties with the Syrian coast, the Island was divided into a series of independent kingdoms, tributaries of the Assyrian Empire. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and held until 525 B.C., when, retaining its petty kingdoms, it became absorbed into the Persian Empire. In 499 B.C. a revolt to assist the Greeks of Ionia in their struggle against Persia was suppressed. Later, Evagoras of Salamis, having made himself master of almost the whole of Cyprus (391 B.C.), raised the Island to a position of virtual independence. Honoured and intermittently aided by Athens, Evagoras even seized cities on the Syrian coast. But a punitive expedition forced him to give up all the cities of Cyprus and he remained King of Salamis alone and a tributary of Persia. It remained for Alexander the Great to liberate the Island (333 B.C.). At the division of his Empire, Cyprus passed to the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt; it became a Roman province in 58 B.C., was early converted to Christianity and on the partition of the Roman Empire fell under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

For 300 years from the middle of the seventh century Cyprus lay, in the words of a contemporary English visitor, "betwixt Greeks and Saracens," ravaged by one Arab raid after another. In 965 Nicephoros II Phocas re-established Byzantine rule, which endured for another 200 years, a period marked by much church-building and by more than one insurrection.

In 1185 Isaac Comnenos, a relative of the reigning Emperor of Byzantium, usurped the governorship of Cyprus and maintained his independence until 1191, when his rule was brought to an end by Richard Coeur de Lion, who was on his way eastwards to take part in the Third Crusade. Richard occupied the Island to avenge wrongs done to members of his following by Isaac, but after a few months sold it to the Knights Templar. They, in turn finding its occupation burdensome, transferred it, at Richard's wish, to Guy de Lusignan, the dispossessed King of Jerusalem. Thereafter kings of the house of Lusignan ruled the island until 1489, although from 1373 to 1464 the Genoese Republic held Famagusta and exercised suzerainty over a part of the country.

The 300 years of Frankish rule were a great epoch in the varied history of Cyprus. The little kingdom played a distinguished part in several aspects of medieval civilisation. Its constitution, inherited from the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was the model of that of the medieval feudal state; but, with that conservatism which characterised the Island throughout its history, it retained the "Assizes of Jerusalem" long after they had been outmoded. In the abbey of Bellapais, and in the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta, it could boast examples of Gothic architecture without equal in the Levant. But such achievements required the introduction of an alien nobility and the ruthless subjugation of the Greek church to a Latin hierarchy. And if the poverty and oppression of the peasantry were no worse than in medieval Europe, in Cyprus they were longer endured.

The fall of Acre in 1291 left Cyprus the outpost of Christendom in the Levant. Profiting by the influx of the Franks driven from the mainland and prospering by the diversion of the Syrian trade to its ports, Cyprus was able briefly to carry the struggle back into enemy territory. Under Peter I, Alexandria was sacked and Adalia and Korykos on the Turkish coast were occupied. But the Black Death and later plagues, the Genoese invasion of 1373 and devastating Mameluke raids, culminating in the rout of the Cypriot forces and the capture of King Janus in 1426, marked stages in a progressive decline which laid the Island open to the intrigues of Western powers and to the threat of a Turkish invasion.

In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, which held it until it was won by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II. The Venetian administration, elaborate but often inefficient and corrupt, laboured under the excessive control exercised by the Signory, which spent on it little more than one-third of the revenue it drew

from the Island. The population increased to some 200,000, but the former prosperity did not return.

The Turkish conquest was welcomed by many Cypriots, particularly as the liquidation of the Latin church ensued. Serfdom disappeared, the Orthodox Archbishopric was restored, after having been in abeyance since about 1275, and the Christian population was granted a large measure of freedom. The power and authority which passed into the archbishop's hands were particularly significant. The original cause which brought the Orthodox prelates out of their previous obscurity was the desire of the central government at Constantinople to devise some check upon its extortionate and not always submissive local officers; but as time went on the church acquired so much influence that the Turks became alarmed. In 1821, the archbishop, bishops and leading personages of the Orthodox community were arrested and executed on the charge of conspiring with the insurgents in Greece, then struggling for their independence.

The overdue reforms of Sultan Mahmud and his successors (1838, 1839 and 1856) in several instances remained a dead letter and the injustice which derived from courts where, in most cases, no Christian testimony was accepted, was mitigated only by the pre-eminence of the Greek population in trade and agriculture. The retention in the Imperial Treasury of the greater part of the revenue (87% in 1867) explains the neglect of public works and improvements.

In 1878, in exchange for a promise to assist Turkey against Russian encroachment on her eastern provinces, the Island passed under the administration of Great Britain, although nominally it was still Ottoman territory and its inhabitants Ottoman subjects.

Payments of Cyprus revenue were now made to the British Treasury where they were applied towards the extinction of a Turkish debt charge. These contributions, originally fixed at £92,000 a year, were in part remitted in lean years and were later reduced until in 1927 they were abolished.

The establishment of impartial courts and attention to social services steadily raised the condition of the people, who by degrees began to have a share in local and central government through elected representatives. But while the tenure of the British administration remained uncertain the Island attracted little foreign capital.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, Cyprus was annexed to the British Crown. The annexation was recognised by Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne and in 1925 Cyprus became a Crown Colony.

The movement among the Greek population for the union (Enosis) of Cyprus with Greece has been a constant feature of local political life in the British period. In 1915 Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece went forthwith to the aid of Serbia. Greece declined the offer, which subsequently lapsed. In October, 1931, the Enosis movement led to widespread disturbances. The remedial measures taken included the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The years preceding the second world war were marked by a steady increase in the Island's trade and industry and by the expansion of the Government's social and other services. Increasing prosperity since the war, with buoyant revenues, has accelerated this development of all services, and this process has been given added momentum by the grants provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The transfer to Cyprus of the Middle East Headquarters has become a distinct ingredient, of much importance, to the Island's economic life.

The Greek Government's action in 1954 in taking the question of "self-determination" for Cyprus to the United Nations and Her Majesty's Government's announcement in July of the same year that it was intended to introduce a constitution as a first step towards self-government gave an added impetus to local political activities. In spite of the United Nations resolution to shelve the question of self-determination the Greek Government announced its intention to raise the issue before the United Nations again, whilst the Church and local politicians continued to advocate a boycott of the plans for introducing self-governing institutions which they stigmatized as a betrayal of Enosis.

In April, 1955, the terrorist organisation, EOKA, launched a campaign of murder, sabotage and intimidation in the Island in support of the demand for Enosis. This led to the declaration of a State of Emergency towards the end of the year, still in force at the end of 1958.

In an attempt to get to the root of the Cyprus problem the British Government invited Greece and Turkey to a Tripartite Conference in London in September, 1955. It was suspended without agreement being reached. Nor was agreement reached in discussions in Cyprus, during the last few months of the year and early in 1956, on proposals for constitutional reform. In December, 1956, the British Government announced its acceptance of constitutional proposals prepared by Lord Radcliffe, which outlined a very wide measure of self-government; these proposals were rejected by the Greek Government and by Greek Cypriots.

Throughout 1957 the British Government continued to work for a compromise solution to the Cyprus problem acceptable to all the parties concerned.

Chapter 3: Administration

FOUR years after the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain, in 1882, a constitution embracing the elective principle was adopted. An Executive Council to advise the High Commissioner and a Legislative Council were set up. The Legislature consisted of six official non-elected members, and twelve elected members, three of whom were elected by the Turkish inhabitants and nine by the non-Turkish, with the High Commissioner as President. In 1925, when the Island became a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of three officially nominated members and three elected members.

After the disturbances of 1931 arising out of the movement for union with Greece, the Government was reconstituted without a Legislative Council, and the legislative authority, subject to the power of His Majesty to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order in Council, was entrusted to the Governor. The Executive Council was retained. The function of the Council, which at the end of 1958 consisted of five official members, is to advise the Governor on new legislation, on the exercise of the powers reposed in the Governor in Council, under existing laws, and on major policy.

The affairs of the villages, which number 617 (excluding the ten rural municipalities), are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor. Each Village Commission consists of a Mukhtar (headman), who acts as president, and four Azas (elders). In villages with a mixed population of Greeks and Turks a separate Commission is appointed for each community when it numbers 30 or more.

There has however been some disruption as by the end of 1957 over half of the Greek Mukhtars and Azas had resigned under threat and intimidation by the terrorist organisation EOKA which was used to enforce the passive resistance campaign launched by the Ethnarchy at the end of 1955. In these circumstances Government did not accept the resignations, but only a minority of Mukhtars and Azas continued to perform some or all of their duties.

The work of the Mukhtar, with the advice and assistance of the Azas, is to keep the peace and, as the local representative of the Government, to assist in the work of administration; to register births and deaths; to issue certificates of ownership of animals; to conduct sales of immovable property in execution of judgment or mortgage debts; to supervise rural constables (appointed for the protection of crops and animals); to estimate, or appoint arbitrators to estimate, damage or destruction to agricultural property for the

purpose of assessing compensation; to supervise and manage the schools in the village subject to the directions of the Education Department, and to assess the ability of the inhabitants of the village to contribute towards them. (The salaries of the teachers are paid by the Education Department).

In those villages (the great majority) to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has been applied, Village Commissions have the additional task of authorizing and supervising numerous works affecting public health, such as the erection of markets and slaughter-houses; the lighting, cleaning and watering of streets; the regulation of any trade or business injurious to public health; the protection of water supplies from contamination; and the imposition of fees and rates for carrying out such works.

There are also the 47 villages which have been declared "Improvement Areas" under the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950 and 1953. These are administered by Boards composed partly of officials and partly of representatives elected at village meetings: the electors include women. Women's suffrage in Cyprus had previously been limited to elections for members of Irrigation Divisions. These village Boards have powers and duties approximating to those of municipal corporations, though without the municipalities' heavy overhead expenses.

There are Municipal Corporations for the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages. Each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with from six to twelve Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. The proportion of Greek to Turkish Councillors, is, as far as possible, the same as the proportion of Greek to Turkish inhabitants in the municipality. However during 1957 all the Turkish Municipal Councillors serving on Councils where they were in a minority resigned, as part of a political campaign aiming at the amendment of the Municipal Corporations Legislation in their favour, and in the summer of 1958 unofficial Turkish "municipal councils" were set up in the six main towns. In addition to the Municipal Councils, the towns have in each quarter a Village Commission with powers and duties similar to those of a Village Commission in a village to which the Public Health (Villages) Law has not been applied.

Municipal Councils have a status roughly comparable with that of Municipal Councils in the United Kingdom. They do not, however, make any contribution to the maintenance of the police. They are responsible for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of such social welfare purposes as the Governor may determine. They have powers to borrow money for municipal works, to acquire land compulsorily for public utility purposes, to make bye-laws, to undertake or to assist charitable or educational schemes, and to establish markets and parks or other places of

recreation. The more important of the powers of Municipal Councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

In all the six district towns except Kyrenia there is a resident District Commissioner who is the local representative of Government, responsible for supervising the work of municipalities and villages and for assisting and advising Village Commissions and Municipal Councils. In Kyrenia and the sub-district of Lefka there are resident Assistant Commissioners.

A new district was temporarily formed in March, 1957, comprising 49 villages on either side of the Troodos range, which formerly belonged to Nicosia and Limassol districts. The headquarters of the district, which has its own District Commissioner, is at Platres.

Besides the Village Commissions, Boards and Councils already mentioned, each District has a District Council with the Commissioner of the District as chairman, and, as members, the Judge of the Turkish Family Court, a person to represent the Greek community, a clerk in the office of the Commissioner and six other persons appointed by the Governor. These District Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on various questions affecting the rural population.

The District administration plays an important part in the field of rural development through the District Development Committees. These Committees, which include local representatives of Government Departments, are presided over by the District Commissioner. They are allocated funds for the execution of a variety of projects which, despite their importance, are too numerous and of too diverse a nature to be included in the overall plans for major development schemes. District Development Committees pay particular attention to projects designed to satisfy local popular demand. The beneficiaries willingly contribute towards the cost of such schemes mainly by providing free labour.

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The following list is not claimed to be comprehensive, and includes some works which are out of print or difficult to obtain, but which have been noted because they are considered to be of interest and historical value. Students are advised to consult the indices of the major libraries for further information.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications listed in the preceding sections as published by the Government Printing Office, many other official publications, including the annual reports of the various Government departments in Cyprus, are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nicosia. A price list of these publications may be had on application.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The following is a list of the principal journals published in Cyprus:

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Name	Language	Price	Address
Cyprus Mail ..	English ..	15 mils ..	24, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Times of Cyprus ..	English ..	15 mils ..	6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia.
Eleftheria ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	30, Plutarch Str., Nicosia.
Ethnos ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	3, Sophocleous Str., Nicosia.
Phos ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	9, Skoudaridou Str., Nicosia.
Fileleftheros ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	13-15 Sophocleous Str., Nicosia.
Telegraphos ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	21B, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Haravghi ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	Soutsou Str., Nicosia.
Halkin Sesi ..	Turkish ..	15 mils ..	90, Asmalti Str., Nicosia.
Bozkurt ..	Turkish ..	15 mils ..	75, Asmalti Str., Nicosia.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

Cyprus Gazette ..	English ..	85 mils ..	Government Printing Office, Nicosia.
Alithia ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	31, Pygmalionos Str., Nicosia.
Chronos ..	Greek ..	500 mils ..	Athens Street, Limassol.
		p.a.	
Ergatiki Phoni ..	Greek ..	10 mils ..	3, Archangelos Michael Str. Nicosia.
Kypriaki ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	63, Phaneromeni Street, Nicosia.
Kypros ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	10, St. Barnabas Street, Nicosia.
Paratiritis ..	Greek ..	700 mils ..	11, Pouboulinas Street, Limassol.
		p.a.	
Ergatiko Vima ..	Greek ..	10 mils ..	12, Pythonos Str, Nicosia.
Nei Kaeri ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	8, V. Voulgaroctonou Str., Nicosia.
Phoni ton Agroton	Greek ..	15 mils ..	59, Arsinoe Str., Nicosia.

FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATION

Cyprus Pictorial ..	Eng., Gr. ..	Free ..	Public Information Office, Nicosia.
	& Turkish		
Times of Cyprus ..	Greek ..	100 mils ..	6, St. Barnabas Str., Nicosia.
Magazine			

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

Countryman ..	Eng., Gr. ..	Free ..	Public Information Office, Nicosia.
	& Turkish		
Cyprus Chamber ..	Greek ..	Free to ..	232, Ledra Str., Nicosia.
of Commerce Journal		members	
Cyprus Trade ..	English ..	100 mils ..	223, Ledra Str., Nicosia.
Journal	Greek.		
Agrotiki ..	Greek ..	15 mils ..	Cosmos Press Ltd., Nicosia.
O Phacos ..	Greek ..	50 mils ..	9, Neophitou Rodinou Str., Nicosia.

MAPS

The following lithographed maps may be obtained from the Director of Lands and Surveys, Nicosia:

	Scale	Date	Price mils
Cyprus—Adminis. Map (unlayered) ..	4 miles to 1"	1952	100
Cyprus—Administration Map (layered)	4 miles to 1"	1952	150
Cyprus—Geological Map ..	4 miles to 1"	1946	250
Troodos & Hill Resorts (contoured) ..	1" to 1 mile	1946	150
Famagusta Town and Environs ..	8" to 1 mile	1948	100
Nicosia Town (within the walls) ..	25" to 1 mile	1956	100
Nicosia Town (outside the walls) ..	8" to 1 mile	1956	100
Kyrenia Town ..	12.5" to 1 mile	1956	100

Sunprints of large-scale topographical and cadastral plans of the Island are available on application.

Appendix A: Statement by the Prime Minister, 19th June, 1958

Aims of Policy

The policy of Her Majesty's Government in Cyprus has had four main purposes:—

- (a) to serve the best interests of all the people of the Island;
- (b) to achieve a permanent settlement acceptable to the two communities in the Island and to the Greek and Turkish Governments;
- (c) to safeguard the British bases and installations in the Island, which are necessary to enable the United Kingdom to carry out her international obligations;
- (d) to strengthen peace and security, and co-operation between the United Kingdom and her Allies, in a vital area.

2. These are the aims which Her Majesty's Government have consistently pursued and which have guided their efforts in recent months to find common ground on which an agreed settlement might be reached. It is deeply regretted that all attempts in this direction have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

3. In view of the disagreement between the Greek and Turkish Governments and between the two communities in Cyprus, and of the disastrous consequences for all concerned if violence and conflict continue, an obligation rests with the United Kingdom Government, as the sovereign Power responsible for the administration of the Island and the well-being of its inhabitants, to give a firm and clear lead out of the present deadlock. They accordingly declare a new policy which represents an adventure in partnership—partnership between the communities in the Island and also between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey.

4. The following is an outline of the partnership plan:—

The Plan

I. Cyprus should enjoy the advantages of association not only with the United Kingdom, and therefore with the British Commonwealth, but also with Greece and Turkey.

II. Since the three Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey all have an interest in Cyprus, Her Majesty's Government will welcome the co-operation and participation of the two other Governments in a joint effort to achieve the peace, progress and prosperity of the Island.

III. The Greek and Turkish Governments will each be invited to appoint a representative to co-operate with the Governor in carrying out this policy.

IV. The Island will have a system of representative Government with each community exercising autonomy in its own communal affairs.

V. In order to satisfy the desire of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to be recognised as Greeks and Turks, Her Majesty's Government will welcome an arrangement which gives them Greek or Turkish nationality, while enabling them to retain British nationality.

VI. To allow time for the new principle of partnership to be fully worked out and brought into operation under this plan in the necessary atmosphere of stability, the international status of the Island will remain unchanged for seven years.

VII. A system of representative government and communal autonomy will be worked out by consultation with representatives of the two communities and with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments.

VIII. The essential provisions of the new constitution will be:—

- (a) There will be a separate House of Representatives for each of the two communities, and these Houses will have final legislative authority in communal affairs.
- (b) Authority for internal administration, other than communal affairs and internal security, will be undertaken by a Council presided over by the Governor and including the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments and six elected Ministers drawn from the Houses of Representatives, four being Greek Cypriots and two Turkish Cypriots.
- (c) The Governor, acting after consultation with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments, will have reserve powers to ensure that the interests of both communities are protected.
- (d) External affairs, defence and internal security will be matters specifically reserved to the Governor acting after consultation with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments.
- (e) The representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments will have the right to require any legislation which they consider to be discriminatory to be reserved for consideration by an impartial tribunal.

IX. If the full benefits of this policy are to be realised, it is evident that violence must cease. Subject to this, Her Majesty's Government intend to take progressive steps to relax the Emergency Regulations and eventually to end the State of Emergency. This process would include the return of those Cypriots at present excluded from the Island under the Emergency Regulations.

X. A policy based on these principles and proposals will give the people of the Island a specially favoured and protected status. Through representative institutions they will exercise authority in the management of the Island's internal affairs, and each community will control its own communal affairs. While the people of the Island enjoy these advantages, friendly relations and practical co-operation between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey will be maintained and strengthened as Cyprus becomes a symbol of co-operation instead of a cause of conflict between the three Allied Governments.

The Future

5. Her Majesty's Government trust that this imaginative plan will be welcomed by all concerned in the spirit in which it is put forward, and for their part they will bend all efforts to ensuring its success. Indeed, if the Greek and Turkish Governments were willing to extend this experiment in partnership and co-operation, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared, at the appropriate time, to go further and, subject to the reservation to the United Kingdom of such bases and facilities as might be necessary for the discharge of her international obligations, to share the sovereignty of the Island with their Greek and Turkish Allies as their contribution to a lasting settlement.

Appendix B: Statement by the Prime Minister, 15th August, 1958

On 19th June, 1958, the Prime Minister presented to Parliament a statement of the policy which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue in regard to the Cyprus problem for a period of seven years. This policy was explained by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons in broad terms and its outline and main practical features were described in the Parliamentary statement of policy on 19th June, 1958 (Appendix A). As Parliament was informed, the policy has been the subject of friendly and confidential consultation and discussion within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. In the last few days the Prime Minister has had the opportunity of personal meetings in Athens and Ankara with the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey which have enabled him to acquaint himself at first hand with the views of their respective Governments.

After the most careful consideration of the views expressed to him by the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, and in the light of the advice tendered by the Governor of Cyprus regarding the situation in the Island, Her Majesty's Government have decided to proceed to give effect to the policy as announced to Parliament in the following manner:—

An Order-in-Council has already been approved authorising the preparation of electoral rolls in the Island. This is expected to take two to three months. Meanwhile, in accordance with the spirit of the decision whereby the communities are encouraged to order their own communal affairs, the Governor will, where local circumstances make this desirable, authorise the establishment of separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot municipal councils. When the electoral rolls are complete it will be possible to hold elections for the two Houses of Representatives. The preparations for the elections should involve consultations between the Governor and leaders of the two communities. If, as Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope, violence ceases this will make possible the return of those at present excluded from the Island in order that they may play their part in these electoral processes and in consultations on the details of the system of representative government and communal autonomy set out in the statement of policy. As soon as the Houses of Representatives have been elected, they will be asked to elect their representatives to the Governor's Council which will then become the authoritative body to deal with all matters not specifically devolved upon the Houses of Representatives or reserved to the Governor at his discretion.

With regard to the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments as proposed in the statement of policy, Her Majesty's Government feel on reflection that the representatives of other sovereign powers could not suitably sit as members of the Council

under the Chairmanship of the Governor. It would be more correct to regard them as specially appointed representatives of their countries with direct access to the Governor and with such other facilities as they need to carry out their functions. Her Majesty's Government invite the Governments of Greece and Turkey to appoint their representatives accordingly with effect from 1st October.

The establishment of this system of communal assemblies charged with certain specific functions and of the Governor's Council charged with other more general duties does not exclude and should with general goodwill facilitate the development of some form of representative institution serving the interests of the Island as a whole.

As regards the proposal for dual nationality, it does not appear that there is need for urgent action in this matter. Further enquiries have revealed that any special provision of this kind would require carefully devised legislation. In view of the complexities of international law, it is therefore wiser to defer action pending the consideration of the legal and other aspects.

Finally, Her Majesty's Government appeal with confidence for support from all concerned for the two major concepts which underlie their policy. The first is a period of calm and the cessation of violence in the Island. The second is the deferring for a period of seven years of any final solution without prejudice to the future or to the views and aspirations of any parties concerned. At the same time such a period cannot be a period of stagnation. Her Majesty's Government feel that the form of growth and development which they propose is one suited to the needs of the moment and in conformity with the two principles which appear to be generally accepted by all concerned.

**Appendix C: Number of Persons in Industrial
Employment, September, 1955**

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed
Mining and Quarrying	353	6,510
Food, Drinks and Tobacco ..	1,882	5,714
Miscellaneous Light Industries ..	9,851	20,742
Construction and Allied Industries	728	20,808
Total	12,814	53,774

Note : This survey is carried out every five years. It is due to be undertaken next in 1960.

Appendix D: Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries
 (Typical week selected 12.10.58 to 18.10.58)
 Note: 1,000 mills = £1.

Industry	Average number of hours worked					Average weekly earning				
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	All wage earners
1. Agriculture	44	—	45	49	45	mils 6,535	mils —	mils 3,140	mils 2,875	mils 4,555
2. Mining	44	47	44	—	44	6,435	3,230	4,045	—	6,300
3. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	43	39	42	—	43	6,030	3,170	3,525	—	5,715
4. Chemical and allied trades	45	41	37	25	38	6,085	2,840	2,170	1,360	3,730
5. Engineering	38	36	—	—	38	6,200	1,955	—	—	4,550
6. Vehicles	38	34	—	—	36	4,080	1,975	—	—	2,770
7. Precision instruments, Jewellery, etc.	50	29	—	—	43	8,100	1,950	—	—	6,050
8. Textiles	38	—	46	35	43	4,460	—	3,365	1,600	3,295
9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes)	50	—	23	44	39	7,220	—	1,580	2,650	5,250
10. Clothing (including boots and shoes)	36	34	30	30	36	4,460	2,110	2,940	1,575	4,000
11. Food manufacture and packing	45	38	42	44	43	7,650	3,145	4,475	3,520	5,575
12. Drink manufacture	48	44	44	44	47	6,155	4,400	3,185	3,025	5,390
13. Tobacco manufacture	47	44	37	43	42	5,550	2,620	2,935	2,090	3,825
14. Wood working	39	36	—	—	38	5,740	2,630	—	—	4,540
15. Paper and printing	46	28	36	27	36	8,685	2,015	2,540	1,450	4,385
16. Other manufacturing industries	50	—	51	56	51	6,385	—	3,025	3,630	4,275
17. Building and contracting	40	36	39	—	39	6,110	2,870	3,960	—	5,475
18. Electricity and water supply	49	—	35	—	49	6,470	—	3,225	—	6,460
19. Transport and communications	43	—	—	—	43	7,235	—	—	—	7,235
20. Distributive trades (a)	179	202	214	208	192	33,900	13,000	19,500	12,350	27,250
21. Public Administration, Public Works, etc.	43	45	43	—	43	5,365	3,765	3,825	—	5,200
22. Miscellaneous services, various	43	44	43	44	43	6,270	3,335	3,905	2,760	5,140

(a) Figures refer to October, 1958

Appendix E: Statistics of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work
The data refer to the week ended the 18th October, 1958.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
1. AGRICULTURE.	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(a) Agricultural workers ..	0.980		0.480	0.470	44		44	44	Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Most shepherds are paid on monthly basis and they are provided with food and lodging.
(b) Shepherds ..	0.810				50				
2. MINING.									
(i) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying :—									
(i) Underground :									
(a) Miners ..	1.230				48				Basic wage-rates are paid and in addition a bonus for output in excess of the fixed output per shift. Piece-rates are also in existence. Overtime work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Holidays with pay have been introduced by the principal mining concerns.
(b) Operatives & labourers ..	1.080				48				
(c) Tractor drivers ..	1.240				48				
(d) Brakemen ..	1.160				48				
(e) Pipe fitters ..	1.220				48				
(f) Pumpmen ..	1.035				44				
(g) Timbermen ..	1.230				48				
(h) Trackmen ..	1.240				48				
(i) Blasters ..	1.240				48				
(ii) Surface :									
(a) Operatives and labourers ..	1.065		0.675		44		44		
(b) Tractor drivers ..	0.975				44				
(c) Brakemen ..	1.155				48				
(d) Pipe fitters ..	1.265				48				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2. MINING— <i>contd.</i>									
(1) Cupreous Ore Mining and Quarrying— <i>contd.</i>									
(e) Blacksmiths	1.330				48				
(f) Mechanics and re- pairmen	1.225				44				
(g) Electricians	1.115				44				
(h) Drillers	1.225				44				
(i) Driller assistants	0.925				44				
(j) Hoistmen	1.320				48				
(k) Moulders	1.320				48				
(l) Masons	1.240				48				
(m) Carpenters	1.225				48				
(n) Painters	1.080				48				
(o) Watchmen	1.030				48				
(II) Asbestos Quarrying :									
Surface :									
(a) Foremen	1.180				44				
(b) Mechanics	1.065								
(c) Electricians	0.795								
(d) Masons	1.150								
(e) Carpenters	1.150								
(f) Lorry Drivers	1.270								
(g) Operatives and la- bours	0.880		0.625				44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
2. MINING— <i>contd.</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rates are fixed by collective bargaining in certain cases.
(III) Other Ore Mining and Quarrying :									
(i) Underground :									
(a) Drillers ..	1.250								
(b) Driller assistants ..	1.125								
(c) Operatives and labourers ..	1.075								
(d) Timbermen ..	1.320								
(ii) Surface :									
(a) Operatives and labourers ..	0.885		0.750		44		44		
(b) Mechanics and repairmen ..	1.135								
3. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:									Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(i) Bricks & fire clay goods :									
Cement tile makers :									
(a) Skilled ..	1.110								
(b) S/Skilled ..	0.930								
(c) Unskilled ..	0.790		0.585		44		44		
(ii) Gypsum :									
(a) Craftsmen ..	1.100								
(b) Operatives and labourers :—									
Skilled ..	0.940				44				
S/Skilled ..	0.830		0.630				44		
(c) Apprentices ..									Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.

Rates are fixed by collective bargaining in certain cases.

Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.

Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES :—	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i) Pharmaceutical preparations :—									
(a) Dispensers	1.730				} 50				Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Most employees are paid on a monthly basis. Class (c) is covered by the Minimum Wage Law.
(b) Dispenser apprentices	0.725								
(c) Messengers and office boys		0.425				50			
(ii) Soap manufacture :—									
Operatives—									
(a) Skilled	1.000				} 44				Wage-rates are normally fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Unskilled	0.820		0.425	0.425			44	44	
(iii) Oil mills :—									
Operatives and labourers	0.900								
5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS.									
(a) Blacksmiths	1.265				} 44				Wage-rates are normally fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Blacksmith assistants ..	n.a.								
(c) Fitters	1.320								
(d) Plumbers	0.985								
(e) Moulders	1.130								
(f) Turners	1.285								
(g) Electro-welders	1.360								
(h) Copper-smiths	1.000								
(i) Copper-smith assistants ..	n.a.								
(j) Tin-smiths	1.000 *								
(k) Apprentices metal work- ing trades		0.230				44			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
6. VEHICLES.									
(i) Motor repairs and ga- rages :—									
(a) Mechanics and repair- men (Automobile) ..	0.980				44			No.	Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining in some undertakings. Mechanics and repairmen are paid monthly. Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.
(b) Apprentices Auto-me- chanics	0.690	0.225			44	44			
(ii) Bicycle repairs : ..									
(a) Repairers	0.850 *	0.375			44	44			Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement.
(b) Apprentices									
7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC.									
Jewellery and Plates : ..	1.080	0.495			44	44			Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement.
(a) Goldsmiths									
(b) Apprentices									
8. TEXTILES.									
Cotton spinning : ..									
(a) Spinners, textile ..			0.555						Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement.
(b) Operatives and la- bours—							44		
Skilled	0.820		0.685		44			44	
S.Skilled			0.465						
(c) Apprentices			0.465	0.330					

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excl. Footwear).									
(i) Leather (tanning and dressing):									
(a) Craftsmen and kindred workers	1.230				44				Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(b) Operatives and la- bourers	1.010				44				
(ii) Leather goods, including saddlery:									
(a) Craftsmen	1.200*		0.665		44		44	44	
(b) Machinists			0.485	0.440			44		
(c) Operatives & labourers									
10. CLOTHING (incl. footwear).									
(i) Tailoring:									
(a) Coat-makers	1.145				44				(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Trouser-makers	0.975								
(c) Assistants	0.935								
(d) Apprentices		0.295				44			
(ii) Dress making: & seam- stresses			0.485				44		(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
10. CLOTHING— <i>contd.</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	(iii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(iii) Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes :									
(a) Shoemakers	1.135				} 44				
(b) Shoemakers assistants ..	1.010								
(c) Machinists	1.200								
(d) Repairers	0.930					44			
(e) Apprentices		0.445							
11. Food.									
(i) Grain milling :									(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Millers	1.825				44				
(b) Operatives and labourers	0.925		0.540		44		44		
(ii) Bread :									
(a) Kneaders	1.265				} 44				(ii) In most undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. A guaranteed minimum for four bakings a day exists; over that overtime is paid.
(b) Ovenmen	1.190								
(c) Salesmen	1.185								
(d) Operatives and labourers	1.175		0.500 *				44		(iii) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. In most undertakings confectioners are paid on a monthly basis.
(iii) Flour Confectionery :—									
(a) Confectioners	1.370				44				
(b) Waiters	0.880				44				
(c) Apprentices confectioners		0.575				44			
(d) Operatives and labourers			0.540				44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
11. Food— <i>Contd.</i>									
(iv) Macaroni :									
(a) Craftsmen	1.075				44				(iv) In certain undertakings wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In others by private agreement.
(b) Operatives and labourers	0.855		0.365	0.365	44		44	44	
(v) Sugar confectionery :									
(a) Confectioners	1.375				44				
(b) Operatives and labourers	1.075		0.470		44		44		
(vi) Carob kibbling :—									
(a) Craftsmen	1.500				44				(vi) Wage-rates are fixed by private agreement. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(b) Operatives and labourers	1.250		0.500		44		44		(vii) This kind of employment is seasonal. Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. In certain undertakings piece rates are in existence.
(vii) Citrus grading, packing and by-products :									
(a) Carpenters	1.000 *				44				
(b) Porters	0.950 *				44				
(c) Graders			0.675 *						
(d) Selectors			0.725 *						
(e) Wrappers			0.950 *						
(f) Packers			0.950 *	0.805 *			44	44	
(viii) Food and fodder industries, n.e.s. :				0.815 *					
Operatives & labourers	0.905		0.425		44		44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
12. DRINK.									
(i) Wines and brandies :—									(i) Wage-rates are fixed in certain industries by private agreement and in others by collective bargaining. Overtime is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(a) Coopers ..	1.220				} 44				
(b) Mechanics ..	1.100						44		
(c) Operatives and labourers ..	0.930		0.485						
(ii) Aerated Waters :									(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Mechanics ..	0.910				} 44				
(b) Fillers ..	1.345						44		
(c) Distributors ..	1.080								
(d) Operatives and labourers ..	1.080		0.630						
13. TOBACCO.									
(a) Mechanics ..	1.420				} 44				Wage-rates are fixed by private and collective agreement. Mechanics and Mixers are usually paid on a monthly basis. Overtime work is usually calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time. Work on Sundays is paid twice the normal time.
(b) Mixers ..	2.135								
(c) Inspectors ..	1.255								
(d) Craftsmen ..	1.210								
(e) Operatives & labourers	0.930		0.425	0.380			44	44	

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
14. WOOD WORKING.	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i) Timber (Saw milling etc.) :—									(i) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(a) Carpenters ..	1.380				44				
(b) Carpenters Appren- tices ..		0.475				44			
(ii) Furniture & Upholstery:									(ii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(a) Furniture makers ..	1.180				44				
(b) Furniture makers— Assistants ..	0.725				44				
Apprentices ..		0.230				44			
(c) Upholsterers ..	1.000 *				44				
(iii) Job Carpentry :									(iii) Rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining.
(a) Carpenters ..	1.275				44				
(b) Carpenter— Assistants ..		0.755				44			
Apprentices ..		0.300				44			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
15. PAPER AND PRINTING.									
(i) Printing and publishing:									(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Compositors, hand ..	1.450				44				
(b) Machine minders ..	1.475				44				
(c) Linotypists ..	1.915				42				
(d) Apprentices printing trade ..		0.430				44			
(e) Operatives and labourers ..	1.145		0.540	0.335	44		44	44	(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and a half times the normal time.
(ii) Lithographic works :									
(a) Lithographers ..	2.030				44				
(b) Craftsmen ..	1.400				44				
(c) Bookbinders ..	n.a.								
(d) Operatives and labourers ..	1.005	0.350	0.445	0.415	44	44	44	44	
16. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.									
(i) Button Industry:									
Operatives & labourers ..			0.435				44		Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time work is calculated on the basis of one and one-third times the normal time.
(ii) Teeth Industry :									do.
(a) Machine operators ..	1.150				44				
(b) Craftsmen ..	1.135		0.415		44		44		
(c) Operatives & labourers	0.810		0.450		44		44		
(iii) Zip Fastener Industry :									
Operatives and labourers									

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
17. BUILDING & CONTRACTING.									
(a) Stone masons and brick layers	1.305								Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Stone masons and brick layers apprentices ..		0.430				44			
(c) Carpenters and joiners ..	1.310				44	44			
(d) Carpenters and joiners apprentices ..		0.780				44	44		
(e) Operatives & labourers ..	0.915		0.735						(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis.
(f) Painters	1.250								
(g) Electric fitters	1.050 *								
(h) Electric fitters apprentices		0.500 *				44			
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY.									
(i) Electricity :									
(a) Fitters	1.525								
(b) Fitters assistants ..	0.950								
(c) Engine drivers	1.130								
(d) Engine drivers assists.	0.950								
(e) Electricians	0.910				44				
(f) Wiremen	1.210								
(g) Linesmen	1.010								
(h) Operatives and labourers	0.800	n.a.							
(i) Electrician apprentices									

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY.— <i>Contd.</i>									
(ii) Water Supply :									
(a) Mechanics and repair- men	2.310								(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Most of the employees are paid on a monthly basis.
(b) Plumbers and pipe fitters—									
Skilled	1.130								
S/Skilled	0.930								
(c) Oilers—									
Skilled	1.485								
S/Skilled	0.950								
(d) Operatives and la- bourers	0.930		0.630				44		
19. TRANSPORT AND COMMU- NICATION.									
Road passenger and goods transport :									
(a) Bus & lorry drivers	1.215								In certain undertakings wage- rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Others by pri- vate agreement.
(b) Taxi drivers	1.185								
(c) Porters	0.975								
20. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.									
(a) Salesmen	27.050†	15.500†	16.300†		208†	208†	208†		Wage-rates are fixed largely by private agreement, if they fall below the Minimum Wage Law.
(b) Saleswomen									
(c) Porters	1.165				48				

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.									
(i) Central Govt. Service:									
(a) Fitters... .. tools operators ..	1.565								
(c) Plumbers ..	1.640								
(d) Blacksmiths ..	1.175								
(e) Electric welders ..	1.240								
(f) Oxygen welders ..	1.505								
(g) Copper-smiths ..	1.490								
(h) Moulders ..	n.a.								
(i) Patternmakers ..	1.390								
(j) Motor transport fitters ..	1.490								
(k) Electric fitters ..	1.155								
(l) Operatives & labourers ..	1.070								
(m) Motor transport drivers ..	0.930	0.620	0.630		44	44	44		
(n) Roller & engine drivers ..	1.170								
(o) Sailors ..	1.425								
(p) Watchmen ..	n.a.								
(q) Water-carriers ..	1.040								
(r) Masons ..	0.930								
(s) Carpenters ..	1.200								
(t) Cabinet makers ..	1.235								
(u) Painters ..	1.270								
(v) Foremen ..	1.205								
(w) Asphalt sprayers ..	1.375								
(x) Packers ..	1.025								
(y) Seamstresses ..	1.220								
(z) Wind-tunnels ..			0.935				44		
			0.620				44		

(i) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining. Over-time on week days is paid at time and a half the normal rate; on Sundays and holidays it is double time the normal rate.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week				Remarks
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	
21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>									
(ii) Local Govt. Service :									(ii) Wage-rates are fixed by collective bargaining.
(a) Masons ..	1.515								
(b) Carpenters ..	1.455								
(c) Motor transport drivers	1.235								
(d) Roller drivers ..	1.345				44				
(e) Gardeners ..	0.885								
(f) Operatives & labourers	1.020								
(g) Scavengers ..	0.980								
22. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.									
(i) Hotels, coffee shops and restaurants :									(i) Wage-rates are fixed by col- lective bargaining. Board and lodging is usually provided and a 10% service charge is distributed in accordance with the Hotels (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1946.
(a) Cooks ..	34.150 †				250 †		250 †		(ii) Wage-rates are mostly fixed by collective bargaining.
(b) Waiters ..	26.950 †								(iii) do.
(c) Barmen ..	29.350 †								
(d) Chamber maids									
(e) Laundresses ..			19,900 † 19,100 †						
(ii) Dry cleanings :					44		44		
Operatives ..	1.170		0.600						
(iii) Hair-dressing & manicare:									
(a) Barbers & manicurists	0.860		0.575		44		50		
(b) Barbers apprentices ..		0.345				44			

* = Estimate. † = Per month. n.a. = Not available.

† = Per month, including the estimated value of payments in kind.

Appendix F: Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index for the years 1954-1958

Year	All Items	Food	Liquor	Tobacco	Fuel and Light	Clothing and Footwear	Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods	Rent
June 1954	82.9	82.8		90.3	81.3	93.1	79.4	77.7
Dec. 1954	84.5	82.1		93.9	84.7	93.3	79.9	83.6
June 1955	88.6	88.6		93.8	82.7	93.7	84.4	87.0
Dec. 1955	91.1	91.8		94.7	83.8	96.9	88.3	88.0
June 1956	96.6	100.0		95.0	88.2	98.0	90.1	92.7
Dec. 1956	98.1	99.2		96.5	97.7	99.8	92.7	97.6
June 1957	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.6	101.1	100.5
Dec. 1957	104.1	105.4	100.0	100.0	92.0	102.0	102.4	106.4
June 1958	105.0	104.1	110.2	116.8	92.0	102.3	103.7	108.3
Dec. 1958	105.4	101.3	119.6	116.8	92.0	103.4	106.4	113.9

Note: The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25,000 mils at the base date, 14th March, 1957.

Appendix G: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past five years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mills. £1=1,000 mills 1 oke=2 4/5 lbs.

Year	Bread (ex-oven) kilo	Fresh pork oke	Fresh beef oke	Sheep's meat oke	Local olive oil oke	Local cheese (Halloumi) oke	Eggs dozen	Sugar oke	Broad beans oke	Potatoes oke	Olives oke
June 1954	..	0.033	0.511	0.503	0.339	0.617	0.167	0.128	0.058	0.025	0.175
Dec. 1954	..	0.033	0.564	0.647	0.414	0.694	0.278	0.092	0.053	0.033	0.178
June 1955	..	0.033	0.550	0.539	0.417	0.600	0.161	0.100	0.061	0.033	0.158
Dec. 1955	..	0.033	0.620	0.553	0.518	0.630	0.302	0.088	0.082	0.038	0.231
June 1956	..	0.033	0.690	0.557	0.532	0.690	0.188	0.092	0.087	0.043	0.310
Dec. 1956	..	0.033	0.720	0.573	0.536	0.787	0.325	0.106	0.098	0.035	0.320
June 1957	..	0.033	0.690	0.665	0.540	0.730	0.197	0.123	0.100	0.026	0.335
Dec. 1957	..	0.033	0.780	0.770	0.536	0.785	0.332	0.105	0.104	0.057	0.335
June 1958	..	0.033	0.720	0.785	0.509	0.635	0.245	0.084	0.145	0.060	0.335
Dec. 1958	..	0.033	0.685	0.770	0.509	0.730	0.290	0.087	0.137	0.046	0.335

Appendix H: Trade Unions of employees—membership by industry or service at the end of 1957 and 1958

Division	Industry or Service	1957					1958					Number of + Increase — Decrease
		Number of		Membership			Number of		Membership			
		Uni- ons	Bran- ches	Male	Female	Total	Uni- ons	Bran- ches	Male	Female	Total	
0	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING & FISHING. Agriculture Forestry	18 2	32 —	2,067 226	1,955 57	4,022 283	21 4	34 —	2,204 202	2,487 35	4,691 237	+ 669 — 46
1	MINING & QUARRYING. Metal Mining Non-metallic Mining ..	15 17	7 1	1,270 1,218	28 119	1,298 1,337	14 18	4 3	1,217 975	17 93	1,234 1,068	— 64 — 269
2-3	MANUFACTURING. Food Manufacturing In- dustries except beverage industries Beverage Industries .. Tobacco Manufactures .. Manufacture of Textiles .. Manufacture of foot- wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries .. Manufacture of Non- metallic Mineral Products	1 4 2 1	— 5 — —	17 781 24 10	— 804 87 35	17 1,585 111 45	2 3 3 1	— 5 — —	34 611 51 20	17 769 73 60	51 1,380 124 80	+ 34 — 205 + 13 + 35
		1	5	1,033	524	1,557	2	6	1,048	721	1,769	+ 212
		4	—	243	63	306	4	—	273	67	340	+ 34
		2	—	47	10	57	3	—	112	16	128	+ 71

Division	Industry or Service	1957				1958				Number of + Increase - Decrease		
		Number of		Membership		Number of		Membership				
		Uni- ons	Branches	Male	Female	Total	Uni- ons	Branches	Male		Female	Total
4	CONSTRUCTION. Building & Contracting Government and Milita- ry Labour	41	102	15,381	1,146	16,527	54	122	16,571	1,488	18,059	+ 1,532
5	ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES. Electricity	10	10	5,519	491	6,010	11	25	5,512	670	6,182	+ 172
6	Water Supply	1	4	739	5	744	2	5	738	4	742	2
	COMMERCE. Wholesale and Retail Trade	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	50	2	52	+ 52
7	Banks and Insurance ..	12	4	1,859	241	2,100	13	5	1,842	324	2,166	66
	TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS. Transport	2	5	354	95	449	1	5	364	110	474	+ 25
8	Communication	20	9	2,640	597	3,237	22	9	2,391	628	3,019	218
	SERVICES. Government Services ..	1	7	459	113	572	3	7	552	112	664	+ 92
	Community & Business Services	7	6	5,124	645	5,769	8	12	5,394	862	6,256	+ 487
9	Recreation & Personal Services	14	15	2,129	565	2,694	13	10	1,858	622	2,480	214
	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUA- TELY DESCRIBED. General Labour ..	5	—	114	5	119	3	—	91	2	93	26
	Total	48	2	2,907	719	3,626	78	1	4,309	944	5,253	+ 1,627
		228	214	44,161	8,304	52,465	284	253	46,419	10,123	56,542	+ 4,077

There were also: (a) five Federations of Employees Unions with twelve branches, and
(b) three Associations of Employers and one branch with a membership of 118.

Appendix J: Table showing the distribution of employees trade unions and their membership by groups

Year (31st Dec.)	Pancyprian Federation of Labour ("Old" Trade Unions)		Cyprus Workers Confederation ("Free" Labour Syndicates) *		Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions		Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation ("Turkish" Trade Unions)		Civil Service		Others		Total	
	Trade Unions	Member- ship	Trade Unions	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	Trade Unions	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	T.U.	Member- ship	Trade Unions	Member- ship
1954 ..	48	18,085	56	2,882	—	—	10	740	5	3,154	11	1,805	130	26,666
1955 ..	43	22,925	67	5,374	—	—	16	2,214	5	3,258	26	5,244	157	39,015
1956 ..	45	27,143	69	5,129	12	2,954	16	1,813	6	3,935	19	1,954	167	42,928
1957 ..	40	30,375	130	9,767	13	2,506	15	1,268	7	5,769	23	2,780	228	52,465
1958 ..	38	31,728	190	12,852	12	2,036	8	1,137	8	6,256	28	2,538	284	56,542

There are three Associations of employers with a membership of 118.

* The name of "New Trade Unions" has been changed to "Free Labour Syndicates".

Appendix K: Revenue and Expenditure

REVENUE						
Head	1956		1957		1958	
Ordinary Revenue	£		£		£	
Customs	5,135,766		7,212,609		5,590,518	
Excise: Tobacco	1,347,088		1,139,752		1,754,684	
Other	251,798		384,610		408,343	
Licences	275,278		373,954		372,649	
Income Tax	4,468,093		5,601,723		4,451,808	
State Duty	71,352		113,690		108,042	
Immovable Property Tax ..	44,333		47,472		40,172	
Camp Duties	72,903		85,817		80,417	
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services	729,610		960,530		906,007	
Interest on Govt. Moneys	1,331,770		731,245		755,582	
Other Revenue	606,520		920,211		574,795	
Total Ordinary Revenue	14,334,511		17,571,613		15,043,017	
Grant-in-Aid from H.M. Government for Emergency	750,000		4,800,000		6,782,500	
	15,084,511		22,371,613		21,825,517	
EXPENDITURE						
	Ordinary		Emergency		Ordinary	
	Emergency		Ordinary		Emergency	
Administration ..	342,481	10,452	367,907	21,144	328,834	24,799
Agriculture ..	498,726	—	434,646	—	503,450	—
Customs and Excise ..	412,832	36,826	512,209	53,521	410,644	44,055
Education ..	1,379,807	—	1,513,882	—	1,643,885	—
Forests ..	332,998	—	304,339	—	289,696	5,692
Land Revenue ..	112,879	168	134,918	2,736	161,650	2,736
Medical ..	87,939	19,301	88,978	21,748	90,538	21,054
Maps and Surveys ..	203,077	2,263	205,214	8,774	207,835	6,642
Medical ..	738,997	—	810,630	10,064	864,621	12,479
Pensions & Gratuities ..	569,188	10,907	579,747	34,480	640,042	98,184
Police ..	1,299,267	1,226,820	1,738,786	1,246,404	1,652,221	1,452,335
Post Office ..	157,383	—	154,050	3,649	159,106	5,618
Printing Office ..	78,449	4,379	69,817	8,009	68,025	7,107
Prisons ..	109,640	104,533	196,787	277,348	242,479	330,690
Public Debt Charges ..	671,502	—	677,345	—	688,361	—
Public Works ..	156,513	928	179,845	570	171,352	—
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	547,457	24,468	599,355	74,811	350,122	64,361
Public Works Non-Recurrent ..	151,504	824,314	132,255	1,027,120	91,188	1,063,597
Commodity Subsidies ..	580,961	—	856,106	—	573,748	—
Cost-of-living Allowances ..	601,941	93,384	929,694	198,467	1,267,575	297,542
Long-term Loans and Advances ..	281,501	—	131,420	—	24,000	—
Transfer to Development Fund ..	800,000	—	—	—	—	—
Other Expenditure ..	1,902,359	1,266,282	2,071,915	5,362,658	2,061,761	7,106,573
	12,017,401	3,625,025	12,689,845	8,351,503	12,491,133	10,543,464
	—557,915		+1,330,265		—1,209,080	

Note.—The above figures do not include Revenue & Expenditure from the Development Fund

Appendix L: Revenue and Expenditure of Principal Local Authorities

		Nicosia	Limassol	Famagusta	Larnaca
		£	£	£	£
Balance in hand at 1.1.1957	..	11,597	24,460	24,850	
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Licences and Permits	.. ..	73,362	48,222	32,696	
Conservancy and other rates	..	40,019	27,846	19,142	
Fees and Tolls	.. ..	65,209	42,467	53,053	
Rents	.. ..	13,965	9,167	11,818	
Receipts from Industrial Undertakings	.. ..	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	.. ..	23,992	13,023	6,007	
		<u>228,144</u>	<u>165,185</u>	<u>147,566</u>	
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries and Wages	.. ..	46,913	31,364	32,598	
Conservancy and Fire Protection		37,993	24,328	27,824	
Payments from Industrial Undertakings	.. ..	—	—	—
Parks and Public Gardens	..	6,492	7,390	1,089	
Maintenance and Improvement of water supply	.. ..	1,073	—	—	
Public Works—Annually Recurrent	.. ..	26,154	31,949	10,663	
Public Works—Extraordinary	..	19,898	—	1,680	
Rents	.. ..	138	724	627	
Subscriptions and payments especially approved	.. ..	390	1,761	802	
Charity	.. ..	11,731	10,202	10,595	
Furniture and Fittings	.. ..	1,069	844	334	
Government Audit	.. ..	65	65	61	
Miscellaneous payments	.. ..	40,014	22,130	11,586	
Repayment of Loans	.. ..	11,422	18,432	11,924	
		<u>203,352</u>	<u>149,189</u>	<u>109,783</u>	
Total Expenditure	.. ..	203,352	149,189	109,783	
Balance in hand at 31.12.1957		<u>24,792</u>	<u>15,996</u>	<u>37,783</u>	

Accounts not yet published.

Appendix M: Development Schemes in progress or initiated during 1958

	Estimated Cost			Expenditure in 1958		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure	Total
	£	£		£	£	£
AGRICULTURE:						
Conversion of Vineyards	3,050	—	—	—	139	139
Land Reclamation and Development ..	141,590	—	—	—	14,586	14,586
Soil Conservation	136,405	—	—	—	21,432	21,432
Paphos Chiftliks	102,000	—	—	—	21,221	21,221
Pasture Development	71,510	—	—	—	11,958	11,958
Experimental Citrus Grove, Morphou ..	4,000	—	—	—	1,179	1,179
Boreholes and Pumping Units	12,016	—	—	—	2,337	2,337
Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Machinery	7,500	—	—	—	2,425	2,425
Livestock Development	100,150	—	—	—	24,303	24,303
Poultry Development	98,700	—	—	—	29,115	29,115
Maintenance of Land Use Scheme	1,400	—	—	—	1,344	1,344
Registration and Transfer Fees, Land Consolidation	1,000	—	—	—	72	72
						130,111
FORESTS:						
Afforestation	49,000	—	—	—	12,125	12,125
Forest Roads	18,500	—	—	—	1,569	1,569
Telecommunications	12,000	—	—	—	192	192
Forest Buildings	21,285	—	—	—	2,065	2,065
Machinery and Plant	42,000	—	—	—	1,481	1,481
Training and Study Tours	3,000	—	—	—	207	207
Amenities and Publicity	400	—	—	—	78	78
Forest Research	13,000	—	—	—	1,146	1,146
						18,863
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:						
	185,500	—	—	—	23,739	23,739

	Estimated Cost		Expenditure in 1958		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
WATER DEVELOPMENT:					
Staff					27,796
Drilling and Prospecting					9,777
Irrigation and Drainage					21,682
Village Water Supplies					14,307
Town Water Supplies					135,063
Hydrological Surveys					4,998
Major Projects Investigations					4,565
Plant and Replacements					13,964
Purchase of Motor Vehicles					100
Travelling					11,726
Extensions to Office & Plant Accommodation					—
Morphou Bay Scheme					450,718
Famagusta Water Supply Scheme					18,285
Transfers to Loan Commissioners					282
Purchase of Office Equipment					8,049
Maintenance of Plant.. .. .					
	3,417,000	—	—	—	
					721,312
ADMINISTRATION:					
<i>Rural Development:</i> —					
Village Water Development Works					
Non-contributory Schemes					
Community Development					
Village Streets and Bridle Paths					
Agricultural Schemes					
Public Buildings					
Plant					
General					
	1,470,000	—	—	—	240,586
					240,586

	Estimated Cost		No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	Expenditure in 1958	
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure		C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
LONG-TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES:					
Housing Loans	299,000	—	—	—	37,367
Loans to Loan Commissioners	648,670	—	—	—	105,000
					142,367
CUSTOMS (PORT DEVELOPMENT):					
Improvement of Limassol Harbour	99,659	—	—	—	3,122
Port Development, Famagusta	1,877,662	—	—	—	3,445
Port Development, Limassol (purchase of land)	122,338	—	—	—	44,326
Harbour Works, Paphos	60,000	—	—	—	31,365
Harbour Works, Larnaca	41,000	—	—	—	31,878
					114,136
PUBLIC WORKS (ROAD DEVELOPMENT):					
Road Widening and Realignment	2,008,250	—	—	—	333,941
Borstal Institution	87,500	—	—	—	—
					333,941
CIVIL AVIATION:					
Purchase of Radio transmitting apparatus ..			D 2236	} 118	—
Provision and Installation of Wireless Transmitters	12,130	12,130	D 2236A		—
Extension and Development of Runways ..	115,000	115,000	D 2482		—
Airfield Approach Lighting	4,130	4,130	D 3177		—
Purchase of Transmitter:					
Nicosia/Beirut point-to-point circuit ..	2,500	2,500	D 2598	—	—
Purchase of Monitor tape-recording equipment	2,600	2,600	D 2781	—	—
Flight Information Centre	22,000	22,000	D 2998	10,832	—
Flight Information Centre (Airport Telecommunications)	21,250	—	—	—	9,999

	Estimated Cost		Expenditure in 1958		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
CIVIL AVIATION—contd.					
Extension and Development of Runways ..	123,319	—	—	—	—
New Airport Terminal Buildings ..	98,030	—	—	—	—
New Airport Equipment ..	3,397	—	—	—	3,397
Airfield Lighting ..	26,000	—	—	—	—
					24,346
SECRETARIAT (STAFF TRAINING, SCHOLARSHIPS, METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES):					
Staff Training ..	164,673	134,500	D.509 & 509C	—	1,622
Reorganisation of Meteorological Service ..	20,000	—	—	—	4,313
Scholarship Scheme ..	378,000	—	—	—	46,358
Aerial Photography of Cyprus ..	6,500	6,500	D.3150	6,469	—
					58,762
EDUCATION:					
Teachers' Training College ..	586,904	280,000	D.3432	30,536	229,144
Technical Education ..	385,784	—	—	—	58,316
Technical Education (New Scheme) ..	1,001,380	—	—	—	128,095
Secondary School Buildings (English School, Nicosia and English School for Girls) ..	128,000	—	—	—	40,748
Extensions to the Deaf School ..	5,000	—	—	—	1,374
Grants to Public-Aided Schools ..	100,000	—	—	—	22,889
Evening Classes ..	5,000	—	—	—	4,757
Grants for Evening Institutes ..	30,000	—	—	—	18,608
Extensions to Rural Central Schools ..	3,330	—	—	—	3,330
					476,725

	Estimated Cost		Expenditure in 1958		
	Total	C.D. & W. Expenditure	No. of C.D. & W. Scheme	C.D. & W. Expenditure	Colony's Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
MEDICAL:					
Extension of Nicosia General Hospital ..	102,208	—	—	—	8,771
Famagusta New Hospital ..	39,416	—	—	—	842
Mental Hospital ..	300,000	200,000	Applic. pending	—	—
Out-patients Dept., Nicosia General Hospital ..	25,000	—	—	—	21,553
Establishment of Rural Health Units ..	30,000	—	—	—	6,611
Air Conditioning—Cyprus Hospitals..	2,100	—	—	—	—
					37,777
PLANNING AND HOUSING:					
Housing Subsidies ..	54,500	—	—	—	7,484
Housing Schemes ..	43,560	—	—	—	100
Building Technique Experiments ..	2,000	—	—	—	275
Subsidised Housing ..	29,395	—	—	—	13,851
Contribution to Town Planning Authority ..	50,000	—	—	—	—
					21,710
ANTIQUITIES:					
Excavations at Salamis ..	10,000	—	—	—	1,000
Access Roads ..	9,290	—	—	—	3,224
Repair & Improvement of Certain Monuments ..	8,214	—	—	—	408
Improvements of Local Museums ..	2,473	—	—	—	404
Encouragement of Archaeological Expeditions ..	2,000	—	—	—	—
Travelling ..	1,100	—	—	—	45
Excavation Equipment ..	3,000	—	—	—	699
Publications ..	1,000	—	—	—	—
Cyprus Museum Extension ..	10,000	—	—	—	—
Improvement of Access Famagusta Old Town ..	32,000	—	—	—	15,410
Amenities Famagusta Old Town ..	68,000	—	—	—	—
Archaeological Survey of Cyprus ..	8,000	1,600	R.957	862	2,194
					24,246
BROADCASTING ..	143,767	—	—	—	81,023
					81,023

Appendix N: Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1958

LIABILITIES		£	mils
Special Funds:—	£ mils		
Note Security Fund ..	9,701,550.208		
Surplus Silver Fund ..	383,492.883		
Security deposited by Banks	450,000.000		
Cyprus Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	432,712.338		
Government Employees' Provident Fund ..	142,116.843		
Education Funds ..	209,055.426		
Public Loans Fund ..	1,193,579.453		
Social Insurance Fund ..	948,082.919		
Miscellaneous Funds ..	78,908.620		
Development Fund ..	566,965.909		
Deposits .. .. .	.. .. .	14,106,464.599	763,398.617
Redemption Money due to holders of bonds of Cyprus War Loan, 1944 ..	.. .. .	4,280.000	
Redemption Money due to Investors of Cyprus Savings Loan, 1943 ..	.. .. .	900.000	
Remittances in transit ..	.. .. .	306,315.456	
General Revenue Balance:—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Balance on 1st January, 1958 ..	1,884,328.537		
Deduct: Surplus & Deficit Account at 31st Dec., 1958 ..	1,209,080.214		
		675,248.323	
		£15,856,606.995	

ASSETS		£ mils
Investments:—	£ mils	
Note Security Fund ..	9,909,942.388	
Surplus Silver Fund ..	370,490.392	
Security Deposited by Banks	450,000.000	
Cyprus Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	406,537.804	
Government Employees' Provident Fund ..	122,409.910	
Social Insurance Fund ..	804,418.241	
Miscellaneous Funds ..	32,046.557	
Development Fund ..	206,081.834	
Advances:—	.. .. .	12,301,927.126
Other Administrations ..	55,224.833	
District & Departmental Public Utility Authorities	256,757.528	
Vine Products Controller	1,087,195.409	
Miscellaneous	309,733.467	
	571,187.212	
Redemptions and premia on issue .. .. .	.. .. .	2,280,098.449
Remittances in transit ..	.. .. .	70,851.889
Imprests .. .. .	.. .. .	151,276.147
Cash:—	£ mils	4,403.546
On hand and at Banks ..	990,049.838	
Joint Consolidated Fund	58,000.000	
		1,048,049.838
		£15,856,606.995

The above Statement does not include: --

- (a) Funded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £2,499,395.371 mils at the same date.
(b) Unfunded Public Debt of the Colony amounting to £456,000 000 mils at 31st Dec., 1958; the liability to holders is covered partly by the outstanding debt of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and partly by cash in the hands of the Treasury.

Appendix O: Examples of Income Tax Liability, 1958.

Income	Single man or spinster	MARRIED MAN					with one child over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £250	with two children over 8 and under 25 edu- cated outside the Colony: maximum allow- ance £500	
		with no children or with children for whom no relief is due	with one child under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony	with two children under 16 or (if over 16) educated in the Colony	£	s.			d.
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	18	6	8	13	15	0	—	—	—
1,000	85	0	0	63	15	0	53	15	0
2,500	755	12	6	513	15	0	491	5	0
5,000	2,488	15	0	1,988	15	0	1,956	5	0
6,000	3,188	15	0	2,688	15	0	2,653	15	0
							38	15	0
							401	5	0
							1,826	5	0
							2,513	15	0
							13	15	0
							288	15	0
							1,663	15	0
							2,338	15	0

Appendix P: External Trade (£000s.)

Year	Civil Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1955 ..	30,420	17,550	989	18,539
1956 ..	39,097	20,946	1,405	22,351
1957 ..	45,172	17,269	1,616	18,885
1958 ..	36,648	16,086	1,486	17,592

Appendix Q: Details of Civil Imports

Section	Value			
	1955 £	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
0. Food	4,069,343	5,838,566	5,810,440	5,633,702
1. Beverages and tobacco	737,632	1,391,636	1,649,056	1,387,191
2. Crude minerals, inedible, except fuels	1,121,060	1,520,957	1,503,295	1,235,442
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,478,493	3,905,422	4,657,994	4,087,607
4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	539,464	706,963	536,568	650,910
5. Chemicals	1,757,444	2,557,374	3,109,436	2,948,203
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	8,354,972	9,581,272	11,026,532	8,358,414
7. Machinery and transport equipment	7,950,829	9,189,121	10,583,185	7,269,913
8. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	3,083,101	4,078,152	5,820,749	4,597,952
9. Miscellaneous transac- tions and commodities, n.e.s.	328,149	327,840	474,927	478,366
Total	30,420,487	39,097,303	45,172,182	36,647,700

Exports : Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Quantities			Value		
		1956	1957	1958	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
Cupreous concentrates ..	Tons	119,211	139,192	115,125	6,621,991	3,889,572	3,017,666
Iron pyrites ..	"	821,727	762,501	819,835	3,845,241	3,379,550	3,070,918
Cupreous pyrites ..	"	171,032	226,334	228,821	1,802,887	1,809,643	1,492,431
Asbestos ..	"	12,504	11,886	13,118	789,617	717,711	789,617
Copper cement ..	"	3,700	3,900	4,068	736,140	467,586	460,851
Kibbled carobs ..	"	43,256	35,244	46,849	896,900	708,955	816,791
Carob seed ..	"	2,759	1,952	3,981	188,167	149,799	208,671
Potatoes, including seed potatoes ..	"	35,823	41,343	25,678	927,558	626,028	967,264
Wheat ..	"	17,899	18,965	—	662,704	621,546	6
Yellow leaf tobacco ..	"	670	596	696	173,167	187,447	215,015
Wine (except commandaria)	Gallons	1,893,754	1,989,364	5,394,655	429,982	458,965	938,635
Oranges ..	No.	147,538,999	133,599,892	152,753,858	1,246,993	1,194,796	1,500,932
Grapefruit ..	"	14,195,133	18,251,099	12,141,231	171,426	260,199	152,498
Lemons ..	"	36,923,389	44,544,360	44,912,625	230,677	292,513	320,434
Almonds ..	Tons	962	296	515	284,825	56,613	81,865
Grapes ..	"	2,549	3,378	2,734	169,171	230,920	180,536
Raisins ..	"	2,523	12,203	5,274	109,928	491,261	247,754
Sheep and lambs wool ..	"	381	504	320	133,189	191,570	80,486
<i>Re-exports :</i>							
Motor cars ..	No.	470	754	1,015	232,698	390,295	560,942
Aircraft engines ..	"	16	4	2	21,716	5,160	5,500
Metal containers ..	"	—	—	—	82,615	93,489	72,001
Iron and steel scrap ..	Tons	1,333	3,565	1,636	20,654	42,564	10,448
Non-ferrous metal, scrap ..	"	261	477	459	39,444	36,899	22,794
Cinematograph films (developed) ..	Yards	967,760	892,693	1,457,955	28,716	27,752	43,286
Motor Spirit ..	Gallons	1,219,816	1,013,966	—	83,875	78,792	—

Appendix S: Main Sources of Imports and Destinations of Exports

IMPORTS

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	15,209,000	17,707,000	20,878,000	14,031,000
Western Germany ..	1,736,000	2,899,000	3,077,000	3,232,000
Italy	1,597,000	2,805,000	4,234,000	2,668,000
France	1,086,000	1,410,000	2,268,000	1,938,000
Netherlands	902,000	1,181,000	1,554,000	1,491,000
United States of America	1,210,000	1,405,000	1,516,000	1,378,000
Aden	63,000	526,000	505,000	1,237,000
Sweden	611,000	765,000	976,000	988,000
Belgium	493,000	533,000	756,000	856,000
Greece	472,000	561,000	730,000	762,000
Australia	1,047,000	907,000	524,000	710,000
Portugal	285,000	731,000	633,000	694,000
Denmark	217,000	466,000	679,000	632,000
Austria	422,000	698,000	585,000	585,000
Israel	273,000	551,000	574,000	506,000
Czechoslovakia ..	236,000	407,000	532,000	461,000
Lebanon	233,000	342,000	502,000	421,000
India	622,000	448,000	492,000	367,000

EXPORTS

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	5,050,000	5,573,000	5,261,000	5,855,000
Western Germany ..	6,090,000	7,141,000	5,384,000	4,640,000
Netherlands	1,021,000	1,390,000	1,119,000	1,369,000
United States of America	889,000	2,478,000	1,337,000	1,143,000
France	878,000	836,000	643,000	1,026,000
Italy	1,590,000	1,646,000	1,603,000	911,000
Sweden	224,000	218,000	213,000	259,000
Denmark	201,000	248,000	191,000	220,000
Norway	19,000	254,000	204,000	163,000
Lebanon	181,000	167,000	348,000	141,000
Israel	218,000	113,000	164,000	140,000
Sierra Leone	n. a.	150,000	156,000	101,000
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ..	n. a.	41,000	209,000	94,000
Czechoslovakia ..	107,000	177,000	194,000	83,000
Sudan	156,000	131,000	115,000	74,000
Jordan	15,000	46,000	317,000	34,000

Appendix T: Statistics of Area and Production of Main Agricultural Crops

	Area		Production	
	1957 (acres)	1958 (acres)	1957	1958
Wheat ..	196,303	197,160	2,997,132 bushels	3,008,912 bushels
Barley	138,389	148,306	3,433,137 ..	3,597,472 ..
Oats	6,498	6,314	143,727 ..	137,700 ..
Broad Beans ..	8,157	7,580	2,986 tons	2,397 tons
Vetches ..	28,476	23,104	225,411 bushels	159,618 bushels
Cowpeas ..	3,964	3,308	379 tons	324 tons
Haricot Beans	5,339	5,451	2,092 ..	2,304 ..
Lentils ..	2,583	2,146	637 ..	389 ..
Louvana ..	1,107	1,020	340 ..	282 ..
Potatoes ..	11,632	12,137	45,970 ..	51,237 ..
Cotton ..	5,139	4,140	1,265 ..	662 ..
Cumin ..	524	178	128 ..	37 ..
Aniseed ..	165	59	37 ..	13 ..
Sesame ..	2,895	1,839	198 ..	153 ..
Tobacco ..	4,325	2,948	858 ..	421 ..
Onions ..	872	903	2,429 ..	2,943 ..
Grapes ..	—	—	82,424 ..	68,750 ..
Wines ..	—	—	2,353,104 gallons	3,250,980 gallons
Commandaria	—	—	118,440 ..	180,108 ..
Spirits	—	—	790,477 ..	400,372 ..
Olives	—	—	10,113 tons	6,220 tons
Carobs ..	—	—	46,462 ..	40,312 ..
Citrus—				
Oranges ..	—	—	1,079,515 cases	1,115,590 cases
Lemons ..	—	—	312,999 ..	327,560 ..
Grapefruit ..	—	—	188,786 ..	188,046 ..

Appendix U: General Average Yield of Crops

Crops							Yields
CEREALS—							
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2 bushels per acre
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.6 "
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3 "
INDUSTRIAL CROPS—							
Cotton (unginned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5 cwts per acre
Sesame	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5 "
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 "
LEGUMES—							
Broad beans (dry)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.25 "
Vetches	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2 bushels per acre
VEGETABLES—							
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 cwts per acre
Potatoes (winter crop)	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 "
Potatoes (summer crop)	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 "
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 "
TREES, ETC.—							
Vines (grapes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 "
Carobs	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 lbs. per tree
Olives	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 "
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 "
Apricots	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 "
Figs	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 "
Lemons	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 fruit per tree
Oranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	290 "
Pomegranates	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 lbs. per tree
Almonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
MINOR CROPS—							
Aniseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5 cwts per acre
Broom Corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0 "
Cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 lbs. per tree
Chickpeas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.25 cwts per acre
Cowpeas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50 "
Cumin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50 "
Favetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3 bushels per acre
Flax (Linseed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5 cwts per acre
Grapefruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 fruit per tree
Haricot Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.75 cwts per acre
Hazelnuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4 lbs. per tree

Appendix V: Statistics of Animal Population

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Horses	..	3,715	—	2,549	—	1,872
Mules ..	..	7,639	—	6,920	—	5,982
Donkeys	..	47,737	—	42,266	—	40,781
Cattle ..	..	34,718	—	28,406	—	31,342
Camels	..	308	—	143	—	140
Sheep ..	..	361,337	382,236	385,214	381,130	394,155
Goats ..	..	182,041	147,346	157,863	158,717	132,411
Swine ..	..	35,025	34,376	32,583	39,209	35,034

Statistics of Livestock Products

		<i>Production</i> 1954 tons	<i>Production</i> 1955 tons	<i>Production</i> 1956 tons	<i>Production</i> 1957 tons	<i>Production</i> 1958 tons
Cheese	.. ..	1,380	1,300	1,128	1,200	1,100
Wool	.. ..	450	480	490	480	450
Hides and Skins	..	260	350	550	580	500

Livestock Produce Prices

		1955 <i>per oke</i> mils	1956 <i>per oke</i> mils	1957 <i>per oke</i> mils	1958 <i>per oke</i> mils
Beef	.. ..	450 to 570	450 to 550	450 to 550	600 to 700
Lamb	.. ..	500 to 700	500 to 700	500 to 700	600 to 800
Pork	.. ..	500 to 650	500 to 650	500 to 550	500 to 750
Milk (Cows')	..	65 to 90	65 to 90	50 to 70	65 to 90
Cheese (halloumi)		425 to 670	500 to 670	500 to 700	500 to 700
Eggs (per dozen)		160 to 230	160 to 250	150 to 250	200 to 300

**Appendix W: Average Producer Prices for some
Agricultural Products**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1957</i> (mils)	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1958</i> (mils)	<i>Unit</i>
Wheat *	52.5	per oke	50	per oke
Barley *	30	"	28	"
Oats	52	"	42	"
Carobs	4,248	per Aleppo Kantar	2,923	per Aleppo Kantar
Olives, black ..	184	per oke	152	per oke
Olive Oil	468	"	445	"
Cotton Lint	355	"	357	"
Cotton Seed	25	"	25	"
Linseed	70	"	68	"
Hemp Fibre	219	"	250	"
Cumin	175	"	200	"
Aniseed	150	"	160	"
Sesame	130	"	160	"
Cowpeas, dry ..	158	"	156	"
Haricots, dry ..	133	"	133	"
Vicos (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	55	"	52	"
Rovi (<i>Vicia ervilia</i>)	50	"	53	"
Broad Beans ..	87	"	110	"
Potatoes	27	"	35	"
Lemons, Sour ..	6,000	per 1,000	5,000	per 1,000
Oranges	8,500	"	7,500	"
Grapefruit	10,000	"	10,000	"
Grapes: Local white or black	23	per oke	22½	per oke

* Government fixed prices.

Appendix X:

Industries with gross annual output exceeding £10,000 (in order of the International Standard Industrial Classification):

Sausages;	Toilet paper;
Ice cream;	Paper and plastic bags;
Cheese;	Printing; lithography;
Fruit drying;	Tanning;
Fruit and vegetable canning;	Handbags and travel goods;
Flour milling;	Tyre re-treading;
Bakeries;	Oxy-acetylene gas;
Sugar and chocolate confectionery;	Olive-kernel oil; cotton-seed oil;
Carob (locust bean) kibbling;	Perfumery;
Olive oil pressing and refining;	Soap;
Macaroni;	Polishes;
Coffee roasting and grinding;	Essential oils;
Fodder compounding;	Bricks and roofing tiles;
Minor food products;	Cement;
Wines, grape juice and spirits;	Pottery, earthenware and mirrors;
Brewing;	Cement tiles ("mosaic");
Aerated and other soft drinks;	Jewellery;
Cigarette manufacture;	Gypsum plaster-board; plaster;
Petroleum gas bottling;	Asbestos sheets;
Cotton and rayon spinning and weaving;	Earth colours (umber, etc.);
Knitted garments and hosiery;	Copper, iron and tin smithing; nail manufacture;
Footwear, manufacture and repair;	Metal bottle stoppers;
Shirt making, tailoring and dressmaking;	Buckets and metal containers;
Quilts;	Motor bodies; carts;
Lace and embroidery;	Repair of machinery and battery charging;
Saw-mills; box making;	Small sailing and fishing boats;
Furniture and upholstery;	Buttons;
	Artificial teeth;
	Carob (locust bean) gum;
	Ice plants;
	Brooms.

**Appendix Y: Minerals exported from Cyprus during
the year ended the 31st December, 1958**

Mineral	Quantity Long Tons	Value £
Asbestos	13,118	789,617
Chrome ore or concentrates	11,840	150,210
Cupreous concentrates	115,125	3,017,666
Cement copper	4,068	460,851
Cupreous pyrites	228,821	1,492,431
Iron pyrites	819,835	3,070,918
Gypsum (calcined)	2,722	12,161
Gypsum (raw)	27,067	30,117
Terra umbra	3,885	46,829
Yellow ochre	352	6,243
Bentonitic clay	894	6,137
Terre verte	4	140
Other	25	132
Totals ..	1,227,756	9,083,452

Appendix Z: Notifiable Diseases

The following table gives the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported over the past five years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chicken-pox</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Influenza</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>
1954	365	100	27	57	639	358	12
1955	355	60	27	20	285	38	8
1956	184	143	100	18	11	61	27
1957	229	483	1,331	15	82	7,661	2
1958	122	49	19	14	619	166	150

<i>Year</i>	<i>C.S. Meningitis</i>	<i>Enteric Fever</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Leprosy</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Trachoma</i>
1954	7	112	57	9	211	144
1955	6	120	98	10	187	125
1956	1	50	232	1	193	67
1957	4	52	202	9	217	43
1958	4	42	200	4	226	134

Appendix AA: Hospitals

(a) Hospitals maintained by Government

Name and location of Hospital	Number and Category of Beds				
	General	Obstetrics	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
Nicosia General Hospital ..	287	64	—	30	—
Limassol Hospital	100	14	—	6	—
Famagusta Hospital	86	14	—	6	—
Larnaca Hospital	53	7	—	4	—
Paphos Hospital	42	10	—	2	—
Kyrenia Hospital	35	4	—	—	—
Athalassa Sanatorium	—	—	50	—	—
Kyperounda Sanatorium	—	—	115	—	—
Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	591
St. Haralambos Home	12	—	—	—	—
Athienou Rural Hospital	2	2	—	—	—
Klirou "	8	—	—	—	—
Morphou "	7	—	—	—	—
Pyrgos "	5	—	—	—	—
Pedhoulas "	9	4	—	1	—
Lysi "	8	—	—	—	—
Lefkara "	7	1	—	—	—
Lefkoniko "	8	—	—	—	—
Polis "	13	2	—	—	—
Platres "	13	3	—	2	—
Agros "	4	4	—	—	—
Kophinou Health Centre	2	2	—	—	—
Evdhymou "	2	2	—	—	—
Panayia "	2	2	—	—	—
Palekchori "	2	2	—	—	—
Yialousa "	2	2	—	—	—
Total	709	139	165	51	591

(b) Mines Hospitals

Cyprus Mines Corporation Hospital: 52 General & 14 Obstetric beds.

Cyprus Asbestos Co. Hospital: 26 General & 10 Obstetric beds.

The Hellenic Mining Co. Hospital : 3 beds.

(c) Private Nursing Homes

There are approximately 63 such homes registered in the Island with a total of some 888 beds.

OFFENCES	Pending at 31.12.57	Total reported in 1958	Under investigation at 31.12.58	NOT TAKEN TO COURT				TAKEN TO COURT				Awaiting trial at 31.12.58
				Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or unde- fected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Against lawful authority:</i>												
Against public order ..	113	3,906	64	1,420	238	1,169	13	2,587	2,360	131	42	54
Perjury ..	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue ..	10	36	1	27	—	22	5	18	17	—	—	1
Other ..	20	143	2	21	12	9	—	152	128	14	2	8
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>												
Rape, incest and inde- cent assault ..	10	62	3	31	12	19	—	43	28	13	—	2
Unnatural offences ..	1	9	1	3	1	2	—	7	6	—	1	—
Other ..	8	73	2	27	7	17	3	57	46	5	1	5
<i>Against the person:</i>												
Murder and man- slaughter ..	38	297	9	283	1	277	5	45	15	10	11	1
Attempted murder and suicide ..	10	35	2	28	3	25	—	17	11	—	6	—
Grievous harm, wound- ing, etc. ..	10	153	8	31	5	25	1	138	113	14	2	9
Assaults ..	101	1,022	32	222	86	136	—	951	888	30	1	32
Other ..	24	170	18	97	38	59	—	89	62	19	—	8

OFFENCES	Pending at 31.12.57	Total reported in 1958	Under investigation at 31.12.58	NOT TAKEN TO COURT				TAKEN TO COURT				Awaiting trial at 31.12.58
				Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial, handed over to Military or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	<i>Nolle Prosequi</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Against property:</i>												
Theft and other	351	3,072	78	2,896	322	2,572	2	481	409	49	3	20
stealings ..	11	111	5	109	7	102	—	11	7	1	—	3
Robbery and extortion	78	954	33	877	13	863	1	135	123	2	—	10
Burglary, house and store-breaking, etc...	16	43	6	18	1	17	—	37	30	4	—	3
False pretences, cheating, etc.	19	96	1	9	4	4	1	126	107	11	—	8
Receiving and unlawful possession ..	8	93	5	44	3	41	—	57	48	6	—	3
Prædial larceny ..	11	947	9	931	14	917	—	20	4	8	4	4
Arson ..	88	928	14	906	30	876	—	102	79	18	—	5
Other ..												
<i>Against Traffic and Municipal Laws:</i>												
Traffic Laws ..	606	13,023	310	2,336	431	1,901	4	12,075	10,654	489	24	908
Municipal Corporations ..	177	9,253	143	845	129	709	7	9,769	8,664	362	18	725

OFFENCES	Pending at 31.12.57	Total reported in 1958	Under investigation at 31.12.58	NOT TAKEN TO COURT				TAKEN TO COURT			
				Total	No case or found false	Evidence insufficient, trial, handed over, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>											
Forgery and coinage ..	5	72	6	21	6	15	—	52	49	1	1
Explosive Substances Law ..	1	14	—	4	2	2	—	11	11	—	—
Firearms Law ..	—	12	—	2	1	1	—	10	7	3	—
Liquor Laws ..	4	61	—	5	—	5	—	64	58	1	5
Betting Houses, Gaming Houses, etc. ..	29	142	1	7	4	3	—	189	170	13	6
Employment Laws ..	15	212	3	19	5	14	—	232	230	2	—
Other ..	71	4,909	53	742	143	598	1	4,237	3,849	262	124
Totals ..	1,835	39,850	810	11,962	1,518	10,401	43	31,712	28,173	1,476	1,945

Appendix CC: Prisons Statistics

The daily average number of prisoners in 1958 was 490.13 as follows:

<i>Remand</i>	<i>Debtors</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Total</i>
18.57	Nil	470.16	490.13

These figures do not include persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law or under the Emergency Regulations.

Comparative figures for the previous four years:

1954	..	..	..	380.99
1955	..	..	..	353.90
1956	..	..	..	390.55
1957	..	..	..	451.66

Number of convicted prisoners received during 1958, classified by religion, sex and age-group.

Age-group (years)	Total	Christian			Moslem		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Fe- male
Under 16	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
16-20	250	201	186	15	49	49	—
21-25	230	191	178	13	39	37	2
26-50	216	155	152	3	61	57	4
over 50	19	14	12	2	5	5	—
Totals ..	720	566	533	33	154	148	6

Length of Sentence of those committed to Prison.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
18 months and over	123	3
12 months and less than 18 months ..	38	—
6 months and less than 12 months ..	101	6
3 months and less than 6 months ..	107	1
1 month and less than 3 months ..	203	10
under one month	109	19
Totals	681	39

Previous Convictions.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Once	77	5
Twice	25	—
Thrice or more.. .. .	98	2
First conviction	481	32
	681	39

Appendix DD: Statistics of Ships using Cyprus Ports

The following return shows the nationality, number and tonnage of steam vessels entered at Cyprus ports during 1958:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British	478	1,206,633
Italian	314	622,633
Greek	161	201,968
German	184	281,101
Norwegian	90	214,188
Dutch	100	135,433
Israeli	90	298,699
Swedish	102	167,706
Danish	59	60,445
Yugoslavian	79	42,096
Roumanian	20	11,143
French	12	27,426
Finnish	4	8,140
American (U.S.A.)	17	68,129
Costa Rican	10	16,142
Panamanian	26	89,882
Spanish	10	19,866
Lebanese	7	5,879
Bulgarian	6	5,218
Liberian	11	47,139
Japanese	3	12,561
Other	16	15,355
Total ..	1,799	3,557,782

Appendix EE: Weights and Measures

CURRENCY:

1 Cyprus pound (C£)=1,000 mils.

Par Value.—as announced 18th September. 1949:—

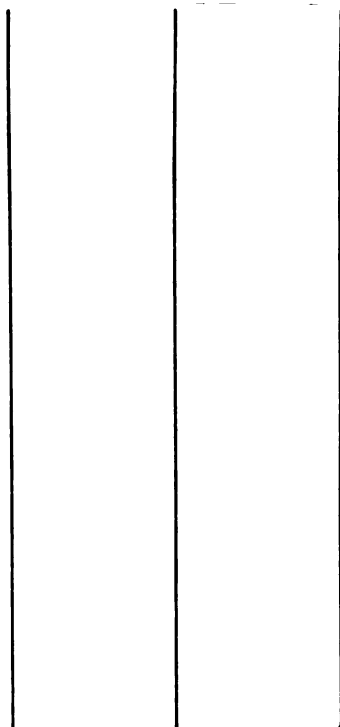
C£1=2.48828 g. fine gold=U.S. \$2.80000=£1 sterling.

U.S. \$1=C£0.357143.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: British system; Metric system being gradually introduced; in addition the following units, with their Metric and British equivalents indicated, are used.

UNIT	EQUIVALENTS		
	Domestic	British	Metric
Length:			
1 Pic		2 feet	0.6096 metre
Area:			
1 Evlek		3,600 sq. feet	334.5 sq. metres
1 Donum (scala) ..	4 evleks	14,400 " "	1,337.8 " "
Volume:			
1 Oke (liquids) ..		1.125 qt.	1.278 litres
1 Cyprus litre ..	2.5 okes(liquids)	2.8 qt.	3.182 "
1 Kartos	4 " "	4.5 qt.	5.114 "
1 Kouza	8 " "	2.25 Imperial gallons.	10.228 "
1 Kilé		8 gallons or 1 bushel.	36.368 "
1 Gomari or load	128 " "	36 Imperial gallons.	163.656 "
Weight:			
1 Dram		0.112 ozs.	3.175 grams
1 Oke (weight) ..	400 drams	2.8 lbs.	1.27 kilograms
1 Kantar (general)	44 okes (weight)	123.2 "	55.882 "
1 Aleppo Kantar (carobs).	180 " "	504 0 "	228.6 "
1 Kantar (onions)	200 " "	560.0 "	254.01 "
1 Ton	800 " "	2,240.0 "	1.016 metric tons

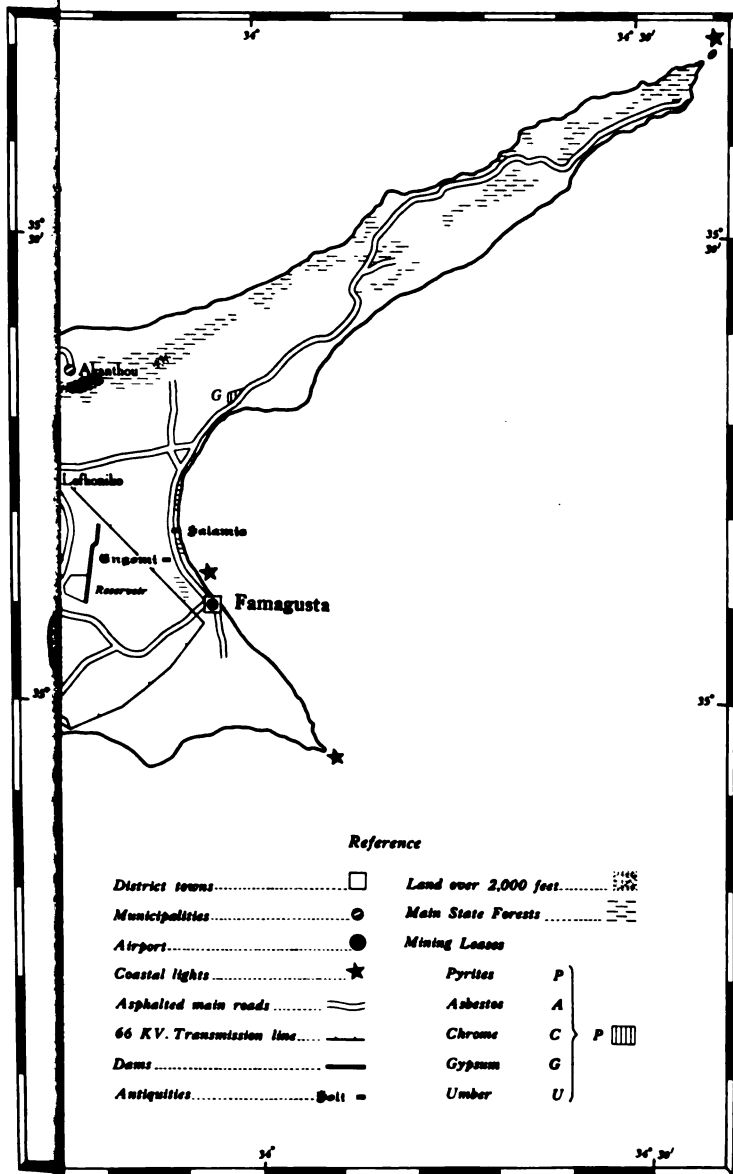
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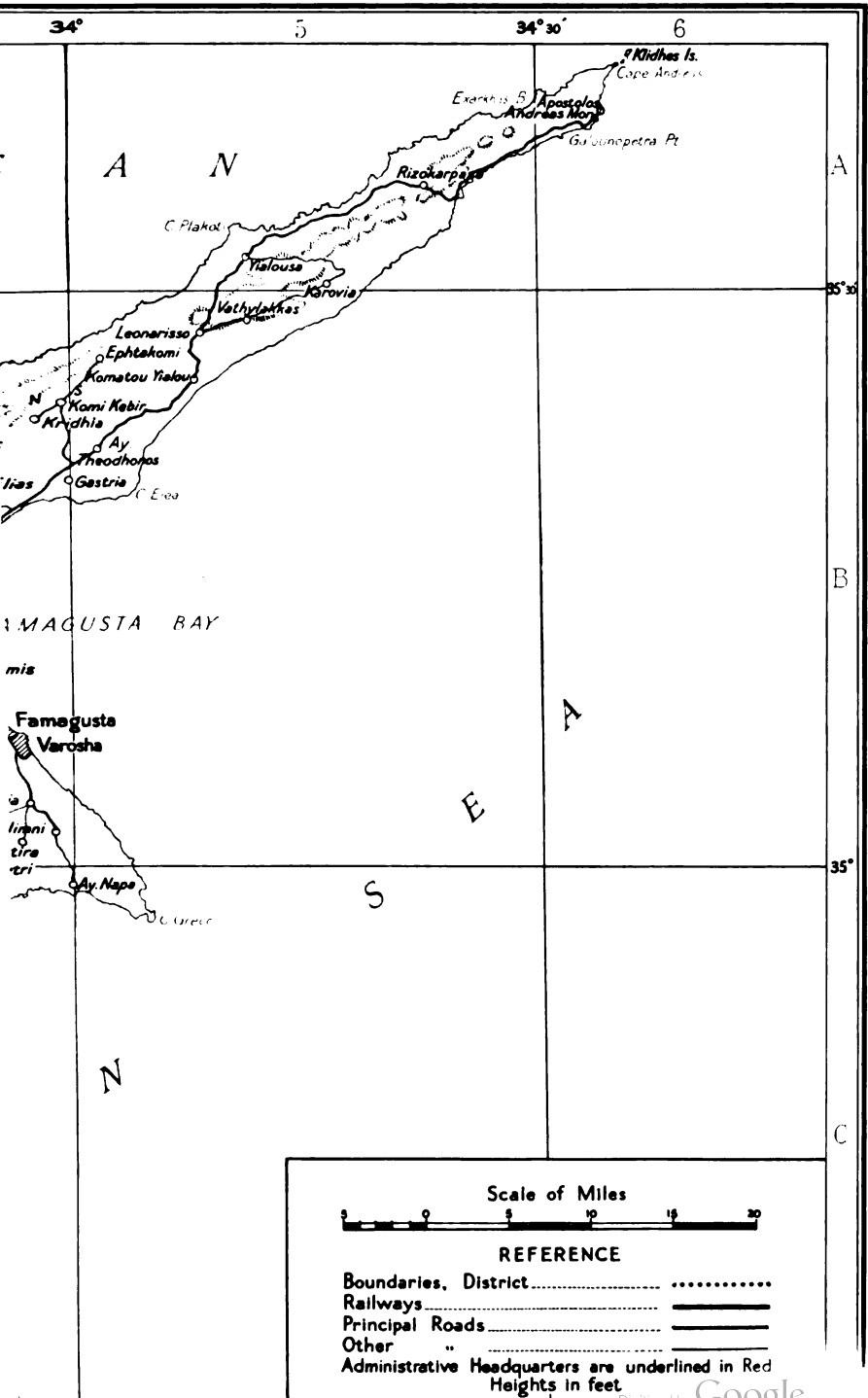
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